

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Clerk O'Brien: "May I have your attention please? Due to transportation difficulties, the House will not convene until 3:00. The House will not convene until 3:00 this afternoon. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "The House shall come to order. The Members shall be in their chairs. We shall be led in prayer today by John O'Brien. Would the guests in the gallery please rise and join us in the invocation? Mr. O'Brien."

Clerk O'Brien: "Let us pray. Lord, bless this House and all those that serve and work here. 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. Greiman. Mr. Clerk, would you open the voting switch of Mr. Flinn? Would you open the voting switch of Mr. Flinn?"

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, let the record..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Greiman, one second. Mr. Flinn, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Flinn: "Well, I think my problem's been solved, here. I see the Doorman's here. My key is gone. I was absent last week, and I need my key to get on 'present'."

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

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, let the record show that Representative Laurino is absent this afternoon on account of illness."

Speaker Madigan: "Let the record reflect that excused absence. Mr. Piel."

Piel: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, let the record show that we have no

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

excused absences, and also that we have Hugh Hill here today again."

Speaker Madigan: "Yes, thank you. Representative Wyvetter Younge, do you wish to record yourself? Mr. Clerk, would you please record Representative Wyvetter Younge as 'present'? Mr. Clerk, take the record. There being 114 Members responding to the Attendance Roll Call, there is a quorum present. Resolutions."

Clark O'Brien: "Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 874, offered by Representative Levin and Bowman; 875, by Pullen and Parcells; 876, by Nash - et al; 877, Curran; 878, Dauchler; 879, Matijevich - et al. And House Joint Resolution 121, Daley."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Resolutions are all of a congratulatory nature. I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolutions are adopted. The Chair recognizes Mr. Hallock for the purpose of an announcement. Mr. Hallock."

Hallock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I'd like to introduce in the balcony, Mr. & Mrs. John 'Kidd', who are from Virginia Frederick's district and down here in Springfield visiting us all today."

Speaker Madigan: "General Resolutions."

Clark O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 119, offered by Representative Leverenz - et al; House Joint Resolution 122, offered by Representative Curran and Oblinger. House Resolution..."

Speaker Madigan: "Committee on Assignment. Ladies and Gentlemen, if I could have your attention, you probably know that the Senate has been debating the issues, still not resolved,

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1995

for approximately two or three hours. They are awaiting the preparation of an Amendment, due to a technical flaw in an earlier Amendment. When that Amendment arrives, I presume that they will adopt that Amendment and then proceed to consideration of the Bill on Third Reading. It would be our plan to wait for Senate action on Third Reading. If the Bill passes on Third Reading, we would then go to Party Caucus and then return to the floor and consider the Bill as Motions for concurrence in the various Senate Amendments. So for now, if you would just stand at ease, please listen to the Senate debate because that will give you an indication of when we will be returning first to Caucus and then to the floor. And with that, again, thank you for being here, those of you who are here. Thank you for your patience, and let's hope we can move to resolve these matters. Thank you. The House shall come to order. The Members shall be in their chairs. The House shall come to order. As I stated earlier, our plan is now to go to Party Caucus. And for that purpose, the Chair recognizes Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we request a Democratic Caucus in Room 114 for, perhaps, 45 minutes."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "In 15 minutes, we'd like a Republican Caucus in your room with you so we can hear what you have to say. No, 118 in 15 minutes, a Republican Caucus in Room 118."

Speaker Madigan: "Alright, so for those in their offices, Democrats will go to Room 114; Republicans will go to Room 118. Republican Caucus in 15 minutes, Democrats immediately. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The House will be in order. Messages from the Senate."

Clark O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright,

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Secretary. "Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of Bills with the following title, to wit: House Bills #... 526, together with Senate Amendment #1, 2, 3 and 4; and House Bill 568, together with Senate Amendments #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, passed by the Senate, as amended, November 12, 1985. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Greiman: "Supplemental Calendar."

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

Speaker Greiman: "Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2574, Phelps - et al, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The House will be in order. Members will be at their seats. On page two of the Calendar, House Bills... I'm sorry. Senate Bills Second Reading, Special Subject Matter Call - State Government, appears Senate Bill 625. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 625, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Metropolitan Civic Center Act. This Bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment #5 was adopted."

Speaker Greiman: "Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, offered by Representative Vinson and Davis."

Speaker Greiman: "And on that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson, on Floor Amendment #6."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, this Amendment deletes everything after the enacting clause. It amends Sections 2, 4, 5 and 9 of the Civic Center Support Act to add a definition of local bonds, to change the... for determining the assessed value

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

of property within the boundaries of a civic center from 75 to 75 or 83, whichever is greater, which will increase the eligibility of most civic center authorities for state funds and clarifies the bond funds... bonds being refunded would not count toward the 100 million dollar limit. It restricts the Governor from transferring at the end of a fiscal year any civic center monies in excess of 125%, rather than 110% to the maximum debt service, which will further limit the Governor's ability to transfer civic center monies to GRF at the end of a fiscal year but will provide a greater reserve for supporting anticipated bond issues. It also authorizes the use of bond proceeds for credit enhancement of the anticipated bond issue. These changes have been recommended by bond council to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to implement and clarify provisions of Public Act 84-245, which authorizes the refinancing of outside... outstanding DCCA civic center bonds and issuance of an additional 25 million in bonded indebtedness from a 75 million to 100 million total debt limit. And it also makes certain other changes in various civic center supports... civic center systems. I would move for the adoption of Amendment #6 to this Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson, has moved for the adoption of Amendment #6 to Senate... to Senate Bill 625. And on that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Dwyne."

Van Dwyne: "Yes, thank you... thank you, Mr. Speaker. Only about four seconds - Everyone knows my feelings on this Amendment. It's the same as Amendment #4, which was defeated. It's a simple power play by the Sponsor. I'm not against the Bill at all, and I'd just ask for a 'no' vote."

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the Amendment be adopted?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clark O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, offered by Representative Richmond."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jackson, Mr. Richmond, on Amendment #7."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I withdraw Amendment #7."

Speaker Greiman: "Amendment #7 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clark O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #8, offered by Representative Richmond."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jackson, Mr. Richmond, on Amendment #8."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #8 is the farm aid package that we are all..."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me. Excuse me. Give the Gentleman your attention, please. Proceed, Sir."

Richmond: "This is the farm aid package that, or at least a version of it, that most of us are very familiar with. And it does embody, pretty well, the Governor's package that he introduced here a few weeks ago. It adds new language to the Bill to include the farm aid package language. First it's the farm legal aid. It enacts the Illinois Farm Legal Assistance Act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to make grants to the Illinois Farm Legal Assistance Foundation - a not-for-profit corporation created by the Illinois Bar... Illinois Bar Association. Authorizes such grant funding to be used by the Foundation for providing direct legal consultation representation to farmers and for contracting within legal aid programs to provide farm

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

related legal services. You may recall, we passed a very similar Bill to this in the Regular Session, and it was vetoed by the Governor. This is a revised addition of that that seems to be agreed upon. The Debt Restructuring Program would establish a new state guaranteed loan program to re... to restructure existing farm debt administered through the Farm Development Authority. This Authority is authorized to issue a... to issue state guarantees of up to one million dollars. The Authority would guarantee repayment of 85% of the principle and interest on restructured farm loans up to 300 thousand dollars. The loans may be set... must be set on a 30 year repayment schedule and the state guarantee cannot exceed 10 years and would be subject to an annual review by both the lender and the Authority. The debt to asset ratio of over 40% would be in effect to determine who will receive at least 50... and who will receive at least 50% of their income from farming would be eligible for the guaranteed loans. A 30 million dollar Illinois Agriculture Loan Guarantee Fund, with an initial transfer of seven million, is established within this Bill or within this Amendment from which the guarantees would be paid in the case of a default. The 30 million dollars would be the maximum state liability under the Program. The third portion of this Amendment is the Interest Buy-Down Program. It continues the Interest Rate Assistance Program that was enacted last year in this Assembly for the planting season, but it does embody several changes. Under the changes more... it would be a lot easier for farmers to participate, and we know that it was too stringent and too late coming in the last Session to... to be of great benefit. And so that's what this portion of the Amendment would address. The eligibility under the Program has changed from the existing 25% cash

