

STATE OF ILLINOIS
87th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

146th Legislative Day

May 22, 1992

Speaker McPike: "Come to order. The Chaplain for today is Reverend David Butts of Kansas Christian Church in Kansas, Illinois. Reverend Butts is a guest of Representative Weaver. Our guests in the balcony may wish to rise and join us for the invocation."

Reverend David Butts: "Let's pray. Our Father, we thank You for Your great love for us. We thank You for Your compassion. We pray that You would also touch our hearts with compassion for those who are hurting. We pray, Lord, as those who are gathered here today make the decisions that affect the lives of so many, that You would give them the wisdom that Your word tells us is available to all who ask. We thank You, Father, that You provide that wisdom, that You would give them the insight and understanding that they need to deal with the issues and problems that confront us. We thank You for watching over us and caring for us. We ask Your blessing upon this service now. In Jesus' name. Amen."

Speaker McPike: "We'll be led in the Pledge of Allegiance by Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "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. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Roll Call for Attendance. Roll Call for Attendance. Lang. Mr. Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Before they leave, I'd like to introduce about a 120 school kids from Rutledge Hall in Lincolnwood. Right up here."

Speaker McPike: "I believe that's Senator Howie Carroll up there with them. Mr. Clerk, take the roll. Representative Kubik."

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Kubik: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, there are no excused absences today on the Republican side of the aisle."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "We're all here."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you. Mr. Clerk, take the record. One Hundred-Eighteen Members answering roll call, a quorum is present. Committee Report."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Committee on Rules has met and pursuant to Rule 29C3, the following Bills have been ruled exempt on May 22, 1992: Senate Bills 1479, 1490, 1511, 1518, 1520, 1523, 1533, 1541, 1547, 1555, 1556, 1567, 1570, 1590, 1600, 1615, 1622, 1625, 1638, 1649, 1657, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1678, 1684, 1695, 1700, 1711, 1722, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1747, 1750, 1766, 1773, 1779, 1783, 1787, 1789, 1796, 1816, 1818, 1846, 1848, 1869, 1904, 1907, 1912, 1931, 1935, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1946, 1955, 1956, 1965, 1971, 1979, 1980, 1986, 2045, 2048, 2056, 2062, 2075, 2076, 2079, 2087, 2088, 2093, 2097, 2101, 2104, 2107, 2114, 2118, 2131, 2134, 2138, 2139, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2159, 2163, 2167, 2169, 2170, 2178, 2179, 2183, 2197 and 2200. Signed, John Matijevich, Chairman."

Speaker McPike: "Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 134, offered by Representative Kubik. House Joint Resolution 135, offered by Representative Capparelli. House Resolutions 2010, offered by Representative Daniels. (House Resolutions) 2012, Cowlshaw. (House Resolution) 2014, Harris. (House Resolution) 2015, Balanoff. (House Resolution) 2016, Kubik. (House Resolution) 2018, DeJaegher. (House Resolution) 2019, Daniels. (House Resolution) 2020, Daniels. (House Resolution) 2021, Saltsman and 2022, Representative Johnson."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich."

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Matijevid: "Speaker, we've examined these. These are all agreed to, and I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall the Agreed Resolutions be adopted?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 2013, offered by Representative Cowlshaw, with respect to the memory of Harold E. Herfmeier and House Resolution 2017, offered by Representative Stange, with respect to the memory of Roy W. Quiche. House Resolution 2023, offered by Representative Turner, with respect to the memory of Wesley Marshall Hatch. House Resolution 2024, offered by Representative Morrow, with respect to the memory of Bobby Jean Richard."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevid moves the adoption of Death Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Death Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 2009, offered by Representative Satterthwaite. House Resolution 2011, offered by Representative Trotter."

Speaker McPike: "Committee on Assignment. This Calendar, Supplemental #2. Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 809, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 1084, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. House Bill 1182, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. House Bill 1516, a Bill for an Act to amend the Limited Health Services Organization Act. House Bill 1617, a Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. House Bill 1875, a Bill for an Act concerning affordable

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residential housing. House Bill 1890, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 2166, a Bill for an Act to amend the Educational Cost-Effectiveness Agenda Act. House Bill 2225, a Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. House Bill 2267 (sic - 2567), a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. House Bill 2694, a Bill for an Act to amend to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2720, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2725, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2750, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2758, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 2767, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2799, a Bill for an Act in relation to crime victims compensation. House Bill 2800, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2801, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2806, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2812, a Bill for an Act to amend the Clerks of Court Act. House Bill 2849, a Bill for an Act prohibiting the sale of certain information by state agencies and officers. House Bill 2865, a Bill for an Act to create the Interstate Rail Passenger Network Compact. House Bill 2916, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2919, a Bill for an Act concerning municipal officers, codifying certain portions of the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2922, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2928, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Clinical Laboratory Act. House Bill 2936, a Bill for an Act to amend the Workers' Compensation Act. House Bill 2937, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act.

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House Bill 2947, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. House Bill 2949, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. House Bill 2950, a Bill for an Act in relation to service of certain notices. House Bill 3006, a Bill for an Act to amend the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. House Bill 3020, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3027, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. House Bill 3029, a Bill for an Act concerning household generated hazardous waste. House Bill 3039, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. House Bill 3041, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 3043, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. House Bill 3057, a Bill for an Act to amend the Township Law. House Bill 3060, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3063, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3066, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 36...House Bill 3078, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. House Bill 3090, a Bill for an Act to amend the Children and Family Services Act. House Bill 3091, a Bill for an Act to amend the Children and Family Services Act. House Bill 3098, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Employees Disability Act. House Bill 3135, a Bill for an Act concerning the funding of medical assistance. House Bill 3136, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act. House Bill 3137, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act. House Bill 3166, a Bill for an Act concerning the power of the Department of Professional Regulation. House Bill 3170, a Bill for an Act to amend the Sanitary District Act. House

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Bill 3175, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 3188, a Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate License Act. House Bill 3212, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Barriers Act. House Bill 3215, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Human Rights Act. House Bill 3239, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Housing Development Act. House Bill 3240, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Housing Development Act. House Bill 3249, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 3281, a Bill for an Act in relation to insurance and benefits. House Bill 3283, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. House Bill 3285, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 3290, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3322, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to child support payments. House Bill 3326, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Funeral and Burial Funds Act. House Bill 3327, a Bill for an Act to amend the Village Library Act. House Bill 3356, a Bill for an Act to amend the Dietetic and Nutrition Services Practice Act. House Bill 3371, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. House Bill 3412, a Bill for an Act to amend the Good Samaritan Food Donor Act. House Bill 3573, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Dental Practice Act. House Bill 3580, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. House Bill 3594, a Bill for an Act to amend the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act. House Bill 3595, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3596, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 3597, a Bill for an act to amend the Illinois Library System Act. House Bill 3625, a Bill for an Act concerning the State Comptroller Local

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Government Advisory Board. House Bill 3630, a Bill for an Act to amend the Franchise Disclosure Act. House Bill 3633, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 3647, a Bill for an Act to amend the Interest Act. House Bill 3650, a Bill for an Act concerning Illinois cash management. House Bill 3651, a Bill for an Act concerning a comprehensive statewide poison control system. House Bill 3661, a Bill for an Act to amend the Home Rule Note Act. House Bill 3662, a Bill for an Act to amend the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act. House Bill 3663, a Bill for an Act concerning real property. House Bill 3670, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. House Bill 3673, a Bill for an Act to amend the law in relation to the regulation of funeral directors and embalmers. House Bill 3689, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Savings and Loan Act. House Bill 3708, a Bill for an Act to amend the Child Passenger Protection Act. House Bill 3713, a Bill for an Act concerning persons with develop...developmental disabilities. House Bill 3779, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Building Commission Act. House Bill 3781, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 3787, a Bill for an Act to amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Act. House Bill 3796, a Bill for an Act to amend the Nursing Home Care Act. House Bill 3807, a Bill for an Act to amend the General Assembly Compensation Act. House Bill 3884, a Bill for an Act in relation to funding trauma centers. House Bill 3885, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Finance Act. House Bill 3969, a Bill for an Act to amend the Wildlife Code. House Bill 3986, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. House Bill 3998, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Domestic Violence Act. House Bill 4022, a Bill for an Act to amend

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the School Code. House Bill 4024, a Bill for an Act to amend the Title Insurance Act. House Bill 4027, a Bill for an Act in relation to the disposal of batteries. House Bill 4030, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. House Bill 4039, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. House Bill 4049, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. House Bill 4058, a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practice Act. House Bill 4068, a Bill for an Act in relation to driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs. House Bill 4075, a Bill for an Act concerning juveniles. House Bill 4079, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 4083, a Bill for an Act concerning senior citizen housing. House Bill 4101, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. House Bill 4128, a Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. House Bill 4136, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 4142, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. House Bill 4147, a Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. House Bill 4163, a Bill for an Act to provide for review of licensure of health care professions and occupations. House Bill 4187, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. House Bill 4194, a Bill for an Act concerning lien for emergency medical service personnel. Third Reading of these Bills. House Bill 2567, I misread as 2267. House Bill 2567, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of these Bills."

Speaker McPike: "May I have your attention? The Clerk has just read the House Calendar, Supplemental #2, Agreed Bill List. Could we have your attention, please? We will have the

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forms available in about 15 minutes. We will give you until 1:00 p.m. to fill out the forms. At this time we intend to vote. Question is, 'Shall these Bills pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed, 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. All right. The record has been taken. The Chair cannot announce the passage or failure of any of these Bills. You'll have the opportunity to vote 'no' on any individual Bill and as soon as the forms come down from the Clerk's office, the...Take the record, Mr. Clerk...At this point, there are 118 'ayes', no 'nays', no voting 'present', and the Chair cannot announce passage of these Bills at this time, so when the forms are available you will have over three hours to fill them out. Agriculture and Environment...Agriculture and Environment. Third Reading. It's not the Chair's intention to go back to any Bills. We're going to call the Bills on Third Reading. The Sponsor does not wish to call the Bill we will not return to that today. It's the intent of the Chair to ask one Sponsor, one proponent, of the Bill to speak and one opponent of the Bill to speak and then to take a vote. Agriculture, Third Reading, appears House Bill 1042, Representative Parcels. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1042, a Bill for an Act to prohibit the use of live animals in certain tests of cosmetics and household products. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Parcels."

Parcels: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen..."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Giglio, for what reason do you rise? Representative Parcels."

Parcels: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill whose time has indeed come. This is

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a Bill that would eliminate the Draize, eye and skin testing of small animals for cosmetic and household product purposes only. This Bill, I want you to understand that it has nothing to do whatsoever with medical testing - I am for medical testing on animals; it has nothing to do with pharmaceutical testing - I am for pharmaceutical testing on animals; it has nothing to do with poison or ingestion of anything. This is strictly the Draize test on rabbits' eyes or other small animals and their skin. It is absolutely unnecessary. It has never saved a life. In the words of a very famous M.D., who is an ophthalmologist, he says, 'I have never used Draize data to assist in the care of a patient, and I know of no case in which another ophthalmologist found Draize data useful.' The inventor of the Draize, Mr. John H. Draize, himself, in 1944, realized that there were many differences between the rabbit's eye and the human eye; and he said many cases, that because the rabbit has a third eyelid, many of the tests were not good anyway. Another ophthalmologist says, 'The Draize test has not saved one human life, and it probably never will.' There are many, many other tests out there now. There's the agarose diffusion method, Cam, Eyetex. Time after time, we see other tests which are just as good and perhaps superior. Now, some of the people will tell you that the FDA requires this. It is absolutely not required. I have proof they do not require any tests for cosmetic testing. They say, we want a safe product, and as further proof, there are over 200 companies, Ladies and Gentlemen, - and these aren't small companies, these are Avon, Revlon, Christian Dior, Mary Kay, Amway, Noxell, Paul Mitchell who do no testing, no testing on animals whatsoever, and they are very proud of that record, that they don't have to do

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that testing on animals. If, in fact, the FDA required it, why would these people not be in trouble? If they required it, why would they not have lawsuits? They have no lawsuits. They are not in trouble. The test is absolutely unnecessary, and it is time that we gave that test up. You may say, 'What difference does it make?' Well, animals do feel pain, and there's no reason to do it. There is reason to do medical testing, but there is no reason to do this. And if you have any compassion at all, your constituents would ask you to please vote 'yes' on this Bill. If you haven't had calls and letters, I'm very surprised because there's an enormous group out there that are shopping now at stores, such as the Body Shop, which has nothing but animal-free testing products. I would ask for your 'aye' vote on this House Bill 1042."

Speaker McPike: "Who stands in opposition to the Bill? Representative Giglio."

Giglio: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to House Bill 1042. Right now, there is no test in America that is...that is better than the Draize test with regard to testing for cosmetic products and also for soap and detergent. You know, we've come a long way in our country with regards to civil rights, with regard to working conditions, our economic standard of living, and we've done that because we've got chemists, we've got doctors, we've got people that do the research; and there's only one way to do the research, other than taking it out on human beings, and it's to test it on animals, rats, rodents, and mice. These tests already have been diminished on animals by over 87% since 1980. Let me just read a few people who say that there's no other way for safe products to be put on the market

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unless we use tests on animals; The former Surgeon General, Doctor Koop, said during a press conference, 'I am here to set the record straight. There is no substitute for animal testing if we are to insure the safety of all consumer products from personal care and household cleaning products to health care and prescription drugs. Any Legislation that bans animal-based research that insures product safety is quite literally hazardous to human health.' The FDA is against this; the United States Environmental Protection Agency; the Consumer Product Safety Commission; the Consumer Federation of America; the Association of Poison Control Centers; the American Heart Disease; the American Medical Association; the American Dental or Diabetes Association; and the animal testing at Johns Hopkins University. All these people are in favor of continuing these tests in order to have the safety that we enjoy so much in our country. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there is not one state in this country that has passed legislation. California passed it and was vetoed by the Governor for the simple reasons and statements that I have just mentioned. There is no other way, and until that time these products that we're going to use in our country and for our children are safe, we...we need these tests on animals. Now, these animals, even with the laws we have on the books, they're very careful how they test these animals. So with that, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask your consideration to vote 'no' on this Bill at this time. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 1042 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye' opposed vote 'no.' Representative Ropp, one minute to explain your vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. We've

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heard this Bill a number of times. Let me just say, in very brief conclusion, that it seemed to me like it is better to save the lives of people through the use of small animals, even though many of us are very much in support of the human care and humaneness of young animals; the lives of people certainly are worth more, and I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Harris. Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I know in today's age, and with all the other things we're debating, I suppose the eyes of rabbits are not chic to be discussing, but the fact is that these tests are unnecessary. There are other tests on the market so that we don't have to be cruel to animals. I would like you to reconsider your votes, particularly those 17 'present' people up there who are not thinking this through or just voting 'present'. Please give it some thought. When we have tests on the market that can be done to test these cosmetics and these shampoos without harming animals, it seems to me that we ought to be forcing the manufacturers to use those tests. Please reconsider and vote 'aye'."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Parcells."