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

flow requirement to those farmers that have a debt to asset ratio of over 55%. It increases the maximum loan amount eligible under the Program from 50 thousand to 150 thousand and makes variable interest rate loans eligible. The fourth facet of this Amendment is the Employee Ownership Assistance Program. This amends the Employee Ownership Assistance Act to authorize the Illinois Development Finance Authority to make grants to employee groups. These grants are intended to be used by groups for conducting economic or feasibility... feasibility studies and for legal and consulting fees necessary for an employee group to assume ownership or control of the plant. And number five, in this Amendment, is the Grain Dealers Act cleanup. This is, I understand, very noncontroversial. Amends the Illinois Grain Dealers Act to clarify what constitutes that acceptable amounts receivable when determining the debt to asset ratio of grain dealers and grain warehouse. That is basically what the Amendment is, and I would ask for your serious consideration."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jackson, Mr. Richmond, has moved for the adoption of Amendment #8 to Senate Bill 625. And on that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Maligan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, Amendment #8 to this Bill embodies Governor Thompson's proposal for farm aid. I plan to support the Amendment, and I would recommend its adoption to the Body."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #8 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 111 voting 'aye', 2 voting 'no', none voting 'present', and the House... and the House does adopt

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Amendment #8. Further Amendments?"

Clark O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #9, offered by Representative Wojcik."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Wojcik, on Amendment #9."

Wojcik: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, what this Amendment does, it creates a Small Business Debt Relief Program to assist small business with their debt loads in a manner similar to the proposed Farm Debt Relief Program. It authorizes the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to guarantee up to 100 million of existing loans of small businesses. Each business owner could have 85% of his or her loans guaranteed by the state up to a maximum of 300 thousand dollars. Only small businesses with fewer than 50 employees and annual gross sales under four million dollars would be eligible for this aid. Other restrictions would also apply. The applicant would have to derive at least 50% of his or her gross income from the business and the debt to asset ratio must not be less than 40%. If the Amendment that creates the Farm Debt Relief Program... I move for the passage of this Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Wojcik, moves for the passage... for the adoption of Amendment #9 to Senate Bill 625. And on that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I certainly appreciate the Lady's interest in helping small businesses other than farms. However, I think that her Amendment would be inappropriate at this time because of our strong interest in moving Governor Thompson's farm aid proposal along as quickly as possible. And for that reason, I would stand in opposition to the Lady's Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "The Sponsor yield?"

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates she'll yield for questions."

Cullerton: "Yes, the Amendment, line three, what does that word mean before the word 'Section'?"

Wojcik: "After the very last Section, whatever it is."

Cullerton: "It's right after the very last Section?"

Wojcik: "Right."

Cullerton: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the Lady from Cook, Ms. Wojcik, to close."

Wojcik: "I think that this is a good Amendment. I think that we have faced many, many problems in the State of Illinois with small businesses. We faced the same problems that the farmers are today. Most of our small businesses have had to go bankrupt themselves. They have... over collateralized their homes, their cars, their personal properties, et cetera, and I think that we must come to some financial support for the small businesses. I think that it's a good Bill, and I would... an Amendment, I'm sorry, and I would move for its passage."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall Amendment #9 be adopted?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'nos' have it, and the Amendment fails. Further Amendment?"

Clark O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Greiman: "Third Reading. Yes, Mr. Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would I have leave of the House to suspend the appropriate rule and proceed with Senate Bill 625?"

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman asks leave of the House... Mr. Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, for several reasons. First of all, you denied Representative Wojcik the chance for a Roll Call on her Amendment. You just gaveled it down. And, secondly, I

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

object to this, if you're going to treat this Session this way."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. You object. There's been objection. Yes, do you wish... to make a Motion, Mr. Brunsvold? The Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Brunsvold, moves for the suspension of Rule 30... of the appropriate rule so that this Bill may be heard on this day, notwithstanding the Amendment. On that, is there any discussion? 37(c) is the rule. Yes, Ms. Wojcik, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Wojcik: "I would like to have had a Roll Call on Amendment #9, Sir."

Speaker Greiman: "You have to ask for it in a timely fashion."

Wojcik: "I tried..."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Vinson."

Wojcik: "My light was on..."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, I'm sorry. Excuse me, Mr. Vinson. Mr. Vinson. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "...the Lady was asking for a Roll Call at the time."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Vinson, excuse me. Ms. Wojcik, you..."

Wojcik: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Greiman: "Please proceed."

Wojcik: "My light was on to ask for a Roll Call at the time."

Speaker Greiman: "You had closed, Ma'am, and you could have asked for it while you were closing. It's very customary. No one asked for it. No one sought recognition. It's, you know, it's gone. It's on Third Reading. We're in the middle of a Motion. Mr. Vinson, to the Motion. Ms. Wojcik."

Wojcik: "You... You did not indicate that you were not going to have a Roll Call."

Speaker Greiman: "Well, none was asked for. Mr. Vinson, for what

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

purpose do you seek recognition."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it is customary when there are divided questions in this House to ask for a Roll Call. The Lady was standing at her chair, asking for a Roll Call at the time. Now, what you're really doing is suggesting that you're trying to run a railroad rather than a deliberative Body in here. And I would suggest to you that's a serious mistake that can compromise any spirit of cooperation to work out these difficult problems. And I'd ask you to reconsider your heavy handed approach."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Mr. Speaker, last spring on an educational Bill, I wanted a Roll Call, neglected to ask the Chair prior to the... the decision, and I was denied that Roll Call by my... by the Chair at that time, and I would oppose her Motion."

Speaker Greiman: "Well, no, no. Mr. Brunsvold, we are on your Motion to suspend the Rules. Now, let's... let's move along. Any... Is there any discussion, further discussion? Alright, the question is, 'Shall...' Mr. Vinson. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Since... Since you..."

Speaker Greiman: "You might... Mr. Vinson, excuse me. I had looked at the board and did not see your light. I assumed that it was not on."

Vinson: "Well, my light was on just as Representative Wojcik's light was on before, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your willingness to let... let me be heard in this Assembly. I know it's a rare thing. Mr. Speaker... Mr. Speaker, the matter that we are voting on is whether to suspend the rules and let this be a Bill be heard on Third Reading today. The

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker of this chamber, the allegedly real Speaker in this chamber has announced that he is going to oppose a number of provisions that the Senate sent across to us on 568 and, I believe, also 526. That means that if he has any success, if he has any success in getting the Hartigan supporters in this chamber to go along with him, those things will go to Conference Committee. For that reason, we can figure out what is in this Bill, as it's now been amended and deal with it tomorrow on Third Reading. And I would ask Members to continue to make this a deliberative Body. Let us figure out what was... what is in 625 now, as amended, so that we have a chance to read the Amendments and know what we're voting on. And we can cast a vote on... on it on Third Reading tomorrow when we finish up voting on the rest of these matters. For those reasons, I would oppose the Motion to immediately consider it tonight. We can deal with it tomorrow."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall the House suspend Rule 37(c) so that this Bill may be heard at this time?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 65 voting 'aye', 49 voting 'no', none voting 'present', and the Motion fails. Supplemental Calendar #1, on the Order of Concurrence appears House Bill 526, which has not been exempted by rules. On the Order of Concurrence appears House Bill 568. Mr. Clerk, are there Motions?"