Parcells: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just in a reply to some of those who are against the Bill. This has nothing to do with the safety of children. If it was absolutely necessary by the FDA, how are these 200 cosmetic companies out there not testing? Why haven't they been sued? As I read to you earlier, the Draize test has never saved a life; it's not even designed for that, and it has misdiagnosed many cases of people, particular in the antihistamine field where they say, 'Oh yeah. This is safe. It works fine on rabbits,' and people couldn't use

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it, and it had to be taken off the market anyway. I think it's cruel and unnecessary, and we should stop this torturous testing on rabbits, and I would ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 46 'ayes' and 54 'noes'. House Bill 1042, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. No. .Is hereby declared lost. Correction. House Bill 1042, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3073, Representative Balanoff. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3073, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Many people in this chamber have complained about problems with compost piles and operations in their districts. House Bill 3073 would require the Population Control Board to set quality standards for the finished compost product. This may serve to limit the use of some compost for food production activities in other words, some compost from mixed waste facilities may only be used for landfill cover or land reclamation activities because it would contain too many toxic metals. The Bill would also require that the Pollution Control Board to determine the necessity of setting quality standards for yard waste composting facilities and to adopt such standards if it is determined they are needed to protect human health and the environment, and I'd certainly be happy to answer any questions. This Bill passed out of committee with, if I'm

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not mistaken, only one 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Pollution Control Board is opposed to this Bill simply because they think it's premature. While the concept may be good, the Department of Energy and Natural Resources is already doing what this Gentleman wants the Pollution Control Board to do. Now in tough fiscal times, we just can't have these bureaucrats and paper shufflers doing each other's work. This is a chance to save some money. We decided that lawn waste was going to have be composted by action of this General Assembly. Now, we want to turn around and put rules and regulations; this is duplicative effort. We have a department already working on the technology. This Bill is simply isn't needed at the present time. Although the concept is good, I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3073 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 71 'ayes' and 40 'noes'. House Bill 3073, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3110. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3110, a Bill for an Act concerning emission allowances authorized under the federal Clean Air Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Deering. Clerk, has the Bill been read a third time?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Bill has been read a third time."

Speaker McPike: "All right. Representative Deering."

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Deering: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is a Bill that we discussed the other day...that puts provision in to help...utility generating plant down in Representative Phelps's district...(Just take a minute here to look at the analysis.) Okay? This Bill has been amended, requires a public utility...who sells electric power to an affiliated interest to obtain permission from the ICC before it changes electric rates and changes its affiliated interest. I believe what the intent of this Bill is to require the utility to purchase allowances to keep it burning Illinois coal before the switch to the an out-of-state coal supplier. I'd be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Wennlund stands in opposition."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. What this Bill does as amended, it puts in jeopardy more than 2,400 jobs. Electric Energy Inc. in Joppa, Illinois, was formed about a half century ago to provide electricity for the federal government at their energy uranium enrichment installation in Paducah, Kentucky. Now, this power company was set up to provide that power to them. If we're going to require this company to purchase Illinois coal, what we're going to end up doing is, is forcing this utility to purchase that coal at whatever its cost. In addition to that, it becomes non-competitive in the utility industry, but, more importantly, what it does is it will require the utility to install about a \$50 million scrubbing unit on its six boiler units. When we do that, it's going to force up the cost of utility rates for utility users in Illinois and that's what requiring...and this utility to purchase Illinois coal does instead of purchasing softer coal and mixed coal, which they've been

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trying to do. So, we're talking about...about 240 jobs that residents of Illinois that work at the Department of Energies Plant in Paducah, we're talking about the utility itself, which is 350 jobs; Allied Signal, which is an Illinois Company; (It supplies feed stock for the uranium.); and LeFarge Cement, which is an 108 employees that buys Western Coal fly ash from the utility. So what we're going to do is, we're going to put on the line a number up to 2,400 jobs for Illinois residents as a result of requiring utilities to purchase Illinois coal. They simply cannot remain competitive in the open market by telling them that all they can do is purchase Illinois coal which, as you and I know, because the Pollution Control standards would require them to install Venturi scrubbers on their utility units. The intent...the intent of the Bill is good. It's 'Buy Illinois', and we encourage that, and the utilities encourage it and try to do so, but in order to meet federal air emission regulations, they simply will have to spend \$50 plus million in installing Venturi scrubbers, and that's going to mean that if you vote 'yes' for this Bill, you're going to cause an increase in utility rates because they'll be back to the Commerce Commission to raise rates because they simply cannot stay in existence. And that utility alone holds...employs 350 people, so we're talking about a loss of Illinois jobs; we're talking about a definite increase in utility rates. So, a vote in favor of this Bill will cause an increase in those utility rates. The correct vote is a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, take this Bill out of the record. House Bill 3154, Representative Giorgi. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3154, a Bill for an Act concerning

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sanitary districts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, so that this...House Bill 3154 has to do with sanitary district sewers requested by the sanitary districts of Illinois and provides...that adequate sewer disposal may be provided in areas being improved with buildings and other structures requiring sewage disposal and so that public health may be protected, the sanitary districts may require installation of sanitary districts for water...waste water disposal for property being developed for human use. And the sanitary district may request that district facilities planning areas, these sewers be at least planned within one and a half miles of a district, sanitary district and also provides that the property must be accessible and technically feasible and economically feasible."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Gentleman's Bill, Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Farm Bureau, the Association of Realtors, the Municipal League and the Illinois Home Builders Association has asked me to reluctantly oppose the Gentleman's Bill. What this could do in many areas of the State of Illinois, it could mean that you could not build homes unless sanitary sewers could be extended to those homes or subdivisions. Now...how in the highly urbanized areas of the state, that...that certainly, perhaps, could be done at a reasonable cost. I submit to you, in the rural areas of the state, that may not ever be able to be done. What this Bill would do, it might be construed, (I say 'might'; I don't think it's the intent of the Sponsor), this might be construed as effectively outlawing septic

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systems. Then we'd have no idea how we could build homes in our largely rural areas. The associations that are opposed to this, have offered to sit down and want to sit down over the summer and specifically define what economically and technical feasible means, and if we can work out some agreed language so that we don't close the door on home construction in the less urbanized areas of the state, then we could probably come up with an agreement on this Bill. But there is no agreement at this time, and these associations respectfully ask you to vote 'no' on this Bill. Let them negotiate on it over the summer and maybe we can come up with some agreed language by the Veto Session of next year. So, I respectfully ask a 'no' or 'present' vote because of what this Bill could do: It could be construed as outlawing septic systems and that just won't work in most of the areas of the State of Illinois."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3154 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 39 'ayes' and 75 'noes'. House Bill 3154, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3251, Representative Kulas. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3251, a Bill for an Act in relation to environmental protection. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #1 to House Bill 3251 becomes the Bill, and it contains certain provisions relating to the underground storage tanks. I'll read the main changes that we made and if there are questions, I'll be glad to answer

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them. First of all, it provides that the...if the cost incurred for corrective actions were in response to petroleum leak for which EPA was notified before 1989, the owner/operator qualified for reimbursement; it adds language that requires the owner/operator to reimburse the state if they have already received reimbursement for corrective action under an insurance policy; it also adds language that prohibits the owner or operator of an underground storage tank from being reimbursed by the state for corrective action if he or she was liable for that release; it also adds language to clarify that the owner/operator is eligible for reimbursement of expenses related to the corrective action; and it also changes the way the payments are made. At the present time, what happens is the owner/operator files an application, he has to pay the contractor and everybody ahead of time and then after he gets his deductible, the EPA comes back and he gets less than his application was for, and he gets stuck with the difference. So now, he would only pay the deductible and then pay the contractors after the EPA...after he's reimbursed by the EPA. I'd be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker McPike: "Does anyone stand in opposition? One question, Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Representative, it is my understanding that, as amended, you've got basically an Agreed Bill here. It is strongly supported by the petroleum marketers. It's okay with the IEPA. The only group that seems to still not be in an agreement with the Bill is the Associated General

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Contractors. Is that your understanding?"

Kulas: "That is correct."

Black: "So, it looks to me like this Bill, as amended, would be all right to pass out of here and go to the Senate."

Kulas: "Absolutely."

Black: "Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3251 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 115 'ayes' and 0 'nays'. House Bill 3251, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. At 9:30 we voted on the Supplemental #2. The forms are now at the Clerk's well, and we will have three hours to fill out these forms and turn in any change of votes. At 1:00 p.m., we will close. We will close the process and then tabulate the votes. House Bill 3605, Representative Kulas. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3605, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3605 was initiated on behalf of the Illinois Bankers' Association and, basically, it establishes a standard of due diligence or appropriate inquiry for defendants in order to satisfy the innocent landowner's defense under present Illinois Superfund laws. It also establishes a safe harbor for clean-up costs for innocent single-family residential property owners. I want to stress this is for innocent and single-family residential property owners. Nothing in this Bill will alter the existing regulatory scheme for anyone who has

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caused environmental contamination. The Bill simply provides guidelines which we do not have in law now, and I would move for its adoption...passage."

Speaker McPike: "All right, who would like to speak in opposition to the Bill? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Representative Kulas, as usual, is very candid. This is a banker's Bill, and he...said it's a banker's Bill. However, last year we passed a Bill that protects the bankers from clean-up liability. They don't need this further protection. Now, he mentioned the innocent residential owner. The Environmental Protection Agency...The state has never, never sued an innocent residential property owner. This gives over...overprotection to the big developer is really what this is aimed at protecting. What it does...it gives...conclusive...protection to the...property owner. Even if there's relevant evidence of environmental wrongdoing, there is nothing the state can do because the presumption is in favor of the property owner. What could happen with this, you could have a day care center that would be right over...an old landfill, and there's no way that you could go after them...Big lenders and speculators is what this Bill is about. Now, last year I remember, some Members were complaining that the Environment Council rated us - first time they've ever done it - And they said, ' Oh, you should've warned us that you were rating us. We...maybe would've voted different.' Let me tell you, this is that type of Bill that will be rated. Now, we do enough for the bankers around here. I've supported the bankers, but sometimes someone asks for too much. We gave them the Bill they wanted last year. They don't need this

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Bill. This is a Bill that will be...rated, and it is, I think, the worst Bill with regards to environmental protection, that we have this Session. This is a Bill they will rate you on. Now, are you going to stand up for the environment? If you are, vote 'no' against the Bill. You're going to give another Bill just for the bankers? Vote 'yes'. I voted 'yes' for them many times; not this time. I want to protect the environment."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3605 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 93 'ayes' and 21 'noes'. House Bill 3605, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 4037, Representative Ryder. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 4037, a Bill for an Act in relation to air pollution. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Ryder. Representative Persico."

Persico: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 4037 is a shell Bill. We would like to move this Bill over to the Senate to continue negotiations and I ask your support of this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "This is a shell Bill. Does anyone rise in opposition? Question is, 'Shall House Bill 4037 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there 112 'ayes' and no 'nays'. House Bill 4037, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Rotello. Mr. Rotello. Turn him on, please."

Rotello: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wanted the record to show

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that I would have voted 'yes' on House Bill 1042."

Speaker McPike: "(House Bill) 1042. The record will so reflect.

Mr. Rice. Mr. Rice. The Gentleman would have voted 'aye'
on House Bill 4037. Government Operations. Third Reading.
Appears House Bill 20...2573, Representative Balanoff.
Read the...Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk, 2573."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2573, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Illinois Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "This is a great Bill to keep jobs in the State of
Illinois. Under House Bill 2573 would amend the Illinois
Purchasing Act to require all goods purchased under the Act
to be Illinois-made goods unless the cost of Illinois-made
goods exceeds the cost of other goods by 10% or more. If
you're interested in keeping jobs in the State of Illinois,
this is the Bill to vote for."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House. For two days this week, we agonized over the State
of Illinois budget. For two days this week, we argued, we
talked, we cut and we cut, and cut and cut further. And
what this Bill does is it requires that all goods purchased
under the Purchasing Act be Illinois-made goods unless the
cost of Illinois-made goods exceeds the cost of other goods
by 10%. So what we're talking about is, is that with the
millions of dollars that the State of Illinois spends and
goods that are purchased under the Purchasing Act, we're
going to pay 10% more for them and we can't even find the
money for necessary services for the developmentally
disabled, the mentally ill, for the children of Department
of Children and Family Services, and yet, we want to turn
around and say, 'Yes, we're going to pay 10% more because

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they were Illinois-made goods.' That's the first problem. In these tight budget times, they want to pay 10% more for all goods purchased under the Purchasing Act, millions of dollars, instead of buying on a competitive basis. The second part of the problem is, What are Illinois-made goods? How do you determine? Is a Caterpillar tractor an Illinois-made good when parts may be made in other states? How to determine when in fact...when indeed is it an Illinois made Bill, an Illinois made good? The Bill that it will actually harm Illinois vendors. Many states have reciprocal statutes that say, 'Look, Illinois, if you're going to pass a Bill like this and only purchase Illinois-made goods, then we're going to do the same thing, and we're not going to buy any Illinois-made goods. So the bottom line is that it could, in fact, hurt Illinois manufacturers and Illinois vendors to the same extent that Illinois vendors would be excluded from selling goods to other states. In addition to that, there will be an additional delay in the procurement process just to process the paper work by these additional requirements. It's the same type of thing. We don't know whether or not a good is an Illinois good or not even though Caterpillar tractor company is...in Joliet and in Peoria and Decatur. We don't know what parts are made where. Some parts might be made at their Pennsylvania plant or other plants around in the Midwest. Do we want to punish Caterpillar tractors, say, 'And look, because Komatsu may have a plant in Illinois or an outlet or a vendor in Illinois we'll buy it and even pay 10% more. It's a bad concept. It's a concept the State of Illinois cannot afford, particularly in these tight budget times when we're doing nothing but cutting; we've not added anything; we're not increasing taxes.

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Everybody's agreed on that. So this is a bad Bill, and it's time to defeat it."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2573 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 57 'ayes' and 49 'noes'. House Bill 2573, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 2666, Representative Levin. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2666, a Bill for an Act to amend the Energy Assistance Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Out of the record. We will not return to this Bill. House Bill 2697, Representative Edley. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2697, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Prompt Payment Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Edley."