Clark O'Brien: "House Bill 568, a Bill for... to create the Build Illinois Bond Act, together with Senate Amendments #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Yes, Mr. Daniels."

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Daniels: "I believe I'm the principle Sponsor of 568."

Speaker Greiman: "You and Mr. Madigan both are."

Daniels: "Yes, Sir. I'm the first principle Sponsor, therefore,
I want to make the Motions on this."

Speaker Greiman: "Well..."

Daniels: "You notice whose name is up on the board?"

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

Daniels: "Yes, Sir."

Speaker Greiman: "Perfectly alright. Perfectly alright, Mr.
Daniels."

Daniels: "I assume... I assume... Okay, thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Daniels. The Chair recognizes the
Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in Senate Amendments #1,
2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "I request a division of the question."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman is within his rights. There'll
be a division of the House (sic - question). Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll be happy to take the
division. I think it's important that we make sure we know
what's occurring on House Bill 568. So in that spirit, I'd
be delighted to go through it Amendment by Amendment and
make sure that we all have a complete understanding of what
we're voting on. And let's start, then, with Senate
Amendment #... You took all the Amendments off of there.
We have no Amendments. Amendment #1? Okay. Senate
Amendment #1 makes technical and substantive Amendments to
the Build Illinois Bond Authorization Bill. It clarifies
that public infrastructure loans or grants may be used for
buildings used for public administration purposes.
Increases the bond authorization cap for economic
development projects from 10 million to 50 million and

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

decreases the cap for education projects from 231 million to 191 million. Provides a clear authorization for capital improvement grants to... to private colleges and universities, and clarifies that 1.55% sales tax transfer with respect to McCormick Place bond debt service was intended to continue between the effective date of the Illinois Bond Act and October 1, 1985. And eliminates a provision which requires the use of union labor in carrying out Build Illinois projects. Workers must, however, be paid at a prevailing wage, so the prevailing wage provision is still contained, and I would move to concur in Senate Amendments #1 to House Bill 568. And I think a Roll Call would be necessary. 71 votes, if I recall correctly, Sir."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, that's correct."

Daniels: "Okay."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels, moves that the House do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 568. And on that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I join the Gentleman in moving for concurrence with Senate Amendment #1."

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

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

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he'll yield for questions."

Mautino: "The Amendment... The Amendment says specifically that you increased the bond authorization for economic development at 40 million and reduced the improvement for educational, scientific and technical by that same 40 million. Is that correct?"

Daniels: "Yes."

Mautino: "And then you add the funding authorization for the privately operated colleges and universities - a new

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

program for the state. What's that going to cost? Forty million?"

Daniels: "Amendment #1 doesn't add any new program. It's already authorized in the Build Illinois Bill, that appropriation that passed last year or last Session, excuse me."

Mautino: "But you need this..."

Daniels: "It does not authorize anything new, Sir."

Mautino: "No, but you need the substantive language to make it all work."

Daniels: "To correct..."

Mautino: "That's what this is."

Daniels: "To add to the appropriation that this Assembly voted on last July, that is correct, Sir."

Mautino: "My question is, what is the cost of going into the new program established, but not yet enacted, for the privately operated colleges and universities of this state?"

Daniels: "Well, just to correct you, Sir, it is not a new program. We authorized it by law last July. What we are doing now is meeting that authorization with substantive language, so just to make sure you understand that. And there is no additional appropriation. This amount is strictly substantive legislation."

Mautino: "My question was, how much will this program cost?"

Daniels: "I can't hear you."

Mautino: "I said, how much will this program cost?"

Daniels: "Twenty million."

Mautino: "Twenty million of the forty million dollars in the changes that we're making or twenty million new dollars?"

Daniels: "No."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Mautino, have you concluded?"

Mautino: "Yes, I concluded. I... I... Yeah, we're going to be here a long time. I find it very interesting that we're moving around the authorization and basically implementing

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

a new construction program for privately operated colleges and universities. And I stand in opposition."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Champaign, Ms. Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I respectfully disagree with the speaker from the other side of the aisle when he says that this does not authorize anything new. In fact, if we weren't authorizing something new with this Amendment, we wouldn't have a need for the Amendment. And so it is clear to me that not only are we removing money that was originally designated in the Build Illinois Program for our public education institutions, but we are also broadening the authority so that institutions that otherwise would not qualify will now qualify. And if the General Assembly concurs in that, then fine, but we should not be misled into saying that this doesn't authorize anything that isn't already authorized. Appropriations are different than authorization. And the fact that an appropriation has passed does not mean that it is necessary for us to make this change, and I rise in opposition to the Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 568?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 89 voting 'aye', 26 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 568. On Senate Amendment #2, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 568 amends the title to the legislation and changes that title to an Act to encourage

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

economic development, amending certain Acts therein named, and then inserts after that Article I. It's a technical change. I would move to concur."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage moves that the House concur in Senate Amendment #2. And on that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I join the Gentleman in moving to concur in Senate Amendment #2."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 568?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 111... 110 voting 'aye', 1 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 568. Senate Amendment #3, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 568. The beautiful thing about Senate Amendment #3 and to House Bill 568, it's before us right now. We have an opportunity to pass meaningful farm aid legislation that we can enact into law and send it to the Governor today and not have to deal with any legislation tomorrow. It is an action right now that's final action. We have... If we accept Amendment #3, the Senate has already acted on the matter, and it'll be sent directly to the Governor so that our people that need farm aid from this General Assembly and from the people of Illinois can accept it. Let me describe briefly what Senate Amendment #3 does. It creates the Illinois Farm Legal Assistance Act and Foundation. It authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make grants to the Foundation for operating a lawyer referral service and providing funds

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

to other not-for-profit legal services. It creates the Illinois Agricultural Loan Guarantee Fund for the purpose of debt restructuring with the following provisions: 100 million loan guaranteed program administrated by 'IDFA'; 300 thousand maximum loan to be guaranteed per farmer; state guarantee for 95%, lender liable for the first 15% and low interest loans. It establishes an interest buy-down program for heavily indebted farmers with the following provision: Allowing a farmer a one time payment of up to 2,000 dollars if his debt to asset ratio exceeds 70%. And amends the Grain Dealers and Public Warehouse Act deleting the requirement that a grain dealer applicant or licensee have a net worth of 50 thousand dollars. Amends the Revenue Act of 1939, setting the maximum per month delinquent tax penalty of one percent for real property. It extends farm redemption to three years during this period of time. And from the effective date until 1/1 of 1989 prohibits any bid to be accepted on tax delinquent farm property. What we have then, by Senate Amendment #3, is a meaningful farm aid program that has already been debated in the Senate, that by acting on it now, will be final action of this matter and then, thereby, be sent to the Governor. I would solicit your favorable support and your favorable vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels, moves that the House concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 568. And on that, the Gentleman from Madison, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. On previous occasions, I have rose and given some sarcastic speeches against assistance to farmers. I would say that it's not easy to talk against aid to farmers, because it's like talking against motherhood and apple pie. But occasionally, I think at the federal level, we have..."