Edley: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. This is a Bill that we passed out last year with about 80 votes on a bipartisan roll call. It really...is where the rubber meets the road. You know, we posture down here about a balanced budget, both sides of the aisle were working to try to come up with a balanced budget, and the code word that we send to the voters and taxpayers of our state is that when you have a balanced budget you can pay your bills, but we all know that we have hundreds and millions of dollars of unpaid bills, that we're stealing from our pension funds, that we are underfunding the state health insurance program and they were using all kinds of smoke and mirror budget...tricks to balance the budget and yet, we have many

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taxpayers, who when they fail to pay us, are charged not only interest but a penalty. This Bill would simply require the state to pay an interest penalty, just like every small business, every corporation, every family that has a credit card and fails to make their payments on time or fails to pay their taxes on time has to pay a penalty. This is a good Bill. This is a Bill that will shake...the charge of the state being a deadbeat or a freeloader, and I would urge a 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. For two days this week, we agonized over the state's budget. For two days this week, we cut virtually almost every budget in this entire state. We argued and argued and agonized over cutting the Department of Mental Health and Development Disabilities, and we cut it some \$40 some million dollars. We cut \$40 million to the people who need the services of the State of Illinois, those who are developmentally disabled, the mentally ill and yet we want to turn around and say, 'We're going to cost the State of Illinois another \$84 million. What we've got is a situation where the cost alone to the Department of Public Aid will be \$17.2 million additional dollars. Central Management Services estimates a fiscal impact total of another \$11.6 million for a total of \$84 million more than we're currently spending. The dollars simply aren't there. I didn't hear anybody during those two days suggest that the Illinois...the State of Illinois and House of Representatives pass an income tax increase or any kind of tax increase, for that matter. As a matter of fact, for the Speaker on down, from Speaker Madigan on down, nobody

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voted to increase taxes in Illinois, but yet this Bill will place an additional burden on the State of Illinois of \$84 million. Where is it going to come from? We cut aid for the poor. We cut aid for the developmentally disabled and the mentally ill; yet, this Bill would cause the State of Illinois to spend an additional \$84 million. The money isn't there, and it's wrong. The timing is wrong. This Bill should be defeated."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2697 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mulcahey 'aye', 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Rep...The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 72 'ayes' and 38 'noes'. House Bill 2697, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2714, Representative Edley. Read the Bill, Mr, Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2714, a Bill for an Act concerning the state budget. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Edley."

Edley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. As...I think most of you know that we've been cooking the books around here for a long time. The State of Illinois does keep two sets of books: One set is based on cashed-based accounting, that is we only recognize an expenditure when we write the check, not when we incur the financial obligation; the other set of books that we keep is for the Wall Street...bankers and credit...financiers that want real numbers, business-like accounting numbers and they use generally accepted accounting principles. The reason why we can't pay our bills is because we have failed miserably and...in

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recognizing the true financial obligations of the State of Illinois. This Bill would require not, this year, but beginning in FY '94 that we would begin to recognize the true financial obligations that the State of Illinois has and switch to using generally accepted accounting principles and phase in our...financial obligations over a five-year period. I think this is responsible legislation. I think this what we...what we could do this Session to send a clear signal that we are going to be fiscally responsible and I think not only will the taxpayers of our state support us on this, but...the...bond ratings would be favorably enhanced, and I urge support."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield? Representative, do...Is there an estimate of what this would cost to implement?"

Edley: "There's been various estimates about what it would cost - anywhere from...basically an accounting change. As far as our financial obligations of the State of Illinois, it wouldn't change at all."

Wennlund: "Thank you. To the Bill, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Bureau of the Budget estimates that it would cost between \$3 and \$5 million. Now, let me tell you the bottom line of this is: the Comptroller of the State of Illinois has been wanting a new computer system for some time that's the bottom line. This is really a ploy to get a new computer system for the Comptroller's Office and cost the taxpayers of Illinois another \$5 million. Five million dollars when we cut \$40 million plus to the developmentally disabled and the mentally ill the other day. Here we are, \$5 million here, 3 million here, 84 million on a Bill we just passed out of here two Bills ago - impact to the State

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of Illinois when we cut virtually every budget, now we're adding back in additional costs. It just doesn't make sense and it's not fiscally responsible. It's just not fiscally responsible in this day and age and we spent two days in this chamber, two days agonizing over which budgets to cut and whose ox is going to get gored as the result of those cuts. Now, we're coming back here on Friday and adding back in \$84 million in interest costs. Yes, paying your Bill's important, but \$84 million when we don't have it? Here's another \$5 million. This Bill, even though it's well-intended should be defeated because we simply cannot afford it."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2714 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 67 'ayes' and 41 'noes'. House Bill 2714, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2877, Representative Currie. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2877, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. During the last 20 years, the value of public aid cash grants in the State of Illinois and across this country has declined by about 50%, that is 20 years ago we made it. We gave people the kinds of dollars at those levels of inflation that made it more likely that they could keep body and soul together. Just during the last ten years, the value of the cash grant for Public Aid recipients in this state has declined substantially compared to the state's own

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assessment of what it takes to keep a roof over one's head, clothes on one's back. In fact, in 1984, the value of the cash grant was 54% of what the state says it takes to maintain a minimal standard of living. Today the percentage has declined until it's about 43% of, again, the state's own minimal standard. This Bill would provide a floor so that our cash grant program would not decline below 40% of what we say you need in order to make it as a family in this state. Remember that half of the people on our welfare roles are children. If we can't take adequate care of our children - and I think one could argue that 40% of what we say it takes to take care of them is probably not good enough - still it is a standard, it is a floor and I would urge your support for this reasonable proposal."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "I have to admire the Lady's courage. When it came to raising taxes, she was one of the very few in the Assembly that said she wished to do it, and therefore, she's one of the few that can stand and be in support of this Bill because it will cost in the out years, beginning at \$28 million and on up to \$60 million that we don't have. The Sponsor of this Bill is probably one of the few people that will be able, in good conscience, to vote green on this Bill. Everybody else who voted to cut yesterday, everybody else who voted no new revenues the day before, have an obligation, therefore, to be 'red' on this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2877 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Currie, to explain her vote."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. First, let me make several points. There will be no fiscal impact in the coming budget year nor in the budget year after

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that. The assumption that we would be spending less than, for example, a quarter of what we say it takes to keep people alive is an assumption that I think doesn't respect the sympathy and the responsibility with which the Members of this House take these positions. Secondly, let me remind you that we do provide cost of living increases to state employees. In fact, the Governor signed a very substantial contract to make sure that they more than keep up with increases in the rate of inflation. We do the same for medical providers. We do the same for nursing care institution. There is no group with which with whom we do business that we do not see to it does better next year than it did the year before. We have a responsibility to clients in the Department of Public Aid. We are the only people they can turn to for help. A 40% of the standard of need floor on benefits is hardly what you'd call..."

Speaker McPike: "...Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 39 'ayes' and 75 'noes'. House Bill 2877, having failed to receive the Constitution Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 2889, Representative Matijevich. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk: "House Bill 2889, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Lottery Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Schakowsky, for what reason do you rise? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. House Bill 28...2889 is patterned after what is the Minnesota law with regards to policy of advertising...a lottery...I introduced the Bill because of my concerns that watching some of the commercials on...the lottery that it gives the impression to...too many people buying a lottery

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ticket is a sure way to...a financial future for them. It would prohibit the Department of Lottery from adopting or publishing any advertisement that directly or indirectly any lottery games as a potential means of relieving any person's financial difficulties, presents the purchase of lottery tickets as a financial investment. It would prohibit the use or name of a picture of a current elected state official to promote a lottery game, to exhort the public to bet by directly or indirectly misrepresenting a person's chances of winning a prize, to denigrate a person who does not buy a ticket or unduly praise a person who does buy a ticket, and is inaccurate or misleading in any other way...If you have the similar concerns that I have with regards to the advertising by the lottery, I would appreciate your support, but I think they have to get the message that...their advertisement and their commercials are directed too much at trying to make it look like it's the easy life, and I ask for your vote."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill, Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The State of Illinois needs revenue. Pay particular attention to that: The State of Illinois needs revenue. Part of the Governor's budget for education this year is predicated on a \$30 million increase in the profits of the lottery. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, let's make no mistake what this Bill would do. This Bill limiting the advertising ability of the lottery will have a negative impact on our sales which has a negative impact on the profits that go to the common school fund. The Missouri General Assembly did this. They passed this Bill. They have since rescinded the Act and their sales jumped 35%.

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The Minnesota case that he cited was also enacted and that has resulted in an immediate decrease in lottery sales. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Lottery Control Board has a comprehensive advertising policy insuring, among other things, that we don't target particular social economic groups or provide misleading advertisements. I don't know what your position is on the lottery as such, but it's there, it's in the law, it's been around for 20 years and we certainly spend the revenue generated by the lottery for the common school fund. This hasn't worked in the two states that it's been tried. One state has already repealed it. At the very time in the state's history that we need every conceivable revenue dollar, this is not a good vote at this time. I urge a 'no' vote. Let the lottery continue. It was the wish of this Body 20 years ago that we have a lottery. The least we can do now is to maximize the profits of our lottery under reasonable advertising controlled by the Lottery Board of Control, so that we can maximize revenue to the common school fund. I ask for your 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2889 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed, 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all vote who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 10 'ayes', 93 'noes'. House Bill 2889, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 2902. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2902, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Lottery Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, this one...this Bill's much more simpler. All it says is that the lottery board advertise

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and live up to the truth in advertising of the Federal Trade Commission truth in advertising laws...We ought to live up to laws we've passed and it's simple as that, no more than that. I don't see how anybody could oppose that, but I'll find out. I'm sure I'll get the same vote. I'm like Tony Scariano. I make hay on the Bills I lose, not on the Bills I pass, so I appreciate your help."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, in opposition."

Black: "Well, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Not just anybody can oppose this Bill, Representative, but I have to stand up and oppose it. This is a duplicative Bill. The lottery has a control board that monitors advertising, and they must follow FTC rules. So all this is, is another layer of bureaucracy which may, I suppose, result in the hiring of more white collar bureaucrats to shuffle papers in the lottery, and your side has already said, 'We don't want to do that', and, God forbid, they may move to Chatham. We're already doing this. You don't need this Bill at all. The lottery ain't broke. The lottery isn't broke. Let's let it work. We need the money. We're not debating the moral ethics of the lottery - that was debated here 20 years ago - what we're debating now is don't kill the goose that's laying a \$580 million egg this year. Let the lottery do its thing. Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Representative Turner, one minute to explain your vote."

Turner: "...Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Actually, my comment is not on the position of this particular issue, but on this idea of hiring white bureaucrats. I would like for the Assembly to remember that there are some minorities that also would love those bureaucrats too, so if we're going to hire,

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let's deal...Let's remember the affirmative action on that."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there 18 'ayes'...Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Well, I might as well do something positive, Mr. Speaker. I would like to ask unanimous consent in use of the Attendance Roll Call for that purpose to suspend rule 20(k) to allow all House committees to post Senate Bills on Wednesday, May 27, 1992, and Thursday, May 28, 1992, and that's so we can get our work done next week and that has been cleared by Representative Black who opposed my two Bills."

Speaker McPike: "On this Bill, there are 18 'ayes' and 83 'noes'. House Bill 2902, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. You heard Representative Matijevich's Motion. There being no opposition, the Attendance Roll Call will be used and Mr. Matijevich's Motion carries. House Bill 2908, Mr. Hartke. Mr. Hartke."

Hartke: "Take the Bill out of the record, please."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you. House Bill 3032, Representative LeFlore. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3032, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to the purchase of certain goods by the State of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative LeFlore."

LeFlore: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. (House Bill) 3032 is a Bill that has been around for the past four or five years. It once was carried in this House by Sam Panayotovich. When Sam left, I picked up the labor Bill and now I'm carrying it. I feel that 3032

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deserves a 'yes' vote and as much as the industrial section of the State of Illinois is rapidly being wiped out by foreign imports. Tax dollars should be invested in American workers and our local communities...and not to create jobs overseas and create unemployment here in the United States. So, therefore, I ask for a 'yes' vote on this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think...I think everybody ought to pay attention to this Bill because...Do you realize how contradictory your votes are going to look? This fall when they take a look at your votes for the two days that we spent in this chamber cutting every budget in the state, cutting dollars that would normally go to the developmentally disabled, to the mentally ill, and to those who really need it: the poor in Illinois. This Bill is going to cost the state an additional \$5 million a year without a doubt, and that's what the fiscal note shows. Your vote is to cut aid to the mentally ill and to the poor in Illinois are going to look pretty silly when you vote 'yes' on this Buy American proposal which is a silly proposal because you can't determine what, indeed, is American content and what isn't (and you and I know that you can't), whether or not that Caterpillar tractor might have had its engine made in Amsterdam at their Amsterdam plant, and, therefore, we couldn't even buy Caterpillar...tractor for the State of Illinois, which is the largest employer in the state. It's going to look pretty silly when you vote to cut aid to the poor and the mentally ill in Illinois, but yet you're going to cut \$40 million out of their budget, but yet you're going to add another \$5 million just to buy what whoever

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knows might be American-made products. Sure, the concept is wonderful. We ought to buy American, and we do, but if that were the case we probably couldn't buy even a computer, but it will cost an additional \$5 million a year and your votes are going to look pretty silly come November when you vote to cut the poor and the needy in Illinois and, yet, you're willing to spend another \$5 million a year for this concept. It's a concept that should be defeated."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3032 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no.' Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 74 'ayes' and 41 'noes'. Representative Turner votes 'aye.' On this Bill, there are 75 'ayes' and 41 'noes'. House Bill 3032, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3140, Representative Walsh. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3140, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill requires bidders and contractors to certify that they provide health benefits to their employers (sic - employees) in order to bid or be eligible to bid for state contracts. Now, we're seeing a very serious problem in regard to health care in this state, and this will help to alleviate some of that problem. There is approximately 27% of persons involved that are not offered health care insurance by their employers, and this will help alleviate that percentage and lack of health care that's presently offered. I request an 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

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Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Here's another Bill...here's another contradictory vote. It's gonna cost CMS an additional \$73,000 just to implement this. How can you vote to cut aid to the poor, the mentally ill, the developmentally disabled? For two days during this week, we agonized over this budget and now you're going to spend an additional \$73,000. Say, 'Well, that's not much,' but it's \$73,000 a year, \$5 million on a previous vote, \$5 million about four votes ago, and all we're doing is adding to the cost of the state government, merely adding to the cost of state government for no good reason. Your votes are going to look contradictory, and you'd better be aware of that."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 3140 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 65 'ayes' and 49 'noes'. House Bill 3140, having received Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3254, Representative Satterthwaite. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Representative Satterthwaite. Take the Bill out of the record. Here she is. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3254, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to state employment. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this Bill deals with people who have been dismissed from term appointments. It gives them a five...five-point preference for other positions that they would like to fill. The reason that I put the Bill in is that there have been

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abuses of putting people who had been civil servant...civil service employees who had protection under the Civil Service Code into term appointments and then dismissing them. I believe that people who have spent more than ten years in public service and have not been dismissed for cause should have some preference for other positions that they would like to fill. And, for that reason, I would ask for passage of House Bill 3254."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Black."