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

they should say enough is enough. And occasionally at the state level, we should look at what is happening in the farm community and say that either we should not get involved or that this is not the proper program. I think in this case, this is not the proper program. I would like to just give you a few facts and statistics about what is happening in the farm area today. Between 1982 and 1985, the Federal Government gave 75 billion dollars to farmers in this country - 75 billion dollars over four years. They are now debating a new farm bill in Congress, and it is estimated that that will cost between 60 and 80 billion dollars over the next four years. Illinois' share of that... With Illinois' share of that, we could have built a new car plant every year, and we would have had 500 million dollars left over for employee training. We give 100 million dollars a year to the honey farmers, which is the equivalent of the market value of the entire honey crop. Nine-tenths of the value of the rice crop is paid in subsidies, nine-tenths of that. Payment for wool production are twice the value of the total wool produced, twice the value. Sugar subsidies hold domestic prices four times world prices. In the United States, we pay 18 cents a pound for sugar. On the world market, we pay 5 cents a pound for sugar. Last year, we gave two billion dollars to milk producers for various milk products - 3.5 billion pounds of milk products in storage. One out of 10 dairy farmers exist only, exist only to sell their milk products to the Federal Government. Under the PIK Program, we spent five billion dollars not to grow corn and soybeans. Now isn't enough, enough? Those examples should speak for themselves. Some farmers say that the United States needs to export more, but the figures simply do not show that that is correct. In 1985, we will export 50% more than we

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

did on average from 1972 to 1979. In 1985, we will export from the United States four times more than we exported in 1972 and twice as much as we exported in either '73, '74 or '75. The United States does very, very good competing on the world market. We have 80% of the world's soybean market. That is exporting. Eighty percent of the market we now have. We have 70% of the corn market and 38% of the wheat market world wide. Let's put this in a little bit of proper perspective. The United States computer manufacturers dominate the world, and we have 36% of the market share. Japan leads the pack in consumer electronics, and they have 32% of the world's share. And yet in farm commodities, the United States has 70 to 80% of the corn and soybean trade. The truth is, what everybody knows, is that perhaps we are producing too much. The wheat belt expanded in the United States from 44 million acres to 80 million acres over 10 years. Corn production in the 1980's is double what it was in the 1970's. Soybean production in the 1980's is double what it was in the 1970's. The rest of the world has not stood still. Corn production overseas is up 50% and soybean production is up 140%. The problem is is that there is no end in sight. We are producing too much, and we will continue to produce too much unless we have a nuclear war. Wheat will increase two percent a year, so that by the year 2,000, we will have a 50% increase in our wheat production, a 57% increase in our soybean production and a 300% increase in our milk production. I would say even Gordy Ropp couldn't get rid of that much milk. The movement to... to large farms in the United States is inevitable, and there is nothing that this General Assembly can do to stop it. In 1982, the latest figures that are currently available, one percent of the farms in the United States, one percent produced 30% of

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

all sales and 5% of the farms produced 50% of all sales. You might like to look at Illinois and take a look at how many farms we have and how large they are and who exactly is it that we're trying to help. We have 98 thousand farms in Illinois, six thousand farms under 10 acres. Now, I don't have very many people that live in the urban areas of my district, and I doubt if Art Turner has many in his district or Bill Laurino or Jesse White or Jim DeLeo. Ten acres... ten acre farms - there's six thousand of them in Illinois, and we are subsidizing these six thousand ten acre farms. We have another 15 thousand farms under 50 acres. Now it might... might be nice to live in an urban area and to live on a 50 acre farm in the center of Chicago or Pockford or Decatur, but we don't have those luxuries. But we are... But the government is suggesting that we have to continue to subsidize someone that has a 50 acre farm. We have a total of 50 thousand farms in this state under 180 acres. The truth is that they aren't farmers. They work in urban areas. They enjoy farming as a hobby, and we pay to subsidize them. The Federal Government has done enough, and the line should be drawn. But we come along with a Bill, and we should take a real close look at what this Bill does. In the Senate, a Senate Republican said this wasn't a farm aid Bill, it's a bank aid Bill. The debt restructuring... The debt restructuring we're talking about is going to a bank that is holding a bad loan, and the bank knows it has a bad loan. It's got a 100% of that loan, and Illinois is going to come along to the banker and say, 'I'll make you a deal. I will back 95% of that loan if you refinance it.' And a farmer... I mean, the banker's going to say, 'Of course. Of course, refinance the loan. I'll be glad to get off the hook. I will be glad to take 15% of the risk and let you take 85% of the risk.' The

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Federal Government owns thousands of houses in urban areas - HUD. Illinois is now going to own whatever we can afford to buy - bankrupt farms in rural areas. And... And how much are we going to help? A 300 thousand dollar loan guarantee guarantees a loan for how many acres? Seventy-five acres. Land was bought four years ago and five years ago at four thousand to five thousand dollars an acre. We are going to subsidize a farmer, guarantee a bank a loan on 75 acres of ground, and that is our answer to the farm crisis? That makes no sense. The second major portion of this says that if you are really in debt, go to the Farm Home Administration and get an operating loan, and we will give you a two thousand dollar grant. We won't give it to you, but we will give it to any one of your creditors. And in the Senate, they said, 'Now wait a minute. We aren't talking about the program from last year where we were going to loan some people money and they were going to pay us back, we're talking about real money. We're talking about giving someone that's not going to make it a two thousand dollar grant so he can give it to one of his creditors.' They appropriated 25 million dollars for this in the Senate. We're no longer talking about peanuts. We're talking about doing the same thing the Federal Government has done - dump more and more money, produce more and more products that we don't need, we have to store, we have to pay for. Well, the question is, who pays for all this? I would suggest, and I think everyone recognizes that farmers do, indeed, grow more than we can use and the urban poor and the urban middle class pay for inflated prices, for corn, soybeans, milk, sugar, honey, peanuts, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Now the question is, should we continue to make the urban poor pay high prices so that farmers, who aren't farmers but are really

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

doing it as a hobby, can continue to exist? I say the answer's no. We should draw a line here. The state does not involve... does not belong in this. It's a bad program, and we should defeat it."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Sangamon, Ms. Oblinger."

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, this probably is a rhetorical question, but I would like the former speaker on the other side of the aisle to listen very carefully. Sir, we wouldn't have to ask for this kind of a program if we had what most of you want, comparable worth. Is a farmer's hours of labor equal to the farm machinery worker on the assembly line? If he is, he isn't getting it. We always say that all the construction trades and all the rest of them should have the prevailing wage. I'd like to know any farmer or farmer's family that gets a prevailing wage for the hours they work out there. When... When I first was aware of sort of income, it was like two dollars an hour. I'd like to know anybody in this Assembly or anyplace else that will work for two dollars an hour, and that's about what your farmer's doing. And I don't believe it either, so put your hands down. I just cannot understand this. Twenty years ago they paid a dollar fifty for corn. Now we get the magnificent sum of two dollars and thirty-one cents. It hasn't even gone up 100%. I would like to know anybody that worked 20 years ago that has gone up as small in their wages as the farm people. A long time ago, you could buy one of these great big pieces of machinery for around 25 thousand. Now you have to invest 175 thousand. Where's that money going? It isn't going to the farmer. It's going to the people who are making those tractors. Do you want to reduce their salaries? If you put them on comparable worth with farmers, I think all your factory workers would just be

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

delighted to work for two dollars and fifty cents an hour. Will you stop talking always about how we're undergirding the farms and look at the collective bargaining. And I voted for them, and I believe in them. Look at the collective bargaining Bills we passed to help people get decent living wages. But you want to tell the farmer, you're not in this concern. You're not in this consortium. Stay out of it. I think this is a funny kind of way of looking at all of your people in the State of Illinois. And I certainly think that the least you could do is give the farmer an even break."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Can you hear me? Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, I can hear you."