Black: "Yeah, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Both sides of the aisle, for more than ten years, have supported the term appointee concept, both sides, going back more than ten years. Now what this Bill does will create a special status for term appointees. This will give a term appointee special treatment over an equally or better qualified candidate by virtue of a term not being renewed. Now if you pass this Bill, you may very well force the state to hire a less qualified worker because that worker happened to be a former term appointee, rather than hire a more qualified candidate who is a non-term appointee. I don't really think that's what you want to do. Both sides of the aisle have supported the term appointee concept. This completely changes and alters that concept. You're giving special status to people that may cost one of your constituents, who is extremely well qualified, a chance to get a job with State Government. I think a 'no' vote is advisable."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3254 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I just had a question. Would these points be in addition to veterans' preference points,

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Representative? If you could just shake your head."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Satterthwaite, to explain her vote."

Satterthwaite: "Only if they were a veteran and a term appointee would they get both. These do not supersede the veterans points, however, there is a guarantee that people with equal scores for the veterans versus the term appointees, the veteran would still have the preference. The veterans' preference will not be endangered by this in any way. These are people who have had at least ten years of service with the state with no cause for dismissal other than the fact that whoever is in charge has not renewed their appointment. I believe that the cause of abuses, which have happened..."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 50 'ayes' and 48 'noes'. House Bill 3254, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3357, Representative Steczo. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3357, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Designations Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Last January, I was visited in my office by some officials from the City of Markham, Illinois, and from the Nature Conservancy and from a group called the Friends of the Illinois Prairie. They informed me that in the City of Markham, which is in the south suburbs of Cook County, there existed 252 acres of natural prairie which is the largest area of natural prairie in the entire Midwest. They have asked, because a part of this has been set aside

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as a national natural landmark by the U.S. Department of Interior, to have the City of Markham designated the Prairie Capital of the Prairie State. So, all this Bill does is designate that as such. It received a unanimous vote in committee and because of the particular nature of having so much natural prairie available in that area, it makes sense to do so. So, I would ask for 'yes' votes."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I, you know, reluctantly rise in opposition to this Bill. There may be other communities in this state who would want to be called the Prairie Capital of the Prairie State. I don't know if they know that they even have the opportunity, but beyond that, let me tell you there's an inherent danger in voting for this Bill. How many of you remember Bills we've passed about the official square dance? The official fossil? The official deer? The official butterfly? The official grass? Last year, we tried to pass the official dirt. Now, we're getting into the official prairie capital of the Prairie State. You've cut \$300 million out of the budget, and now you're going to go home and say, 'Well, I decimated Mental Health and I decimated Human Services and I decimated Corrections but, by God, I had the courage to name Markham, Illinois, the Prairie Capital of the Prairie State. I don't think you want to vote for this. Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3357 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Wait a minute, Representative Weaver. Correction. Representative Weaver, to explain his vote. No. Have all

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voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 66...Morrow, 'aye'. On this Bill there are 67 'ayes' and 50 'noes'. House Bill 3357, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Weaver."

Weaver: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I'd like the House to help me welcome the Oblong Elementary First Place Little Eastern Cheerleaders that participated in the Nashville, Tennessee, nationals this year and got 13th place."

Speaker McPike: "House Bill 3450, Representative Hartke. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3450, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hartke."

Hartke: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill 3450 amends the Illinois Insurance Code...the Department of Insurance...shall charge a fee of 10¢ per page rather than a dollar. It also has the windshield replacement Amendment on it, which would prohibit automobile insurance companies and agents from requiring that the insured use a particular glass or windshield replacement company. I would ask that you support House Bill 3450. This is a vote for the little guy, the windshield installer, in your neighborhood. A vote for the Bill is a vote for the consumer and to give them a choice on whom they want their glass repair or replacement business done. If you vote 'no', you're voting against small business. If you vote 'yes', you're voting for the big insurance companies. I'd appreciate your support on House Bill 3450. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

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

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House. If you vote 'yes' on this Bill, I'll tell you what you're doing: You're voting 'yes' to raise insurance rates in Illinois. One of the reasons that insurance companies do this and seek out competitive bids to get the lowest possible price to replace windshields in Illinois, to get the lowest possible price by competitive bidding throughout the state. Now, if you've had your windshield repaired, you know that they will come out to your house, your place of business, your place of employment or anywhere you designate to replace your windshield, without cost to you, because it's covered under your insurance premiums. If you require them to go out to some local person of your choice, your local body shop, to replace that windshield at whatever the cost is, what you're doing is you're voting to increase insurance rates in Illinois. You're voting to make insurance companies less competitive and, therefore, higher-priced. So, you're voting to raise the rates of insurance in Illinois, if you vote 'yes'. The proper vote on this Bill is a 'no' vote to allow insurance companies to go out and be competitive, whether it's the replacement of a windshield or a fender. If they can be competitive and go out and get the lowest possible bids, then you and I save on our insurance premiums and the people of Illinois save by having lower automobile insurance premiums. This is an anti-competitive Bill, and the proper vote is a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3450 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Ropp, to explain his vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I certainly stand in opposition to this Bill. I'll tell you why, because if you talk about saving small business what this will not do is to help save

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small citizens, who are the people that are actually paying the insurance premium. This particular Bill will have a great tendency to increase premiums to insurance owners who have car insurance. I urge a strong 'no' on this."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, briefly, to explain my vote, it seems to me that there has never been a more clear-cut issue between the big guy and the little guy. A 'yes' vote is for the little guy. Let's see more green votes up there."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 75 'ayes' and 35 'noes'. House Bill 3450, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3587, Representative Curran. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3587, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Prompt Payment Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill provides, where the state shall pay automatically the interest payment made when there's a late payment. This applies to pharmaceutical and dental. AFSCME and the Pharmaceutical Society and the Dental Society have worked out their disagreements. There'll be a minor Amendment in the Senate be..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Curran."

Curran: "Be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Although the intention of this Bill is well

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meaning, here we go again. I don't understand how you can possibly vote to raise the cost to \$12.4 million a year, \$12.4 million a year, when you've cut the aid to the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled by over \$40 million two days ago. Those are totally inconsistent votes. Sure it's a great intention, but this is not the year for good intentions. This is the year for fiscal responsibility, for sound budgets, and after we've voted to cut and cut and cut and, we've agonized over who to cut, now we turn around and we're saying, 'We're going to raise the cost of doing business in Illinois. We're going to raise the cost of government by \$12.5 million.' The vote should be 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3587 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Martinez. Mr. Martinez."

Martinez: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's a point of personal privilege."

Speaker McPike: "State your point of personal privilege."

Martinez: "I would like to have the record to reflect that I would have voted 'aye' on 3450. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Very Well. Representative Curran. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 70 'ayes' and 40 'noes'. House Bill 3587, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3592, Representative Edley. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3592, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administration (sic - Administrative) Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Edley."

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Edley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. This is a technical change in our budgeting process to require that federal funds be segmented and identified, and I would ask for a favorable roll call. I don't know of anyone opposed to this."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 112 'ayes', no 'nays'. House Bill 3592, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3742, Representative Black. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3742, a Bill for an Act concerning public building commissions. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. This Bill as amended puts some constructive notice and referenda procedures in this Bill, as asked for by the Illinois Association of Realtors. Basically, the underlying Bill amends the Public Building Commission Act and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. What we are attempting to do in some areas down state, because of a federal mandate where you cannot house juvenile offenders in your county correctional center without special staff and special provisions, we are trying to be able to gather multi-counties into intergovernmental contracts so that we can afford to build an improved juvenile detention facility and then operate that facility. That's all we're asking for."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The

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Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 108 'ayes' and 2 'noes'. House Bill 3742, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3774. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3774, a Bill for an Act to amend the Military Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 3774 would give the Governor the power to open the armories to assist social service agencies with people in need of temporary shelter during times of natural disaster, civil disobedience or in severe weather conditions. And, I move for the passage of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Black."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I do rise in opposition to this Bill. The State of New York's program of doing this has created nightmarish problems such as: fire and safety code violations, health codes, liability claims, crime and security. California has sought a supplemental appropriation of over \$900,000 to cope with the many difficulties of this program. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, armories are built for military purposes. These armories have weapons stored in them, tanks, in some cases, items of military usage. I'm not sure you want to mix a civilian population in a military facility. Now, somebody is going to have to assume the liability if you do this. This can be done in the event of a natural disaster or a blizzard, through the Federal Management Association and our local Governor and our, the state's Governor, and by the various procedures. You can open these armories on an emergency short-term basis. These armories were not built to hold homeless people.

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They weren't built to hold anybody. They don't have bedrooms. They don't have showers for the most part. Their bathrooms are not up to code, and many of them have absolutely no kitchen facilities or privacy. These were built as military installations, not as dormitories. The Lady has a good idea. We're not opposed to that idea, but we are opposed to exposing the State of Illinois to extreme liability problems, when you open the doors of a military installation to house civilian personnel, when we are not equipped to do that. There is a serious question of liability, a serious question as to whether that's what you want a military facility, active military facility, to do. In all due respect to the Sponsor, I urge a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3774 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hartke, to explain his vote."

Hartke: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would I be out of order if I introduce the Altamont Grade School here in the gallery?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes. Representative Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of the Lady's measure. All the Lady wants is for the Governor to have the option to save people from freezing to death. My gosh, which one of us in this room doesn't want the Governor to have the option to open these armories in the cases of saving people's lives from freezing to death? What kind of goofballs are we?"

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 50 'ayes' and 63 'noes'. House Bill 3774, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority,

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is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3775, Representative Younge. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3775, a Bill for an Act creating the 2004 World's Fair Commission Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Mr. Speaker, can I..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Younge, please."

Younge, W.: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, can that be taken back to Second for purpose of an Amendment?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes. The Lady asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading. Leave is granted. The Bill's on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "Floor Amendment #4, offered by Representative Wyvetter Younge."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Floor Amendment #4 would create, in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, the East St. Louis River Front Development Advisory Commission. The nine members, who will serve on this commission, will be appointed by the mayor and it will be their purpose to come up with a plan for the development of the river front. I move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker McPike: "Does anyone rise in opposition to the Amendment? There being no opposition, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #4 be adopted?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black."

Black: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. We rise to object under the

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appropriate rule. This Amendment changed the title of the Bill. We, therefore, would ask that this Bill be held on Second Reading, First Legislative Day."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, the Clerk does not have this Bill. We're going to take this out of the record until the Clerk can find the Bill. Representative Younge, as soon as the Clerk's Office finds the Bill, we will return to this. House Bill 3834, Representative Edley. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3834, a Bill for an Act concerning state employees residing in state-owned housing. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Edley."

Edley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. This Bill would help us streamline and economize state operations. It's inconsistent with...It's consistent with the votes that we've cast over the last couple of days. What it would do is require state employees who live in state-owned or leased property, to pay the fair market rent for the use of that property. And, I would ask a favorable roll call."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Black."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Representative, I guess the underlying Bill, I guess it's all right, but I've got a real problem. I think, it's far too broad and maybe you can agree to get it changed in the Senate. Let's assume that we have a piece of property, a house in a state park, and the ranger or one of the employees is given that house in lieu of a salary or something, in place of some salary, but then that enables

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that employee to be there and try to help prevent vandalism or to call the authorities in case of a disturbance in the campground or something of that, you know, happens, or a fire or some kind of accident. You know, and this has been done for years to supplement relatively low pay. The Federal Park Service has done this for years as well. So, would there be some chance, because we don't even know how you're going to establish the rent, you know, fair market value or...We just don't have any idea how you're going to do this. If we could have some assurance from you that maybe you could get this tightened up a little bit in the Senate?"

Edley: "I certainly would be willing to take into account the fair market value. I mean, who would want to live on some of these state parks on a 24-hour basis? So, I think the leeway is in what is determined to be fair market value. But, strictly on an accounting basis, they should pay that and, then, if they want to compensate them with some kind of a stipend that's up to the department."

Black: "I appreciate that, Representative, and given your reasonable assurance that you're going to try to tighten this up, because like at a fishery where alarms are connected in the house and, if we have no idea what the rent's going to be and they decide to move out, that's actually part of their job. They have to live there to answer that alarm or we could kill every fingerling that we've purchased in that system. So, I think, if you're willing to work in the Senate to try to tighten this up, we certainly have no objection to your Bill, and we appreciate your time."

Edley: "All right. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3834 pass?' All

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in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted?
Have all voted who wish? Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, to explain."

Speaker McPike: "This Bill has 105 votes."

Olson: "I'll tell you, it's a bad Bill. I won't say any more."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The
Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 114
'ayes' and 1 'no'. House Bill 3834, having received a
Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House
Bill 4005, Representative Balanoff. Read the Bill, Mr.
Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4005, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Illinois Lottery Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.
House Bill 4005 is a truth in the lottery Bill. All of us
have heard in our districts the question of, 'How come we
need more money for education? What about the lottery?'
Well, House Bill 4005 would restrict the Department of the
Lottery from advertising or printing on lottery tickets.
And, I hold up a lottery ticket. On the back of it, it
says, 'All lottery proceeds are transferred directly into
the common school fund.' Would prohibit the lottery from
advertising and saying that somehow or in any way the
lottery funds education. It's simply a shell game and
nothing more. It has never provided one additional dollar
for education. As a matter of fact, since the lottery came
into existence, we have continually funded a smaller and
smaller and smaller percentage of the total cost of
education. All of us, as I've said, have heard in our
districts the questions about what does the lottery do.
There's a fiscal note on this and I'd like to read the

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fiscal note. It's from the Department of Lottery. It says, 'The question of lottery funding is the most frequently asked of this agency by our players. Removal of the statement that all proceeds are transferred to the common school fund would have little fiscal impact. However, if the agency avoids a direct answer or responds in general terms player confidence and goodwill would be eroded.' And their conclusion, then, is that the Bill, as presented, could cost millions of dollars in lost revenue. So, what they're saying is, it's all right to continue the sham and to continue the lie. Nothing wrong with the lottery, but let's be honest about it and let's tell people that it doesn't mean any more for education. And, I think, an 'aye' vote is a very appropriate one. It's truth in advertising and truth in the lottery."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I do stand in opposition to this Bill. How many of you, when you go out on the campaign trail or go out to speak to Rotary or Kiwanis or the League of Women Voters, how many of you take that little brochure that you asked the lottery to send to you that says, 'Where does your lottery money go?' In fact, the Sponsor has one right in his hand. If you pass his Bill you won't have that. You won't be able to take that out. You'll just stand there and answer questions all day long. There's no question that much of what the Gentleman says is true. People want to believe that the lottery finances education because then they wouldn't have to pay any taxes. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, this was a Democrat initiative in 1985, that said clearly, 'The lottery profits would go to the common school fund.' That was a Democrat Bill and it

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was a good Bill. It simply said, 'The lottery profits go to the common school fund.'

Speaker McPike: "It was Larry Hicks' Bill."

Black: "Representative Hicks, you did an outstanding job. But let me just tell you, if you pass this Bill you can't say that any more. You can't say that the lottery profits go to the common school fund or enhance education. I've never read anything in the lottery that says they enhance education, now. It simply says, 'The profits go to the common school fund.' Now, why would you want to stop that brochure from being printed? Why would you want to fool with an item that is pumping, regardless of what the Sponsor of this Bill says, \$580 million in the common school fund this year! You want to do away with the lottery? Do away with it and then find \$580 million to replace that lottery money! Is it a shell game? I don't remember anybody every saying anything but 'Yes, it is.' But, that's the General Assembly's fault! That's our fault, not the lottery's fault! When the profits went to the common school fund, the General Assembly transferred \$500 million plus from income and sales tax and put it somewhere else. That wasn't the lottery that did the shell game, that was the General Assembly! This is a bad Bill. It's simply going to leave you out there talking to your constituents without anything to show them. Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 4005 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, to explain my vote. You know, the reality is the lottery, as the Gentleman said, this year produced \$588,124,00 but the reality of the last ten years, the lottery has gone up one point, excuse me, the

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money to education has gone up \$1.8 billion. Now, if you take the 588 away, I guarantee you the money to education is going to go down, folks. So, has it done what it's suppose to do? Absolutely, it has done it."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Balanoff, do you wish to explain your vote? You have 21 votes."

Balanoff: "I know. There may only be 21 or 22 votes or whatever up there, but I think, that Representative Black was right. He said, 'We can correct the mistake,' and I think it's important that we're at least honest. Certainly, every red vote up there says that the sham should continue and that's wrong. But, certainly, it won't make any difference. The only vote it's going to change or add to this thing is my own."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 24 'ayes', 85 'noes'. House Bill 4005, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 4006, Mr. Balanoff. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Out of the record. House Bill 4090, Representative Curran. Out of the record. House Bill 4091. Out of the record. House Bill 4160, Representative Santiago. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill. This Bill's been read a third time previously. Representative Santiago."

Santiago: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think we beat this one to death last night."

Speaker McPike: "Just a minute. Just a minute. House Bill 4160. Proceed."

Santiago: "We debated this issue last night here for awhile. What...To review the Bill, what this Bill does, it requires Central Management Services, in cooperation with the Comptroller, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of

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Human Rights, to collect and publish information concerning the number of positions and salaries of minorities, women and physically disabled persons employed in State Government. That's all it does. It requires CMS to give us information which they already have. And there's a misconception that this is going to cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. They already have the information. All they have to do is hit a computer key and get the information out to us and to the public because we deserve to know how many people are employed and their salaries. That's a right of the public. I move due passage."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, in opposition."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill is on Postponed Consideration. You didn't vote for it last night and, unlike fine wine, 24 hours does not improve the quality of this Bill. This Bill duplicates current provisions of the Illinois Human Rights Act. This Bill will cost money, up to \$600,000. If you enact this in to law, every state agency will be required to incur additional data processing costs and probably hire more people. You've already clearly said, 'We don't have the money. We don't have the money.' I stand in opposition to 4160. I ask for your 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 63 'ayes', 51 'noes'. House Bill 4160, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. (House Bill) 4162, out of the record. Mr. Santiago. All right, the Clerk has found Representative Younge's Bill. All right, this is House

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Bill 3775. The Bill's on Second Reading. Mr. Black has an inquiry of the Chair. I recognize Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to table the Amendment."

Speaker McPike: "The Lady moves to table Amendment #4. All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, do you still have a question? Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3775, a Bill for an Act to creating the 2004 World's Fair Commission Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The purpose of the Amendment that has just been tabled, was to limit this Bill to a advisory commission to devise a plan for the East St. Louis River Front. Because of the need to take it back to Second Reading and the objections to that, I'm not able to put the Amendment on and what I would like for the House to do is to permit me to pass a shell Bill with the understanding that this Amendment limiting the Bill to a planning device for the East St. Louis River Front only will be put on in the Senate and that will become the total Bill. And, I move for the passage of the Bill under those circumstances."

Speaker McPike: "Does anyone rise in opposition to Representative Younge's shell Bill? Mr. Black does."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As near as I can tell, there is still an Amendment on this Bill that makes this the 2004 World's Fair Advisory Commission."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments on this Bill?"

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Clerk McLennand: "No. No Amendments."

Black: "Oh, I'm sorry, that Amendment failed. So, there are no Amendments on this Bill?"

Speaker McPike: "No, there are no Amendments. It's a shell Bill."

Black: "Well, I would still stand in opposition to the shell Bill. We know what this Bill is going to be used for. You know, we would all be visiting the World's Fair in Chicago, right now, it would have been held in Chicago in 1992, if not cooler heads had prevailed in this General Assembly ten or 15 years ago. I don't think you can afford to plan on visiting the World's Fair in East St. Louis in the year 2004 either. So, even though the Lady has made it a shell Bill, we know what it is going to be used for and I would ask you to vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3775 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Excuse me, Representative, but I fail to see the logic because we didn't vote for Chicago that we shouldn't vote for this one. I agree with you exactly. We should have voted to put it in Chicago, right now. We ought to be up there watching the World's Fair. But, that's absolutely no reason to vote against it for this. There's no logic in that whatsoever. Vote 'green' on this."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Younge."

Younge, W.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I agree. There would be 150,000 more jobs in Chicago, if rather than Barcelona, the World's Fair was being held in Chicago. This Bill is not about the World's Fair. It is about planning the East St.

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Louis River Front, which will end up in more revenues for the state and I ask your support in putting the shell Bill in the Senate, with the understanding that it will be sized down to just cover the subject of planning the East St. Louis River Front. And I ask...I need one more vote."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? DeLeo 'aye'. DeLeo 'aye'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 65 'ayes', 48 'noes'. House Bill 3775, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Health Care, Third Reading, appears House Bill 3164. Representative Phelps. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3164, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administration (sic - Administrative) Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Phelps."

Phelps: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This actually does what I think we should have done a long time ago. It passes the authority down to the local health departments, in order to make policy on fees and how it impacts their local budget, without taking into effect the matching funds from the states. So, it's a pretty simple Bill. It shouldn't be that controversial, and I appreciate your 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Question to the Sponsor."

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Wennlund: "Due to the level of noise, we were unable to hear your explanation, Representative Phelps. If you explain what this is?"

Phelps: "Mr. Speaker, may I revise my remarks? I thought that

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was another Bill. I've got my notes now."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Laurino, in the Chair."

Phelps: "This is an alternative that most of us have looked at, in the free-standing surgery question, the birthing centers question, and on behalf of the Hospital Association, I feel like that this particular proposal offers the best compromise in trying to look at protection for, for what competition might be served to the hospitals, as well as what, in reality, the medically under-served areas and the rural areas it would mean in establishing birthing centers. So, the demonstration program here narrows it down from what those other two Bills we've been talking about. And, I'll be happy to answer any questions."

Wennlund: "Thank you very much for answering those questions. To the Bill, the Bill does provide a definite need for Central and Southern Illinois, particularly in under-served areas, and we stand in whole support of the Bill."

Speaker Laurino: "Further discussion? Representative Currie. Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I rise in opposition to the Bill. Described as a compromise, in fact, it's not clear to me with whom the Hospital Association was compromising. I know that the Illinois Primary Health Care Association does not favor this approach. In the approach that was negotiated among many members of the task force that was established by two Resolutions adopted last year by this Assembly, there is another demonstration program that we will have an opportunity to vote upon later today. That demonstration program would permit free-standing birthing centers, not just those that are affiliated and tied to a particular hospital. If we're worried about under-served areas in the

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state, that, too, is a better approach because it would encompass many more under-served areas than would be available under the provisions of House Bill 3164. There is, in addition, a real question about whether either the birthing centers or the subacute recovery centers could be licensed appropriately, regulated appropriately, by the Illinois Department of Public Health, whether they would be able to apply fines, when fines are appropriate, and all other kind of regulatory programs. There would be no license fees collected by DPH to use to cover the cost of the program, no ability, no clear ability to fine the facilities. So, I would say that if we want to do a demonstration project that will give us a chance to test out free-standing birthing centers and recovery centers, then this is not the right way to go. It's not a compromise among the various groups that have been concerned about this issue. I would say it violates the kind of process that we established when we adopted two specific Resolutions in the last year of this General Assembly. So, I would encourage you, who are looking for alternate kinds of delivery systems in your areas, check it out. The chances are good this Bill will not offer a birthing center to you in downstate Illinois, to you in under-served rural areas, and it's not clear that the recovery center model will work effectively either. So, with the Illinois Primary Health Care Association and others, I would encourage your 'no' vote."

Speaker Laurino: "Further discussion? Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I join the Lady in opposing this Bill. I oppose it for some cost reasons. If you read the Bill and the prototype, you'll discover that there's a requirement to subsidize medical malpractice fees, medical

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malpractice liability insurance fees, as part of the Bill, later in the Bill. That's a cost that I don't think that we have at this time to be able to address. I, also, believe that, although the Sponsor's to be complimented on his initiative at this time, it is not the kind of program that's going to produce the results that he wishes. The association with the hospitals is a hurdle that over which, I'm not sure that we can come...or over which we cannot jump. In addition to which, I believe, that the costs that are associated are...significant so that this is not something that is going to work at this time. I, therefore, although well-intentioned, feel that we should oppose this Bill, and I rise in opposition thereto."

Speaker Laurino: "Thank you. Just to remind the Members that this is going to be a very long day and we've got quite a few people that want to discuss this Bill, so we're going to put the timer on you. You'll have one minute to give us your opinions. Representative Harris."

Harris: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I realize that we want to move debate along but this is a fairly important Bill. If I may ask a question of the Sponsor, please?"

Speaker Laurino: "Proceed."

Harris: "Representative, there are indeed two proposals. Can you hear me? There are indeed two proposals, I guess, that we are going to consider today. There obviously are some differences. There are some differences between your proposal and the others. Regarding Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement, does your proposal provide for Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement?"

Phelps: "Yes, I do."

Harris: "Does the other proposal?"

Phelps: "It's not as strong. It said, 'They should seek Medicare

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and Medicaid."

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Harris: "But yours is more definite. Is that correct?"

Phelps: "I believe so."

Harris: "Thank you. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if I may, to the Bill, briefly. You know, hospitals in this state have got to wonder who their friends are. First of all, we don't reimburse them to the level that they should be reimbursed for the services that they provide to the needy people that we tell them to provide services for. So, it's a low-pay reimbursement. And then what we do owe them, we hold onto for six or eight or nine or ten months, however long it is their payment schedule lags. So, it's not only a low pay, it's a slow pay. Now, while we've got 'em down, we want to kick 'em. While we're making them struggle..."

Speaker Laurino: "Further discussion? Go ahead, you get one more minute."

Harris: "Speaker, are you limiting debate to one minute?"

Speaker Laurino: "We're trying to put this in perspective, Sir."

Harris: "If I may then, under the appropriate rule, my colleague to my right, Representative Kirkland, has ceded his time to me. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, we're kicking the hospitals while they're down. We are allowing the cream to be skimmed off of the top of what is their legitimate business if we do not approve this Bill. Let's just look at obstetrics. Under the other Bill, if a birthing center is set up and cannot apply for Medicaid and Medicare, who do you think is going to use it? Those people who have insurance, those people who can pay, those people who indeed provide some real bread and butter for the hospitals. So, the hospitals are going to be left, once again, with bills from people who can't pay. Their back log of Public Aid...Mr. Speaker, thank you. If debate

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is to be limited, I'd appreciate knowing that ahead of time before we're cut off in the middle. Let's look at a couple of provisions of both of these Bills. I find fault with the Task Force on Acute Care, when they talk about setting up a birthing center. On both of these Bills, Ladies and Gentlemen, it says that the birthing center...if the objective, first of all, is to provide service to communities which are not served now, look at the Bill. It says, specifically relating to the birthing center and this applies to not only to this Bill but the Bill that's going to be coming up next, 'That you have to be within 15 minutes.' You have to be within 15 minutes 'of a hospital.' Well, I contend, that when you get downstate, 15 minutes of a hospital, most people if they're...What's the objective of having a birthing center that's only 15 minutes away? You're close enough to use the facilities of the hospital now. If the objective is to lower costs, then let the hospital..."

Speaker Laurino: "Further discussion? Seeing none, the question is, Representative Curran."

Curran: "I would like to grant my time to Representative Harris. I want to hear what he has to say."

Speaker Laurino: "Representative Curran or Harris."

Harris: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think this is a major Bill. We're proceeding at minute intervals here in terms of discussion. Basic bottom line comes down to this: The hospitals are, indeed, in genuine need. We have an alternative proposal out here, which, I think, does them injustice. The Representative has proposed (perhaps it's not a compromise agreed to by everyone), but it is an alternative which helps the hospitals who are, indeed, in genuine need because of what we, in this chamber, and the State of

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Illinois have forced on them. He's got a good idea. We ought to support this Bill instead of the other Bill. And let's give him 'yes' votes and pass this one."

Speaker Laurino: "Further discussion? Representative Trotter."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I think the previous speaker was right on target. This initiative here is a long overdue initiative and it is one that we have to address now. There's two Bills on the floor today. This is the better Bill because this Bill ensures, this Bill ensures that people who need these services will get them. When you talk about accessibility, you must also talk about affordability. The next Bill just says, 'That they will pursue,' they will pursue 'Medicaid reimbursement and Medicare reimbursement.' We can't just pursue nothing. You know, we cannot just...this just pursuing a dream? This is pursuing that elusive woman? No. We need to ensure that those people who need those services in these under-served communities do get those services they need. This Bill also addresses the problem that we should be looking at and that's not just facilities, that is not just beds, but we need physicians. This Bill says, 'That they will offer financial assistance to physicians willing to practice in these rural under-served communities. And, that's an important..."