Davis: "Thank you very much. I also listened to the distinguished Majority Leader, the spokesman for the Democratic Party in Illinois, who stood up and made one of those eloquent speeches that he makes about welfare and talks about the farmers in Illinois. I grew up on a farm. I still own one of those little farms which he mentioned. It's always interesting to hear the distinguished Majority Leader. In fact, it sounded as if he was making a... a campaign speech for Congress, and I would offer my services, at this point, to him as the Republicans for McPike for Congress so he can solve all these ills that have been foisted upon the Illinois farmer and the farmers of this country. I'd like to see him go to Congress, and try to do that and see how long in his district that he could possibly last in an election campaign with that particular campaign strategy. But it's also interesting to listen to the Majority Leader, who speaks for the Illinois House Democrats, make that eloquent speech while talking

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

out of both sides of his mouth. It's always interesting to listen to duplicity and the mendacity because just a few minutes ago Representative McPike voted for Amendment #8 to Senate Bill 625, which was a farm program, that... very much alike the one that we now have in front of us and now we must pass tonight for the farmers of Illinois. It is a sad day in this House when the Democratic Majority Leader, speaking for his Membership, and I don't think nearly for all of his Membership, stands up and says to you that Amendment #3 to 568, which is a true farm loan program, will not work, is no good. The farmers of this state don't need it. It's inevitable that the... that the farms, the small farm, the family farm disappears and is gobbled up by corporate giants in this state. If that is the Democratic Majority Leader speaking for Speaker Madigan and that caucus, then I don't know what I'm talking about. And I can tell you right now that he does not speak for the Democrats or the Republicans. This is a good Amendment. We should concur in the mendacity and the political rhetoric that exists in this chamber and get about helping the farmers of Illinois with Amendment #3."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from St. Clair, Ms. Younge."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm going to support this Amendment because I believe that it would be much less expensive for the people of Illinois to make a one time grant to farmers in order to keep them on the farm rather than they becoming a part of the urban poor. When farmers go into bankruptcy, where do they go? They go to the city and then become part of the long lines of unemployed people. And I think that rather than making them be subjected to the very, very bad situation that most urban poor find themselves in, what we ought to do is to help them. Farmers do produce too much, but where is the Bill

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

to help them with that? The only help that is available is this Amendment and the earlier Amendment. There are about 99 thousand farms in the State of Illinois. If three thousand farmers came to the city, the bill that Illinois would pick up would be equal yearly to this one time amount that we're talking about here. I have appreciated the support that the farmers of this Body have given to the urban poor. I have appreciated Representative Ropp's service on the Urban Redevelopment Committee. I believe that the preamble to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people applies to farmers, too. I believe that our charge to assure legal and social and economic justice applies to the farmers, too. And I think that it is our duty to help them in this time of emergency because the economy of the State of Illinois is no stronger than the farm economy of this state. And I believe that we have a duty to stand up and be the Roosevelts of today, just as the Roosevelt administration helped urban home owners 30 and 40 years ago. I drive through this state, and I see farmers on their farms at night working 18 and 20 hours a day, working in the dark to get their grain in. And I believe that as hard working people, as industrious people, as people who epitomize the American ideals, we have a duty to come to the aid and to the assistance of this group that is in badly need of our assistance right now."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. And I must say that I'm indeed proud that at least one Member of the Metro East delegation has seen fit to exercise generosity and charity in her heart in this matter. You know, when the distinguished Majority Leader gave his speech, I listened with some care. He suggested that overproduction lies at the heart of the farming

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

problem in this country - overproduction, too much food, at a time when, if you look carefully at television news reports on your 6:00 news, you see people starving to death all across the third world. That's an overproduction crisis? No, that's a distribution crisis, Mr. McPike. What we have to do is get that food to those people. Now, the Gentleman suggests that this kind of program is the kind of problem... is the kind of program which has created an overproduction crisis and led to a crisis in agriculture. Well, I would just respectfully suggest to you, Mr. McPike, that you give some consideration to the possibility that perhaps it's rigged commodity prices and not direct credit availability that has led to the agriculture problem in this country - commodity prices which are artificially created by a bad federal program which drive good farmers out of business like we're seeing today and permit marginal farmers to survive. That's what the problem in agriculture has been. It's not an overproduction crisis. You can't conceivably argue that we've got too much food, Mr. McPike, in a world where people are going hungry. And I think you owe an apology to the hungry people in this world as well as to the farmers."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I'm extremely pleased that the Majority Leader only spoke once on this issue, having already supported it once before and now is in opposition to it, because many of the things that he states is, as usual, not always accurate. At least I'd like to correct him for... just for the record, that Illinois is not a big honey producer, at least not one that comes from bees, that Illinois does not produce a lot of rice. That we are not the greatest of wool producers and that the major portion of the milk subsidy program was

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

provided for and paid for by dairy farmers themselves in an attempt to bring production in line with consumption. Isn't it a shame to think that we are unhappy with being richly blessed to have so much food that here in the United States we only spend 16% of our disposable income for food. You can go as high as up to 60 and 70% in countries like India and Russia where they spend nearly half if not more of their earned income just to stay alive. We, in the United States, only spend 16.5% of that disposable income. Yes, we... in fact, are providing all Americans with that blessing of high quality, nutritious food that can be purchased every day of the year. Every day of the year in the United States we have abundant food. And let me say that if you're concerned about computers and electronics, try eating one of those for desert and see how long you exist. The program... The program that is before you is certainly not the total answer for Illinois agriculture. It is in small part a beginning. A beginning to the degree that the two thousand dollars will certainly not keep a person from going broke, but it has to go to that individual that has already received assurance from a particular lending institution that he will, in fact, receive a note for operation the following year. It's a beginning, a start. And it is our hope that legislation that will henceforth come from this Body, as well as from the U.S. Congress, will begin to export more products into the world market, where, in fact, we have lost our share of the growing consumption of world goods. We have lost that for a number of reasons, going all the way back to farm embargoes as well as other embargoes that have created untrust on behalf of some of our foreign purchasers. It is our hope here today that in some small part this measure can begin to add to the assistance of making it possible

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

35th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

for us to continue to buy food, high quality food at our grocery stores day after day because the American farmer is willing to spend all this time and effort, as what we have considered a family kind of an operation. You know, those family operations that we have talked about are the kinds of family operations where sons and daughters can work with mom and dad, staying off of the streets, not getting heavily involved in drugs and alcohol and all kinds of problems that we find in some of our urban areas. Ladies and Gentlemen, if it isn't worth something to prevent the furtherance of young people getting involved in drugs and alcohol and crime, I'm saying that we are certainly not looking in the right direction if we're attempting to deal with... society in a realistic manner. A way of life - family farmers. We cannot at this time allow it to go unattended. I urge your favorable vote on this Amendment, as a beginning to solving a very important problem here in the State of Illinois. For if we are not attempting to address this, within the next year and a half, you're going to see up to 25% of the farmers in the midwest go bankrupt. We cannot afford that, for many of those people are people who have operated the same farm for many generations and have survived very well. It's only within the last couple of years that we have seen these operations fall with some degree of continuance. Ladies and Gentlemen, I urge you to support this Amendment for a beginning in the assistance of maintaining the family farm."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would just point out to all of those who are urging aid for the farmers that we have already this evening approved a proposal which we will consider on Third Reading tomorrow. And that proposal differs in some

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

significant ways from the one that is presently under discussion, ways in which I believe require us to reject this particular alternative in favor of the one that we have already approved. The one that we have already approved, contrary to the Gentleman from Will's assertion that... this present Amendment is the one true lending program. The one that we've already approved is, in fact, a lending subsidy that we are assisting farmers who have overextended themselves with their indebtedness, perhaps, whose cash flow is not adequate to meet the... the debt service on their indebtedness. We have approved a program to assist them with that. And the state will be paid back out of future earnings from those same farmers. If these are viable concerns, if we are not just throwing money down the drain, then the farmers ought to be able to repay the state at a future date once they have gotten over this economic hump. However, the present proposal that we are considering, Floor Amendment #3, the Senate Amendment #3, should be rejected because it is an outright give away. It is a bottomless pit from which we will not be able to extract ourselves. In fact, it is not only a bottomless pit, it is a black hole that will suck in all the money that we can possibly send its way. For today it is two thousand dollars, next year it will be three thousand dollars and the following year it will be four thousand dollars. There is no end to this particular proposal, Ladies and Gentlemen. This is not a lending program or lending assistance program. It is a grant program. And from that, there will be no retreat, no withdrawal. There can be... only be more and more and more as long as the Federal Government continues its ill-advised policies. Alright, Representative McPike put it very well and very succinctly. We are trying to deal with the result of the

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

failed federal program. As long as the federal policies are in effect, there is very little the states can do by way of grants. The Federal Government has already provided grants beyond our wildest expectations, beyond the possibility of state assistance or state support in this same area. The only thing that we can do is to help the farmers who have already taken loans, who have extended themselves, to get over an economic crisis while the Federal Government gets its house in order. Then and only then will the farm crisis be solved. That is the... was the proposal contained in Amendment #8 earlier, which we approved. I think we should have approved that. I supported it. I think this program sends us into a black hole from which we shall never return. And that is why I urge that we defeat this proposal."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the General Assembly has before it two proposals on farm aid. One of the proposals is embodied in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 568. The other proposal is embodied in an Amendment that will be offered tomorrow. The second proposal is the proposal offered by Governor Thompson. I plan to support Governor Thompson's proposal. We attempted to pass that proposal tonight. The matter was deferred until tomorrow. We will consider it tomorrow, and I plan to support it at that time. I think the proposal given to us by Governor Thompson is superior to the proposal contained in Senate Amendment #3 and, therefore, I plan to vote against the Motion to concur in Senate Amendment #3. But then tomorrow, I plan to support the idea given to us by Governor Thompson."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Wolf."

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

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Madison moves the previous question be put. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. Mr. Daniels to close."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've heard speeches primarily from three individuals: Representative Bowman, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Mr. McPike, the Majority Leader of the Illinois House; and Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of the Illinois House, both saying that they do not intend to support Floor Amendment #3, introduced in the Senate by Senator Joyce, a Democrat in the State of Illinois. It is my intention to ask you to concur in Senate Amendment #3 and to support that Amendment because the issue in Amendment #3 is basically the same as the issues contained in Amendment #8 filed to Senate Bill 625. But so you make sure you understand the differences between Amendment #8 and Floor Amendment #3 to House Bill 569, let me reiterate that Amendment #8 contains basically the same farm aid package as the one before you except it has two additional items in it. And that refers to the Employee Ownership Assistance Act, which amends the 'IDFA' Act, and creates more authority under that Act as well as amending the Metropolitan Civic Center Authority. So those of you that do not support Amendment #3, but then in turn support or say you're going to support Amendment #8 to 625 are, in fact, turning your back on the farmers of Illinois and are, in fact, making sure that the issue of farm aid is not one that will be dealt with today. It is a subterfuge. It is a cover up. It is representing true feelings of those voting against this package that's sponsored in the Senate by the Democrat Leaders of the Senate and sent to us the Republicans are willing to support. I hope you will see

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

that it's necessary now to support the farmers of Illinois, to make sure that farm aid is, in fact, farm aid and is not cluttered by 'IDFA' provisions or by other provisions that do not adequately reflect the farmers of this state or the need for farmers of this state. I support the concurrence Motion and ask you to do the same."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 568?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, one minute to explain your vote."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I was interested in the Majority Leader's speech. I'd heard it before, but it's always kind of nice to hear it about once a year. The thing that I wonder about, he explains that all these problems of surplus and so on was created by the subsidies. And the subsidies, of course, were created by Congress, which is dominated by the Democrats. I often wonder if the Majority Leader ever writes his Congressman, the one from his own district, Mr. Simon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Durbin, and all the people who voted for these things that created the problem in the first place. I think that's an interesting thing. We're not creating more surpluses with this Amendment. What we're doing is trying to help the people that got in trouble because of the... the action taken by Congress throughout all these years when it was mandated by the Democrats."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Pangle, one minute to explain your vote."

Pangle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For seven additional days we've sat in Springfield while our Governor and our Leaders have decided how to spend a great sum of money, for an example, 60 million dollars for an overrun, I quote, an overrun for

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

McCormick Place; approximately 56 million dollars for Arlington Park. It seems kind of strange to me that all of us Legislators from I-80 down haven't got any piece of that pie, and we have one shining light in the farm Bill and that's Amendment #3, that we can't get enough votes up there to pass it. I would say to you if you're downstate below 80 and if you believe in the farmers, this is the Amendment we should be voting for. We should represent our farmers and not support the first Amendment or pass it tomorrow but again support this Amendment. I certainly urge an 'aye' vote and concurrence."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk... Mr. Daniels, one minute to explain your vote."

Daniels: "Just to explain my vote. I thoroughly agree with what the other Gentleman said. You will notice every Republican here is voting 'yes' on this Motion to concur. I agree with what you're saying, and I think it's time that the Chicago Democrats assist the downstate farmer in putting a green vote on this Bill. That's why I'm voting green, to support the farmer of Illinois."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 67 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no', 7 voting 'present', and the House does not concur... Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Poll the absentees, as you knew I would."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage requests a Poll of the Absentees."

Clark O'Brien: "Braun, Capparelli, Didrickson and Krska. No further."

Speaker Greiman: "On this question, there are 67 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no', 7 voting 'present', and the House does not concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 568. On Senate

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Amendment #4, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in making my Motion and in light of the fact that the track owners have said that the proposals provided... sent over by the Senate will not provide enough economic incentive to rebuild Arlington Park, and in light of the fact that the owners have recognized the Speaker's objection and opposition to any incentives to rebuild this important economic asset for suburban Cook County and in light of the recent statement by the owners that they are committed to Arlington Park and Arlington Heights and have pledged to work with the Governor, the industry and the Assembly to come up with an equitable package of incentives for the racing industry for us to consider in the future, I withdraw my Motion to concur and would substitute a Motion to nonconcur on Amendments #4, 5 and 15 which deal with Arlington Park. In other words, you won, Mike."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage moves that the House nonconcur on Senate Amendments #4, 5 and 15 and that these be heard as a... on a single vote. Is there any discussion? Being none, the question is, 'Shall the House nonconcur in Senate Amendments #4, 5 and 15?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the House does nonconcur in Senate Amendments #4, 5 and 15. On Senate Amendment #9, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #9 deals with the question of the cigarette tax. With permission of the Body, I would ask that that be taken at the same time with Senate Amendment #20 which also deals with the cigarette tax on the same subject."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman asks for leave to hear Senate

STATE OF ILLINOIS
94th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Amendments #9 and 20 together. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave. Proceed, Mr. Daniels, on..."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #9 increases the Illinois cigarette excise tax by eight cents a pack, from the current level of 12 cents a pack to 20 cents a pack. This effectively imposes the state's excise tax on cigarettes at a rate of one cent per cigarette. The next tax will take effect on or after December 1, 1985. At the request of the Republican Members of the House, the Governor agreed to earmark the cigarette excise tax revenues for deposit in the Common School Fund at the rate of, under Senate Amendment #9, six million dollars, but Senate Amendment #20 increases that amount to nine million dollars earmarked to the Common School Fund of Illinois and that's per month. It provides for a tax on tax wherein it's required that all cigarette excise taxes, federal, state and local, be included in the general sales tax base for both the state and for local governments in Illinois preeminently the City of Chicago. So we all understand the tax on tax question, the tax on tax would provide an additional sum to the City of Chicago in an estimated amount of 900 thousand dollars in FY '86 and another estimated amount for the City of Chicago to the tune of 2.4 million annually beginning in FY '87, due to the tax on tax provisions in the Bill. It also would provide additional sum... amounts to the Regional Transportation Authority... would experience similar revenue windfalls which would include broadening the base from 900 thousand in FY '86 to 2.3 million during FY '87. The potential revenue gain of downstate municipalities and downstate counties would also be similar, and the revenue gain in FY '86 would be 800 thousand and in FY '87 would be 2.5 million continuing annually thereafter. It removes the