Speaker Laurino: "Bring your remarks to a close, Sir."

Trotter: "Thank you. I believe that we need to pass this Bill out of here and let these...Bills that let these demonstration sites come into a fruition and go ahead and let the people in Southern Illinois and those under-served communities get the needed health care that they need in this state."

Speaker Laurino: "Representative Mautino."

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Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield? On this..."

Speaker Laurino: "He indicates he will."

Mautino: "Thank you. The funding for this, I notice that it changes in this Bill, page 7, line 31, 'That the separate licenses and alternative health care delivery model, under Section 15 of this Act, shall not be required.' It was my understanding that the fees from these licenses, as a permitting fee and also a subsequent yearly fee, would be the funding for the pilot program. Has this, in fact, removed the funding where the Department of Public Health would administer this program?"

Phelps: "It's not the same in this Bill. No, it's not included, although, I think, that's a very minimal, expansive...But it is part of the regular license."

Unknown: "To the Bill, the hospitals will operate these, I'm sorry, Frank, as part of their original license obligation."

Mautino: "Do we have fees for hospitals that go to the Department of Public Health which could be used for administering this?"

Phelps: "Hospital licensure fees, sure. Not for the birthing centers specifically."

Mautino: "When I saw this Bill, yesterday, as it came out, I was very interested in looking at it because one of the main concerns that the task force addresses and that another Bill, 2590, is alternative forms of health care for the under-served areas, specifically, downstate Illinois, where there are currently are areas where we do not have hospitals. The problem that I see, we need these systems in..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Monroe Flinn."

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

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall the previous question be put?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question is put. Representative McPike, in the Chair. Representative Phelps, to close."

Phelps: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I must, first of all, say that, as I opened my remarks, I was very considerate and kind to what I thought there might be debate and I gave very little outline of the Bill and a very quick summation. Most of you know that with the extent of the health care crisis, that we all have struggled with the possibility of how we deal with the contradictions, trying to help one area of concern over here causes another problem over here. Well, that's because we don't have a clear-cut plan, a policy, that's leading this state from the executive level as well as the nation from the federal level, executive branch. So, that's why we're groping with all of these problems, trying to have mandated approaches. And, it's not my intent, with this particular piece of legislation to underlie the chances of any other legislation. (House Bill) 3687 will have a good debate after while, and many of you may see to vote for that. And I do not concern myself with the free-standing surgery centers in this Bill because that's included in 2590 in which Frank Mautino and his father, and my good friend, tried to carry on when he was here. So, it's not my intent to infringe upon those possibilities of helping this state but I can tell you this, with this Bill and the subacute care services, clarifies a lot of questions in my mind that focus on the level of care between the acute hospital and the skilled nursing home service. And I think that the hospitals facing what they do today, having two close in my district,

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I sure don't want to try to offer something in the way of birthing centers in a great medically under-served area and, yet, cause another problem by doing so. I think this helps as much as any to prevent that. Appreciate your 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3164 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 78 'ayes', 34 'noes'. House Bill 3164, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3687. There will be one proponent and one opponent. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3687, a Bill for an Act to establish and evaluate alternative health care delivery models in the state. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Weller."

Weller: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. One of the greatest issues that we're facing today is how can we make our health care system more affordable and more accessible. Because of that great desire, this General Assembly established this past fall an Acute Care Task Force made up of representatives of government agencies, the Legislature, health care providers, community groups and consumers, to discuss alternative ways of delivering health care to make it more affordable, more accessible. As a result of that, the Acute Care Task Force, which was made up with a wide variety of groups, produced a compromise Bill, which is House Bill 3687. This particular legislation was widely supported and overwhelmingly supported by every organization, except for one that was a member of the Acute Care Task Force. This

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legislation establishes a demonstration program for the State of Illinois. A demonstration program to be administered by the Department of Public Health to study alternative ways of delivering care. This demonstration project would last for five years and, essentially, the way it would be administered is they would have to meet the regular licensing requirements and present themselves towards the licensing review and so forth, as normally other health care facilities currently have to make. There would be up to three facilities allowed, test facilities allowed, in each of five regional areas. So that means the City of Chicago could have up to three of these demonstration projects, suburban Cook up to three, DuPage, Kane and the Collar Counties up to three facilities, downstate municipalities of 50,000 or more up three facilities and rural areas. One point I want to make because of concern for given priority to under-served areas, the Acute Care Task Force included in this legislation language which would require that under-served areas be giving priority for awarding certificate of needs for these potential demonstration projects. Each demonstration project, I want to point out, is to last for no more than five years. There are three models, three alternative delivery systems, that are recommended in this legislation for consideration and for some pilot testing here in the State of Illinois. One of the models is a birth center which, of course, we've heard great debate and great interest in over the last several years. Let me explain what a birth center is: A birth center is a designated program site which is away from the mother's usual place of residence, in which births are planned to occur following a normal, uncomplicated, low-risk

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pregnancy. Another model that's authorized for a demonstration project, under this legislation, is post-surgical recovery care centers. And a post-surgical recovery care center is: A designated program site which provides post-surgical recovery care for generally healthy patients undergoing surgical procedures that would require overnight nursing care, pain control or observation, that would, otherwise, be provided in an inpatient setting. The third model, which was added by Amendment, would also establish a demonstration project for a subacute care hospital. Subacute care hospital is a site that provides medical specialty care for patients who need greater care than that provided in a skilled nursing facility or would, otherwise, need to be treat..."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Weller, bring your remarks to a close, please."

Weller: "Almost done, Representative, I just want to explain what was in the Bill, in a general acute care hospital."

Speaker McPike: "Well, within reason, Mr. Weller, I think everybody gets, I think everybody has the general idea by now."

Weller: "Sure. The legislation provides for an opportunity to test some alternatives which provide affordable, accessible health care. I ask for an 'aye' vote. Be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker McPike: "All right. Who would like to speak in opposition to the Gentleman? Representative Trotter."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. As we just stated before, we just talked about the birthing centers. We know that's a long overdue initiative for this state. I'm glad we finally passed a Bill here. Now, here, this is night and day, this is oil and water, this is a

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tale of two cities. What we have here are these medical boutiques, which are going to do nothing but skim dollars away from those hospitals that serve those underprivileged and under-served communities in rural Illinois. What we need to be looking at is, how do we keep businesses open? Businesses that serve our people, open and viable in our community. There are...Hospitals make money certain ways. They have to have a mix of funds. They have to have Medicaid and Medicare, and they have to have third party insurers as well. These medical boutiques will skim away those needed dollars that keep these hospitals in our communities. I mean, it's great that we take care of women and children. It's great that those people who have insurance will have places they can go but what about those people who are under-insured? Where are they going to go? They can't go to these medical boutiques because what happens is we have gatekeepers and those gatekeepers are the doctors who make referrals to these medical boutiques. And, there is no incentive, and, rightfully so, for them to go ahead and take in Medicaid and Medicare program people. Now, what we're looking at here is that out of the demonstration projects that have gone around this country, not one, not one of those demonstration projects have gotten Medicare reimbursement funds, none of them, nor Medicaid. We cannot afford to have these sites in our communities. We cannot afford, during these times of economic hardship, have medical boutiques existing in our community. This is a bad deal here. We voted on this years past, and we voted it down. I recommend that we vote it down today as well."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3687 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative

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Lang. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 52 'ayes', 58 'noes'. House Bill 3687, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3748, Mr. White. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3748, a Bill for an Act to provide grants for podiatry practice, residence programs and students scholarships through the Illinois Department of Public Health. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative White."

White: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3748 is identical to a Bill we passed out of this House last year. It also cleared the Senate and it was vetoed by the Governor. This Bill is a simple one. It will provide two scholarships for individuals who have majored in podiatric medicine, who would be obligated to serve in our under-served areas after the completion of their graduation. There are about 38 counties in this great state of ours, who do not have a podiatrist...a doctor majoring in podiatric medicine and, this Bill is not for my district. It's for those under-served areas. The school that they would come from is Dr. Scholl's School of Medicine, which is located in my district. So, the Bill passed the Senate 55 to nothing, and I hope that you will give me the same kind of a roll call with five more additional votes. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Who stands in opposition? Mr. Black."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We stand in opposition, basically, because in medically under-served areas, we're not sure how important a podiatrist might be to a medically under-served

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area. We don't see any correlation between a physician shortage and a need for a podiatrist in the area. We could take it one step further. The money available in this professional regulatory fund will amount to approximately \$35,000 in 1993. The Scholl College of Podiatry, in Chicago, reports the cost of tuition and fees at approximately \$15,000 per student, per year. With the funding provided for this program, only one student could be funded for a two-year period. I'm not sure that that should be among our highest priority programs. I, respectfully, ask for a 'no' vote on 3748."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3748 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take...Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 64 'ayes' and 45 'noes'. House Bill 3748, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3908, Representative Ronan. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3908, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 3908 is a Bill I put in for the Illinois Pharmacists' Association to deal with an extension on a date, with a program we established for them a few years ago. I know of no opposition to the Bill. I move for the passage."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 114 'ayes' and

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no 'nays'. House Bill 3908, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3965, Representative Davis. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3965, a Bill for an Act concerning treatment for substance abuse. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill is in response to the need of the medically indigent who are experiencing or having trouble obtaining drug abuse treatment and we amended this Bill to take out the Department of Public Health. We're asking that the University of Illinois and the other county hospitals allow those who are in need of substance abuse treatment be allowed to file with that hospital that they are receiving such treatment in order that they not be erroneously removed from general assistance based upon their not being able to become employed. And, we stand ready for questions"

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Yeah. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Before we move to summary, I need to ask the Sponsor one question."

Speaker McPike: "Yes. Proceed."

Black: "Representative, is it your understanding that what this Bill does, as amended, if someone walks into a hospital emergency room and says, 'I have a substance abuse problem; I demand treatment.' That hospital would then have to treat them. Is that your understanding?"

Davis: "Well, my understanding is that if a person does have a substance abuse problem and requests treatment from a hospital, the hospital will either put them on the list of those who are seeking treatment or place them in the

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correct clinic in order that they, to be allowed to receive treatment. As you know, many of the providers today are...with a long, long waiting list and according to your own rules and policies, if a G.A. recipient is not in treatment or signed up for treatment, he or she can be thrown off of the G.A. rolls. So, this piece of legislation, Representative, will allow that person who is a substance abuser to be available for treatment that would be available for he or she that is not today available, based upon the limited resources of those who are providers for the treatment of substance abusers."

Black: "Thank you very much, Representative. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again, we rise in reluctant opposition to the Lady's Bill. It provides for no intake or referral process or orderly measures to take care of these people. It provides for absolutely no reimbursement to the hospital, and without some kind of orderly intake procedures, not all hospitals are even equipped to handle these kinds of problems. I sympathize with the Representative; I think she has worked very hard on this. There's no question that this is a problem in the State of Illinois, but unless we get our fiscal house in order, how can we ask hospitals to absorb more and more costs that we are not going to reimburse? So I, reluctantly, stand in opposition and ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Hicks."

Hicks: "Thank you very much. I have a question of the Sponsor if she'll yield."

Speaker McPike: "Very briefly."

Hicks: "Representative, I talked to you yesterday about this Bill concerning townships. Would it be your thought that we could amend this in the Senate, if it goes over, and takes

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the township portion out of this?"

Davis: "You were concerned that townships, yes, absolutely. We were speaking of counties, and we would certainly amend it out to...take townships out. Yes."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Davis, one minute."

Davis: "I'm going to ask, Mr. Speaker, that those who have red votes realize that many people who are substance abusers, who are attempting to get treatment, are being turned away by providers because they don't have the resources and many hospitals have their own intake procedures, and we're not attempting to change those. We're merely saying that the hospitals will put these people on their lists, as those who are seeking treatment, so they will not be thrown off of General Assistance in an incorrect fashion or, you know, in an unfair fashion."

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

Davis: "May we ask...a Poll of the Absentees, please?"

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 49 'ayes' and 60 'noes'. And, polling the absentees...Yes, the Lady asks for Postponed Consideration. The Bill will be placed on Postponed Consideration. House Bill 3182. Mr. Clerk, what is the status of the Bill?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Bill appears on Third Reading."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich, on the Supreme Court budget. The Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading. The Bill's on Second Reading. Mr. Ryder, for a Motion."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would move to table Amendment

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#2."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #2. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, offered by Representative Ryder."

Speaker McPike: "Amendment #3 and 4, have they been withdrawn?"

Ryder: "They have been filed, and I wish to withdraw both Amendments 3 and 4."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #3. Mr. Ryder does. Mr. Ryder withdraws Amendment #4. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, offered by Representative Ryder."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This creates a vehicle appropriation Bill for the purpose of the funding of the ordinary and contingent expense for the Supreme Court."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall Amendment #5 be adopted?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave to waive the appropriate rules so that the Bill can be heard on Third Reading at this time. Hearing no objections, the Attendance Roll Call will be used. Leave's granted. Representative Hannig. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3182, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Supreme Court. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hannig."

Hannig: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. The

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courts were unable to come to any agreement with the both sides of the aisle on where their budget amounts should be as it left this chamber, and so they've agreed to, and, in fact, have offered this Amendment that Representative Ryder had accepted, to reduce their appropriations to \$1. In effect, it becomes almost a shell Bill. Let's send it over to the Senate and continue the negotiations. And, I'd move for the passage of this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 3182 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 111 'ayes' and 3 'noes'. House Bill 3182, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Government Administration, Third Reading, House Bill 2031, Representative McDonough. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2031, a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, has the Bill been read?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Clerk (sic - Bill) has been read or the Bill has been read a third time."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Bill (sic - Clerk). Representative McDonough."

McDonough: "Mr. Chairman, I ask that you return this to Second Reading."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading. The Bill's on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, offered by Representative McDonough."

McDonough: "Amendment 1 protects the provider of service when

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factors are not under the control of the provider of service."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 be adopted?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

McDonough: "Mr. Chairman, I ask for immediate consideration of this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "All right, the Amendment has been, Amendment #1 has been adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2031, a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative McDonough."