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

one time additional tax on inventory of cigarettes. Increases the credit time allowed, and increases the distributors discount rates to 1.75% of the first three million. The Bill also... or the Amendments also specify that home rule units of local government must include cigarette excise taxes in their local sales tax base. This limits the taxing power of home rule units of local government. I'd be happy to answer any questions, but to say in closing, I'm recommending strongly that you support the additional sum of nine million dollars per month earmarked to the Common School Fund of the State of Illinois for the benefit of our children and the education of our children by adopting Senate Amendments #9 and 20 to House Bill 568."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DuPage moves that the House concur in Senate Amendments #9 and 20 to House Bill 568. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the history of this proposal dates back to last June when the General Assembly provided for an increase in the Illinois cigarette tax to pay for educational reform. We passed that Bill based upon representations that the Federal Congress would remove the federal cigarette tax. Subsequent events developed such that the Federal Congress decided to keep in place the federal cigarette tax and, thereby, by operation of our Bill, the Illinois tax did not go into effect. My judgment is that in June we acted in haste because we acted upon representations. I'm not saying that anybody made representations deliberately in error or with any falsity. It's simply that we acted based upon representations. Events developed in such a way that they were not correct. The problem I see here is that we may be repeating the mistakes of June, because we are

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1995

getting reports from Washington that do indicate that the Federal Government will keep in place that federal cigarette tax; but we don't know that that will happen because President Reagan has stated repeatedly that he wants the Federal Government to give up the federal cigarette tax and permit states, such as Illinois, to impose this tax. My suggestion is that we ought to wait to see what the Federal Congress does on the question of the federal cigarette tax. We can expect action by the Congress around November the 15th. It's a few short days from now. And my proposal is that we not vote in support of the Motion for these two Amendments, but rather that we vote 'present' on this Motion and that we wait until we can move with accuracy and wait until we know precisely what the Federal Congress will do with the federal cigarette tax. So, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I plan to vote 'present' on the Gentleman's Motion."

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

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I agree with Speaker Madigan that we should wait until we find out what the Federal Government does. To pass such a tax as the cigarette tax without the other neighboring states passing it, makes it a very regressive tax. For example, down in the metro east area where I live, a lot of the filling stations - service stations sell cigarettes at cost in order to try to overcome the 11 cent difference in gas taxes. Those people who live in Illinois and work in Missouri already buy their gas over there. They will simply start buying their cigarettes over there. If we keep on, they'll be buying more than that over there. It'll make it worthwhile for those people who do not work over there to go over and buy cigarettes or gas or whatever while they're there. I think we're kidding ourselves to

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

pass a regressive tax such as this. If you want to get a little further down the state, you can take a look at Kentucky that has a three cent tax - three cent state tax. There is almost a two dollar differential. What we're going to do in southern Illinois and I don't know about up around in Chicago and Indiana in that part of the state, but what we're going to do down in the southern part of the state is encourage bootleggers. You know, most of us are not old enough to remember what bootleggers are about so far as the alcoholic beverage is concerned. I think we're going to find out what they're about so far as cigarettes are concerned. Do you realize how many cigarettes you can load up in the trunk of your car? You can make a lot more money than you're making here tonight or any other place. I'm not suggesting that. I'm suggesting we defeat the Amendment and be real honest with ourselves. It will not really bring in the tax it's supposed to bring in. I ask for a 'no' vote on the Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. The Speaker of this chamber made two points in his effort to defeat the Motion for concurrence on the cigarette tax: number one, he said we acted hastily last June; number two, he suggested that we could come back again later this month if we need to. I would suggest two things in that regard: number one, anybody who is against the cigarette tax at this point is simply trying to subvert and undermine state finances and to sell out this government's commitment to education. And if the Gentleman wants to take that on his shoulders, then he should recognize and honestly say that that's what he's doing to support his candidate for Governor; and number two, coming back later this month would probably lead to the same kind

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

of acrobatics that we've seen earlier this month, not something the people need to be treated to and certainly not something the people should have to pay us 65 dollars a day to do. We can act on this today. We can complete action on it. We can fund education. We can preserve the finances of the state, despite what some people seem to want to do, to undermine state finances for political purposes. We need not come back here again this year. We can go home satisfied to see education properly funded in this state and I would suggest that anybody that doesn't want to do that is not serving the public purpose of this state but some other agenda."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Panayotovich."

Panayotovich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I also would like to give a little more time to the Federal Government until Friday to find out what they're going to do, but I also want to give everybody a chance to go back to their districts as I said in June, to go back to the people that can drive out of this state. Anybody on this border or anywhere on this state, that you can go back to your districts and find out how many people are going to go across the border to purchase their cigarettes. A couple of years ago we increased the gas tax. And at that morning, I'd spoke about how across the border it was 25 cents a gallon less in Indiana. We sent more people across the border to buy their gas. Gas consumption went down approximately 27 percent. We're talking about in Cook County the tax on a carton of cigarettes would be four dollars and thirty cents as opposed to Indiana at a dollar and thirty or as opposed to Kentucky at 30 cents. How many more of your residents are going to go out of the state? How many more of your small businesses are going to go under because people are now

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

95th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

going across the border for gas, cigarettes, food, liquor and other things that we just cannot stay in competition with. All I'm asking you to do is go back to your district now and think about it and talk to your people because all we're doing is sending more people out. The revenues we're going to lose on taxes are not going to be quite as much we're going to make by making eight cents more on a pack of cigarette."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. When we left this Body last spring, we made a commitment to support the financing of probably one of the finest education reform packages in this country. Part of that financing program is back again before us today because regardless of whether the national government decides to keep the tax or not keep the tax, we still need the eight cents and this money is dedicated to the Common School Fund. Say, 9,000,000 dollars a month, up to 108,000,000 million dollars for a fiscal year, or any amount up to that point that's captured by this eight cents. Now, I don't know how we can sit here tonight, having made that kind of commitment to the education community in this state and do anything but vote 'yes'. There's only one responsible vote in light of what this General Assembly did last spring and in light of the commitments we made for this year and the coming year. There's only one responsible vote, and that is an 'aye' vote. You can't go home. You can't go home and look those people who complimented you for what you did, with a 'no' vote. You can only go home with an 'aye' vote. And I ask you, to do in your heart and in your mind what you know is right, and that is an 'aye' vote."

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. About two and a half years ago some 18 or 20 people embarked upon a study of an education reform package that Representative Hoffman just alluded to. In all the time we heard testimony throughout the State of Illinois regarding the education reform, we also heard something else coming from administrators, superintendents, teachers, principals and so on. A little bit of paranoia, and that paranoia was evolved around... the paranoia evolved around the concept that for years and years and years this General Assembly mandated programs at the elementary and high school level and never paid for it - never provided the funds at the local level to make those ends meet. This education reform program that we adopted last June is recognized throughout the country as one of the greatest. I've just received a phone call today from Washington State University, where they're trying to copy a great deal of that program - but along with the reform came the commitment to fund it. And we are going to lose tremendous credibility again if we go back to our districts and tell our people, indeed, we have one of the finest education reform programs, something that the Governor wanted, something that the President wanted, something that we all wanted, but yet we're not willing to pay for it. I think it's a shame. People talk about what's going to happen as far as the federal eight cents is concerned. It doesn't make any difference. If we're going to use that eight cents sooner or later, if they do give it up in December, fine. I suggest tonight, adopt this measure. Indeed, we can come back in December, if the Federal Government gives us the eight cents, and we can repeal it, we can repeal this one. I think we owe it to the people of the State of Illinois to keep faith with what

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

we suggest we were going to do with that education reform program, and that is to fund it. And that's our responsibility and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Dwyne."