McDonough: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill permits a homeowner to request a completion date for services on his or her residence. I ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave for the Bill to be heard at this time. Hearing no objections, the Attendance Roll Call is used. Leave is granted. The Bill's been read a third time. The Gentleman moves for the passage of the Bill. No one stands in opposition. The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed, vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 112 'ayes', no 'nays'. House Bill 2031, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2590, Representative Mautino. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2590, a Bill for an Act in relation to ambulatory surgical treatment. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. (House Bill) 2590 was a Bill that was introduced last year by Dick Mautino and gave rise, partially, to the Task Force on Alternative Health Care Models. To explain the Amendment and the intent of the Bill, Amendment 7, which becomes the Bill provides for 12 surgery centers, to be authorized as follows: one in the City of Chicago; one in the County of Cook; three in the medically under-served areas of rural Illinois, specifically, the 18 counties in Southern Illinois that have very few if any hospitals; six to be authorized to licensed and certified hospitals in Illinois; that leaves one as a floater. The Amendment also provides that surgery centers would treat any individual whether they had insurance or not. They would guarantee services to Medicaid eligible citizens, at no cost to the individual. The existing law currently provides that there must be an agreement between local hospitals and surgery centers in event that emergency referral is necessary. It also provides maximum three-day stay for medical observance. The certification of doctors, at the surgery centers, would be under the total control of the Hospital Certification Board, identical to what current authorization provides. The funding mechanism for the construction and development of the facilities would be by private enterprise. Let's see. And, on this Bill, it would require a \$10,000 annual, a \$10,000 non-refundable application fee and an annual fee of \$1,000. This is a six-year recovery care pilot project to be administered by the Department of Public Health. Those funds from the

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permitting fees would be used to run the program and the evaluation. This has a sunset to it in 1999. I think that at this time we need to evaluate alternatives for health care. The people of, currently, citizens of Illinois, especially in the under-served areas, have to travel out of state because there are no hospitals in these areas to provide the services. I believe this is necessary, and I would like to answer any questions at this point in time. And, I ask for your 'aye' votes."

Speaker McPike: "Who wants to speak in opposition? Anyone? Mr. Parke."

Parke: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have a concern here. We continue to try and erode the ability of the hospitals in this state who are in, some of them, in critical condition, of giving the people an opportunity to pick the best of the clients and letting the hospitals take everybody else. And then you wonder why we continue to close hospitals. I don't know why we have to fight this battle on the floor similar to the last two Bills that were passed earlier, that were debated. I think this should be worked out with the powers that be and brought to us. I'm concerned about the viability of the hospitals in this state. And, I am also concerned about the future of health care in this state. And I am not sure this is the direction we want to go in. So I will rise in opposition to this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2590 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. To explain his vote, Doctor, Representative Deets."

Deets: "Mr. Speaker, I speak in support of this Bill. I happen to work in an ambulatory surgery center and, so, I will be voting 'present'. But, the concept is well proven. Its

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been effective, and the Recovery Care Act is a natural extension of this. It'll be cost effective and I would urge your support. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Homer."

Homer: "Thank you. I oppose the Bill. The Illinois Hospital Association is in strong opposition to this measure because of the fact that what would happen is you would have a creation of these medical boutique motels designed to provide luxury accommodations to those privately insured payments (sic - patients) in need of minimal treatment. It would siphon off the private pay patients from the general hospital population and further complicate their problems of the slow-pay, low-pay Medicaid/Medicare problem, would create financial difficulties for rural and other inner city..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "On the...To answer the question about the boutiques, I will use the example that these will save money, according to the Office of the Inspector General. Let me use the cataract surgery for an example. The surgery centers have shown that they can do these operations at a lower cost and savings to their consumers. What we're doing now is looking to provide some alternate forms of health care. And, as I said, originally, in the under-served areas there are not hospitals now. Without these Bills, I don't believe that hospitals will be in there to serve the citizens of Illinois. Economics does not justify it. They are needed. I'd appreciate 'aye' votes."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 45 'ayes' and 61 'noes'. House Bill 2590, having failed to receive a Constitutional majority,

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is hereby declared lost. And the Chair...Let's skip the Bill on Health Care, Third. House Bill 3632. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3632,..."

Speaker McPike: "Correction. House Bill 3638."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3638, a Bill for an Act to amend the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Stepan."

Stepan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly, House Bill 3638 has three provisions. The first provision is that the Department of Public Health will maintain and make available records regarding where exactly lead poisonings are occurring in Illinois. The second provision is that if you are a building owner and a building has a known lead hazard, you will be required to give written notice to your tenant that there is a lead hazard. That, Members of the General Assembly, is to make sure that tenants who would like to do renovation on their unit, or dwelling unit, are aware that there may be a lead problem in the unit and that they would take the proper precautions when they are renovating their apartment. The third provision is that if you have...are a building owner that has a building built prior to 1978 (that was the year that we banned lead paint so we can assume that many buildings throughout the State of Illinois built prior to 1978 contain lead paint), owners would be required to give notice to...to give notice to a prospective tenant, not notice rather, but to give them an informational brochure that the Department of Public Health will compile, alerting prospective tenants to the potential lead hazards, or to the potential risks of lead poisoning. Last year, you may recall, we passed out of here and the Governor signed, House Bill 2295. House Bill 2295 required

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that all children, before entering a day care center, school, nursery school, would be screened for lead poisoning. That, Members of the General Assembly, was one small step in the effort to eliminate, or the offer to locate children in this state that are poisoned by lead but we still have a long way to go in eliminating lead from our homes and to really getting, and to...which really means abatement, but that's not...is what...not what this Bill does. There really is an extraordinary lack of awareness about lead paint and its potential hazards. Lead paint was banned in '78, but because of the expense of abatement, it continues to remain a serious danger for our children, whether you live in the wealthiest of suburbs or the poorest neighborhoods. Thousands of children in Illinois each year are poisoned by lead. They end up with lower IQs, developmental delays, behavioral problems, and, in severe cases, death. And the sad, sad thing is that lead poisoning is entirely preventable. I wish I could stand here and tell you that the provisions in this Bill would eliminate it, would eliminate this most devastating disease of young children, but they will not. These provisions will, however, make people more aware of the severe dangers to exposure to lead. I ask your positive support for this Bill, and I would entertain any questions you may have."

Speaker McPike: "Who would like to speak in opposition? Who wishes to speak in opposition? Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to bring to the attention of the General Assembly that we, as Members of the General Assembly, have a code. What you have down here as a Legislator is your word. When you give your word, we are expected to keep it. It has nothing to do with how much I like the Sponsor of the Bill but there have

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been many, many times when I have had very, very controversial Bills in committee, and many of you know it, and I say if you will just let me get the Bill out, get it on Second, I will not pass this Bill until I have everybody in agreement. That is the process, and this process has been violated, and I just hope that the next time that one of us is in committee and we say, 'I will give you my word. I will not pass this Bill off of Second Reading until everybody is agreement,' I hope that we will be honored for our commitment."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hartke, to explain his vote."

Hartke: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I disagree with the previous speaker, and I stand in support of this legislation. I think that Representative Stepan would have, if she were given the opportunity to...to bargain in good faith and bring people to the table, and I think that's what it's all about, because if we...if we never had that opportunity once we've made that offer and they're not willing to come, why I think it's up to the Body here to make that decision. So, I disagree with the previous speaker and support this movement."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Turner."

Turner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. I'm going to vote 'aye' with the understanding from the Sponsor that this Bill will be amended in the Senate to deal with the issue of buildings...no, amended in the Senate, to deal with the issue of buildings that have been renovated, the ones that are purchased, or I should say built prior to 1978, especially if those buildings have been rehabbed already that they do not have to qualify

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under the clauses that she's putting in the Bill. But I will vote 'aye'."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. You know, this issue is far too important to leave it to these petty kinds of arguments. Yes, we have a code, but the Sponsor of this Bill yesterday indicated that she knows she made an error, she knows that there was some miscommunication with some opponents, particularly the Realtors, and she intends to do what needs to be done to amend this Bill in the Senate. I have spoken to the Realtors. The Realtors know of her intent. They're prepared to sit down with her, and I think we should give the Sponsor at least the benefit of the doubt on what she says is a miscommunication, particularly since this is a very, very important Bill for the lives and safety of children. If we're going to let the problems that have developed here get in the way of protecting children, then I'm not quite sure what we're doing in the General Assembly. I don't think the Sponsor will make the same mistake again. I think we can count on her doing what she's promised to do in the Senate. The opponents of the Bill have..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you know, I sit next to Ann Stepan every single day in the Legislature, and I will tell you that nobody has worked harder to try to come to an agreement. In past days she told me about phone calls that were not returned, and really, a lack of good faith on those that are opposed to this Bill. But I think that what is also a problem here, is the shame that we're only talking about, in the discussion about, the integrity of a Member, not about the

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merits of the Bill and I think if we look at the underlying merits of the Bill, there would probably be 118 'aye' votes but, unfortunately, we've allowed it to not be put on that level."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I rise in support of this legislation because I believe that it is a very, very important piece of legislation. It would be especially helpful to the people in my community. I happen to have one of the biggest lead hazards in the country in my home town in Granite City, and that site is now on the Superfund and is listed as one of the Superfund projects. However, in the process of curing that, they're going to have to take six inches of topsoil off of the whole downtown area of Granite City. I would ask for your support in passing this very, very important piece of legislation."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. You know, we've had...heard a lot of discussion about commitment and integrity of the process. This is about children who are being poisoned. If you didn't hear the comments of the Sponsor of this Bill, you're talking about children who end up with mental problems, retardation, with physical problems, in extreme cases where children die, but in less than extreme cases, in less than extreme cases, where they are permanently impaired only for all of their life. We need three more votes up there, and I certainly hope we get them."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. The process involved here does not involve the Realtors' Association. The

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process involved here involves what a Member said to Members of the committee in order to get Members of the committee to vote to send her Bill to the floor. There was no miscommunication to the Realtors. There was no miscommunication to the Members of the committee. She promised the Members of the committee that this Bill would not move until an agreement had been reached. Now, that's my word to your word, or your word to me. That's the process, not to the Realtors. That's the reason votes were changed in committee to get the Bill out so that the Lady could work on the Bill. That has not been done. The integrity of the process is important. The Lady can amend this on to a conference committee, or to a Senate Bill coming over. She has time to..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, I spoke to Ann's integrity yesterday. She doesn't have to pass this Bill for election purposes. She's not running for election. She sought not to run for election. But the fact of the matter is, everybody's who has watched her work on this legislation, not just this year, but last year, knows how she has worked so hard for it. She's, you know, if we can compare, we know how Wyvetter Younge works on issues that are important to East St. Louis. This issue has been very important to her. Now yesterday when she spoke in debate, I could feel in her voice the sincerity that she tried to negotiate. I think everybody felt that sincerity, and that's when I rose to speak for her integrity. She tried to live up to her commitment that she made in committee, and she just couldn't do it. Now, I think..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Stern."

Stern: "Come on, let's just put behind us all this crap, for

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crying out loud. This is a Bill for children. Let's vote 'aye', get it out, and then if you want to beat up on Ann Stepan afterwards, go ahead. But this is a vote for the youngsters of Illinois. What's the matter with you people?"

Speaker McPike: "Representative Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I can't tell you how disappointed I am to listen to this rhetoric."

Speaker McPike: "..."

Parke: "You know, thank you for your comment, Mr. Speaker, but we're talking about the integrity of the House here, and whether or not you want to do it, your word has got to mean something down here. I...I don't understand your reaction. You know what I'm saying is right. No one asks our colleagues to give their word unless they're willing to give it freely and they mean it. What we're talking about is not the underlying Bill. (It can be amended somewhere else.) What we're talking about is the integrity of this House and when a colleague gives a word that we can trust her. I just can't understand how we can go about something that is tried and true and that you can make light of it. I will ask the Sponsor to take this Bill out and work with the people that she agreed to work with and let's protect the integrity of..."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 61 'ayes' and 36 'noes'. House Bill 3638, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2557, Representative Lang. (House Bill) 2757. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2757, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Counties Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As amended, House Bill 2757 allows counties to have a reserve fund balance to provide support for counties bond ratings and against unanticipated revenue short falls. I move passage."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Wennlund to explain his vote."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Counties and cities, all of which have reserve funds, those are moneys that they tax for each year, and we're going to allow the counties not to spend them each year and have a balanced budget like the state must have. This is a bad Bill and a bad precedent."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there is 71 'ayes', 42 'noes'. House Bill 2757, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2759, Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2759, a Bill for an Act to amend the Counties Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a vehicle Bill for counties of 300,000 or more on the issue of county boundaries. I move passage."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2759 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Black to, never mind. Have all voted? Representative Black to explain his vote."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Evidently my light

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isn't working. The electrician is aware of the problem, maybe he could work on it. I just wanted to ask the Gentlemen a question. This is strictly a vehicle Bill. We have no idea what he's going to use it for, so I would ask my colleagues on this side of the aisle to vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 71 'ayes', 45 'noes'. House Bill 2759, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2762, Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2762, a Bill for an Act to amend the Counties Code. Third Reading."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a vehicle Bill for all county boards relative to the issue of their meetings. Move passage."

Speaker McPike: "And on that, Representative Black."

Black: "If I heard the Gentleman correctly, this is a vehicle Bill for county boards for purposes of meetings?"

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Lang."

Lang: "That's the section of the statute that this vehicle Bill amends currently, Mr. Black."

Black: "Do you have anything in particular you want to do as to change how they meet or..."

Lang: "I, I do not at this time."

Black: "All right. Thank you very much, Representative. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill may come back to you, I don't know, mandating county boards meet on Saturday morning, Tuesday night, three times a month, or twice a year, or whatever. Sometimes these things come back to bite you when you vote for these

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vehicles and you have no idea what they're going to be used for. I rise in opposition to Bill."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House bill 2762 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 68 'ayes', 48 'noes'. House Bill 2762, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2953, Representative Currie. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2953...House Bill 2953, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is a shell Bill, but I'll tell you what it's going to be used for. The idea is to try to cut down on all the massive paper work burdens that are currently making life difficult for our good friend, the Secretary of State, and for our many friends, county clerks across Illinois. As you know, anybody who earns \$35,000 a year or more is required to file economic disclosure statements on an annual basis. For some who work in state government there are duplicate filing requirements. The effort in this measure, now a shell Bill, is intended to try to craft standards that will enable us to make sure that policy makers, working at the local or the state level, do indeed file economic disclosure requirements, but that individuals who are line types who do not make public policy decisions on their own are no longer required to fill out these forms nor will the county clerks and the Secretary of State's office be required to hold them. We spent a lot of time

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yesterday talking about paper shufflers and bureaucrats that perhaps were doing things that didn't need to be done, so I would ask for your support in this enterprise to make sure that we are capturing all the people who ought to be filing who are making public policy decisions at the state and local governmental level in Illinois, but to make sure that we're not requiring people just because of the wage inflation that means that a lot of line folks are earning more than \$35,000 a year are cluttering up the files in the county clerks office and with the Secretary of State. We're working with the Municipal League to iron out how those standards might best be defined. It is, this is, I say, a shell Bill, but I've told you precisely what it will be, and if you want to bring some reason, some rationale..."