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

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Dwyne, moves the previous be put. Those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels, to close."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have been in Extraordinary Session for some time now dealing with several areas, in areas dealing with the relief for the farmers of Illinois, which was Amendment #3 which was defeated - defeated by the other side of the aisle. We've been down here dealing with the question of schools and aid to education, an issue now that is before you on this Amendment that you have an opportunity to aid and assist the children of Illinois by earmarking approximately 108,000,000 dollars a year to the Common School Fund, a new initiative, a new incentive and another reform package that the Governor has agreed to and recommended. We are down here dealing with the issues of supplemental appropriations and; yes, for those of you in Chicago, we are here dealing with McCormick Place and the bailout of McCormick Place to assist you in the economic development of your city. But, at the same time, we have heard statements by our Governor and now the provisions by our Governor that we will stay in Springfield to resolve these issues. The cigarette tax is an important tax. It's important for the education of our children, and important that we, in Illinois, make that final commitment to education. I'm sorry to see anyone

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

vote 'present' when they have an ability to vote 'green' and to support our children. I'm sorry to see a Leader of the Democrat side say that children can wait, that our support for education can wait pending an action by a do-nothing Congress and pending an action that we are going to wait for them to act before we, in Illinois, are going to support our children. I'm asking you, you, the people of the Democrat Party, to come to the assistance of our children because the next Amendment, what fears me the most, is an Amendment for you for the City of Chicago in dealing with McCormick Place. I would like to be able to pass this Bill into law. You've already given us substantial defeat by defeating aid to our farmers. Don't do it now to the children of Illinois. Support this concurrence movement and support this action right now."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the House concur in Senate Amendments #9 and 20 to House Bill 568?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Ropp, one minute to explain your vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't think there is anyone in this chamber that ought to urge Congress not to continue the tax on tobacco because of the federal deficit that we have. Those billions of dollars that come in are definitely needed by the U.S. Treasury. When the Speaker established a Committee a year... a couple years ago to study education, many of those programs were adopted. I don't see how he can oppose attempting to fund those necessary programs. Downstate young people need this educational money as well as Cook County - Chicago people - youngsters need this kind of money in order to further their education. I urge a favorable vote on this important issue."

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berrios, one minute to explain your vote."

Berrios: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the Assembly, I was an individual who carried some of the reform packages. I was also the individual who has voted for almost every tax increase that has come into this House, but I cannot, as an individual from an Hispanic neighborhood, come in here and vote for this package because the Governor, in his wisdom, decided to take out the appropriation for the Hispanic grammar schools in our area. How can we talk about a reform when you got overcrowded classrooms? Until the Governor reconsiders his position, I will have to continue to vote 'present'."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Ewing, one minute to explain your vote."

Ewing: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have a 'yes' vote, a 'green' vote and a 'present' vote. But to anyone who's thinking back home on this issue, there is only a 'yes' or a 'no'. And anybody that's voting 'present', is only fooling themselves. Everybody back home knows that you're really red on the children of Illinois and on funding our education program."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Brunsvold, one minute to explain your vote."

Brunsvold: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think everyone here knows where I stand on education. A few years ago we tried to pass a surtax on the lottery. Those tax increases seemed to end up in different agencies. Two weeks ago, the Chief of Staff of the Governor came into Appropriation II and asked for 146,000,000 new dollars for the agency. 'We have plenty of money,' he said. On the other hand, the Governor's asking for a tax increase. Here we go again speaking in Committee

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

in one way and the Governor speaks another way. And until we... I get this straight and can get straight what the Governor wants here, I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. I'm sorry. Mr. Daniels, one minute to explain your vote."

Daniels: "I'd like a Poll of the Absentees."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman's within your rights. Mr. Clerk, poll the absentees. Mr. Huff, one minute to explain your vote."

Huff: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'present' vote. Anyway, I'm going to change this 'yes' vote because that's a mistake. I've often said that when we say that we're funding education, we're committing, perhaps, the biggest euphemism going. We do not fund education when the children in Chicago get less than 2% of this money. It should be clear for the record... It should be clear for the record that we are really funding vested interest."

Speaker Greiman: "And how did you wish to be recorded, Sir?"

Huff: "As 'present', Sir."

Speaker Greiman: "Record Mr. Huff as 'present'. The Lady from Cook, Ms. Braun, were you seeking recognition? Alright. Mr. Clerk, Poll of the Absentees."

Clark O'Brien: "Braun, and no other."

Speaker Greiman: "Ms. Braun votes 'present'. Mr. Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I'm kind of perplexed by the Clerk reading off a list of absentees and never reading Mr. Ronan's name. Why is that?"

Speaker Greiman: "He's absent, Sir, and his switch is locked. And we have one excused absence for illness. Any further questions, Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Well, it would seem to me that his name ought to be

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

read."

Speaker Greiman: "No, he's absent. He's not here today."

Vinson: "He might... decide to come back for the children at some point."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 51 voting 'aye', 23 voting 'no', 42 voting 'present', and the Motion to concur in Senate Amendments #9 and 20 fails. On Senate Amendment #10 to House Bill 568, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I ask for an immediate Republican Conference in Room 118."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, we clearly plan to accede to the Minority Leader's request for a Caucus, but we will also adjourn until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. So, you can..."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Daniels, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Daniels: "There will be a Republican Conference at 9:00 tomorrow morning. 9:00 tomorrow morning in Room 118."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. So there will be a Republican Conference tomorrow at 9:00 in Room 118. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, moves that the House stand adjourned until the hour of 10:00 tomorrow morning. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The House stands adjourned. Alright. The House will be in order. The Chair calls to order the Second Special Session of the 84th General Assembly. Mr. McPike moves that the Roll Call of the Regular Session be deemed as the Roll Call of the Second Special Session. Mr. McPike moves that the Second Special Session stand adjourned until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow morning. All in favor say 'aye', opposed

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

85th Legislative Day

November 12, 1985

'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it.
The House stands adjourned and the Second Special Session
until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow morning."

12/17/85
09:21

STATE OF ILLINOIS
84TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DAILY TRANSCRIPTION OF DEBATE INDEX

PAGE 1

NOVEMBER 12, 1985

HB-0568 CONCURRENCE	PAGE	13
HB-2574 FIRST READING	PAGE	4
SB-0625 SECOND READING	PAGE	4
SB-0625 MOTION	PAGE	10

SUBJECT MATTER

HOUSE TO ORDER - SPEAKER HADIGAN	PAGE	1
PRAYER - CLERK JOHN O'BRIEN	PAGE	1
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	PAGE	1
ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE	PAGE	1
AGREED RESOLUTIONS	PAGE	2
GENERAL RESOLUTIONS	PAGE	2
RECESS	PAGE	3
HOUSE RECONVENES - REPRESENTATIVE GREIMAN IN CHAIR	PAGE	3
MESSAGES FROM SENATE	PAGE	3
ADJOURNMENT	PAGE	48
SPECIAL SESSION	PAGE	48
SPECIAL SESSION - ADJOURNMENT	PAGE	48