Speaker McPike: "The question, 'Shall this shell Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 70 'ayes'...71 'ayes', 33 'noes'. House Bill 2953, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. How about 29, House Bill 2986, Representative Lang. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2986, a Bill for an Act to amend the Cook County Forest Preserve District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Yesterday we added Amendment #1, which became the Bill. It allows forest preserve districts to lease land for public purposes for 40 years rather than 20 years. I move passage."

Speaker McPike: "Any opposition? Mr. Black?"

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Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield? Does this Amendment also allow the Cook County Forest Preserve District to adopt its appropriation ordinance prior to the commencement of the fiscal year?"

Lang: "It...Thank you, Mr. Black for pointing that out. It provides that they must prior to commencement or within 60 days after commencement of a fiscal year adopt their appropriation ordinance."

Black: "That's...Is that a major change in how they do it now?"

Lang: "No."

Black: "Do you have any idea why they want to extend the time on leasing real or personal property?"

Lang: "I don't know the specific reason. I do not."

Black: "All right. Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again, we just simply don't know what the, what the genesis of the Bill is. We're not sure where it's going. I do feel relatively comfortable that this is not to give any bonding authority to clean up the Chicago flood, but who knows? I just stand in opposition."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2986 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there is 67 'ayes', 45 'noes'. House Bill 2986, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2991, Representative Trotter. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2991, a Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Park District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Trotter."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill 2991 is an initiative that's being advanced by

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the Chicago Park District to address the problem of gangs taking over those refuges in our inner cities. What it does, it incorporates the language of the Safe School Zone Act and just inserts 'Chicago Park District' in that language, and I ask for a positive roll call."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. This Amendment was ruled germane yesterday. I need to ask the Sponsor some questions."

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Thank you. Representative, does this have the provision in there that if you're within a thousand feet of a park and you have a weapon in your possession..."

Trotter: "Yes, it does."

Black: "As well as schools."

Trotter: "As well as schools."

Black: "So any, any public park."

Trotter: "That's correct. The City of Chicago, not any public park, just in the City of Chicago."

Black: "Oh, just in the City of Chicago. All right."

Trotter: "Yes."

Black: "All right. And this has...This also included the Amendment that if you have a hood or a robe or you're masked, you have a mask on, and you have a weapon in your possession that that makes it a Class 3 Felony?"

Trotter: "Unlawful use...Let me look at it for one second, Sir. It does enhance the penalties if it's a Class..."

Black: "All right. Thank you very much, Representative."

Trotter: "No, I don't see that. It does commence a Class 3 Felony if, in fact, they are in violation of any of the acts of having knuckles, slingshots, blackjacks, or any other weapon of that nature in their possession."

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Black: "Okay, I guess I need to ask one final question, and I appreciate your patience."

Trotter: "Sure."

Black: "We can't find in the Bill any definition, not only of 'public park', but we're also not certain whether or not the public park provision only applies to the City of Chicago."

Trotter: "Sir, actually that was a technical problem, and we are willing to address that as it goes into the Senate, but it does, believe me, just address the Chicago Park District, no other parks outside of that region."

Black: "All right. Well, thank you very much, Representative. I appreciate your answers. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have no doubt that the Gentleman is sincere and will correct some glaring inconsistencies in this Bill, should it pass and go to the Senate. However, I must stand to tell you, particularly those of you in rural areas, that you're voting on a Bill that says if you have a weapon within a thousand feet of a public park, you could be guilty of a Class 3 Felony. In many areas of the state, we allow hunting in such parks. And so, depending on how you're transporting your shotgun for hunting or you're taking your child out to learn about basic gun safety and you're within a thousand feet of a public park (which might even have a range in that park), you could, I suppose, under circumstances, find yourself before a judge charged with a Class 3 felony. This Bill needs a lot of work. It needs to be cleaned up, and until that clean-up is done, I ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2991 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Trotter, one minute."

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Trotter: "Yes, just to explain my vote. I believe that in the four years that I've been here I've been a man of my word. This Bill will address only the City of Chicago. In the City of Chicago there is no hunting allowed, unless you're talking about wooing the lady or the man of your choice. So, with...there're no guns are needed to do that. As a matter of fact, what we're trying to address are those who force themselves onto those others because of, with weapons and so on. So, I ask for your 'aye' vote for this legislation. The language will be cleaned up as it goes into the Senate."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 45 'ayes' and 58 'noes'. House Bill 2991, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3034, Representative Stern. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3034, a Bill for an Act to amend the Governmental Ethics Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Stern."

Stern: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 3034 is a Bill that has been hanging around here quite a while. It is the substance of the shell Bill that we just passed out for Barbara Currie. What it deals with is...statements of economic interest. The first thing it does is rewrite the statement. I used to be a county clerk, as you know, and I know how many people couldn't understand what it was they were signing because it was written in impenetrable legalese. It rewrites the statement of economic interest saying the identical things, but in language that any human being can understand. It also...It places the responsibility of filing these statements only on teachers,

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firemen, paramedics, and police who are in administrative capacities, not on those who are simply doing the everyday regular job and not handling money. It is an excellent Bill. It streamlines government. It is an idea whose time is come. It'll save county clerks countless hours and countless dollars in sending out reminders and accusations of not having filed on time. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, do you stand in opposition?"

Black: "I don't think so, Mr. Speaker, but I would like the Sponsor to ask a question or two...or answer a question or two. Thank you. Representative, it looks to me like that the only possible objection I could have to this Bill would be that I'm not a Co-Sponsor. You are actually reducing the number of people who have to file that form. Is that correct?"

Stern: "That is correct, Sir. Reducing it to the people who want to file it."

Black: "Well, and actually changing the language so that maybe those of us who file even understand what we're supposed to, how we're supposed to answer it?"

Stern: "That's right. No more references to 'entity'."

Black: "Well, Representative, I simply tip my hat to you. What an outstanding Bill."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there is 117 'ayes', no 'nays'. House Bill 3034, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3130. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3130, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. This is a proposal that originated in the Cook County Assessor's Office. The idea is to have separate multipliers for the three different assessing districts in Cook County. The value of that proposal is that, especially in the year when your area is reassessed, the multiplier increases substantially the value because the multiplier reflects property values in the district that's also three years out of date. So, you're hit not only with a new assessment, but also with a very substantial multiplier. We would, by applying three separate multipliers, substantially soften rate shock. There are some questions about inter-district equity (although it's clear that everybody would benefit from this Bill), that we are working on with the Department of Revenue, and we have the support of the Governor's Office and the Department of Revenue to move this Bill to the Senate so that we can continue our negotiations and discussions. We will not move the Bill out of the Senate unless the Department of Revenue is certain that we're...that the Bill is technically drafted to do exactly what it ought to do. So, I'd appreciate your support for the measure."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Sponsor has worked very, very hard on this Bill. There's still some work that needs to be done on the Bill, but I just simply feel that there's some folks in suburban Cook County that have some problems with the Bill, and so I would urge Members on my side to vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Rotello, the Clerk wants to know if that sandwich will fit on your desk. The question is,

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'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 70 'ayes', 43 'noes'. House Bill 3130, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3243, Representative Lang. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3243, a Bill for an Act concerning validation of appropriations. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative...Did you say Second Reading, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill validates appropriations on tax levy ordinances by all forest preserve districts in the State of Illinois against non-substantive objections. It doesn't cover situations where there is a serious illegal tax levy or improper action by the board. This only speaks to someone failing to sign a form, or dated properly or notarized it properly or a filing with a missing page. That's all it refers to. It applies statewide. I ask your 'aye' votes."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise in opposition. We've debated this before. This Governor made it very clear in his September message to the General Assembly that he does not intend to continue this practice of having forest preserve districts failing to itemize their appropriations ordinance every fiscal year, then bringing that appropriation down here and having the General Assembly validate it. He thinks that short circuits the rights of the local taxpayer. I would seem to think that I

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would agree with the Governor in this case. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 64 'aye', 49 'noes'. House Bill 3243, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. You now have approximately 20 more minutes to turn in your forms for change of votes on the Supplemental #2. We will close that at 1:00 p.m. House Bill 3255. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill...The Bill's on Second Reading."

Speaker McPike: "This Bill has been read a second time previously."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3255, the Bill has been read a second time previously. No Committee or Floor Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Take this Bill out of the record for the moment. We will return to this. House Bill 3445, Representative Currie. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3445, a Bill for an Act in relation to domestic violence. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This Bill is a...originated with the Attorney General following hearings on issues of domestic violence across the state. The two major provisions of the Bill are these: First order of protections can be entered in situations involving dating relationships and, secondly, the Bill would waive the current fees that are required if someone is filing for an order of protection alone on the theory that police protection ought to be available to all taxpayers without

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the requirement that individuals file fees as a separate proposition. There are other features in the Bill, and I'd be happy to answer your questions, and I hope this Bill will enjoy your support."

Speaker McPike: "Who would like to speak in opposition? Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "It's my misfortune to be the spokesman on this committee, along with Representative Preston, so I feel compelled to, at least, inquire. Have the more onerous provisions of this Bill been ameliorated? By that I mean, do you still grant Constitutional protection to defendants charged with crimes?"

Currie: "Yes, we do, Representative. There was one complaint about some language in the Bill from the Department of Children and Family Services, and we've responded to their concern."

McCracken: "It now does not require the judge, because of a defendant's being charged with a crime, to stay away from the home. That is left with the discretion of the court?"

Currie: "Yes."

McCracken: "And that currently is something a judge could do if the judge wished to under current law, wouldn't you agree?"

Currie: "I would agree, but I think the clarification is an important one."

McCracken: "Well, then why do we need all this?"

Currie: "Well, as I said in the beginning, there are many provisions in the Bill. The two major provisions are that dating relationships will be those, among those eligible for the grant of an order of protection..."

McCracken: "And that could be entered exparte..."

Currie: "And technically we waive, we waive..."

McCracken: "...And that could be entered exparte, can it not?"

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Currie: "That is right. That is exactly right."

McCracken: "No offense. No offense, but let's get a little perspective. You know, we stand up and we say the environment's at stake, so we'll do anything. We'll throw the Constitution right out the window. And this is another species of that. We've gone off the deep end. Absolutely off the deep end. Under this Bill, in a dating context, a woman can get an order, without any notice to the man, charging him with domestic violence and a court will intervene and tell the man, with no prior history necessarily of any violence, I might add, tell that man to stay away. Enough is enough. I say let's defeat this Bill, and let's require that the Constitution protect males as well as females."

Currie: "It is...Happily this is a gender-neutral Bill, so it does protect males..."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the Lady to give some legislative intent on page 27, line 4 and 5, where an officer can come into a house in a dispute and confiscate any type of weapon in that house without any judicial decree, so there's some leeway here given to police that may not be very good, and I was going to ask her to give, I was going to have her give some intent, and her intent on that page, but we can't do that now, so if you want to just take a look at it and vote your conscience."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Doederlein."

Doederlein: "Yes, to explain my vote. I'm rising against this Bill because if my husband and I had a fight and the police would come in, they would take away all my knives. Would

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they take away the forks? Would they take away the baseball bat? Would they take away my collection of guns that's in an encased place, locked up? I believe that they would do that, and, therefore, I rise against this Bill. I think that it is wrong, and I'd like to protect myself. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Representative Brunsvold has pointed out to you a very dangerous provision in this Bill. I happen to have in my home an English shotgun that was owned by my grandfather. It isn't in working condition, but it's a very valuable antique firearm and if, God forbid, there was any domestic disturbance in my house, as this Bill is written, the local authorities could come in my house to quell that disturbance and could confiscate that shotgun that doesn't even work and that has great sentimental value to my family. That was not intended to be in this Bill. That is why I rise in opposition to this Bill. This Bill goes far beyond the intent of the legislation, and I think a 'no' vote is advisable."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thanks, Mr. Speaker. Just to explain my vote, the language that the two prior speakers refer to says that when a policeman comes and responds to domestic...a domestic violence complaint, policemen may remove any dangerous weapons from the scene where appropriate. We have agreed with the representative of the National Rifle Association to look at alternate language if their thought is that this language is not stringent enough. Obviously, this was not intended to say that the cops should go and remove Representative Doederlein's antique gun collection.

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What we're concerned about is the situation where someone is brandishing a revolver or a butcher knife, that the policeman should have the wit and the sense and the opportunity to remove that gun from the premises. We are also willing to time limit this provision if that would suit the opponents. My understanding from the representative of that organization is that they were not going to fight the Bill with that commitment from me."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I really don't think this Bill has been given the serious consideration that it very well deserves. The problem of domestic violence permeates all phases of our society. Women are being beaten. Their lives are being endangered, and the lives of their children physically and emotionally are also endangered at the same time. This isn't a pretend, made-up problem. This is one that actually exists, and if police are called for a complaint of domestic violence, wouldn't it be a little strange for them to leave allowing dangerous weapons to remain on the premises? It doesn't seem to make any sense. The Sponsor has indicated she will work with all of the organizations to take into account Representative Black's concerns and any other legitimate concerns, but domestic violence is a serious problem."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Phelps."

Phelps: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Let me give you a scenario: Domestic violence dispute; policeman responds to the scene where there is no weapon whatsoever in the house; and one of the parties that's in the dispute, he or she, overcomes the policeman; takes the weapon out of the holster and kills them all."

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Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 55 'ayes', 24 'noes'. House Bill 3445, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority...Representative Currie."

Currie: "Poll the Absentees, please."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, poll those not voting."

Clerk O'Brien: "There is no one not voting."

Speaker McPike: "Anything else, Representative Currie?"

Currie: "Can you put it on Postpone, just until the end of the day?"

Speaker McPike: "The Lady asks for Postponed Consideration, and it will placed on Postponed Consideration. Postponed Consideration. House Bill 3519, Representative DeJaegher. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3519, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. DeJaegher."

DeJaegher: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of General Assembly. Amendment 1 to House Bill 3519, which we adopted yesterday, now is the Bill. It contains all the necessary language and provisions to create the Environmental Health Practitioner Registration Act. I move for support."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 108 'ayes', 5 'noes'. House Bill 3519, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3561, Representative Matijevich. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3561, a Bill for an Act concerning...This Bill has been read a second time

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previously. Amendment #1, 2 and 3 were adopted."

Speaker McPike: "Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich, do you want this moved to Third? Mr. Matijevich?"

Matijevich: "I thought we moved it yesterday."

Speaker McPike: "I did, too. Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3561, a Bill for an Act concerning fees for plumbing license. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 3561 was a shell Bill out of committee, and I had agreed that all parties involved with the plumbing industry would come to an agreement with the Bill, and after weeks of negotiation with the Illinois Plumbing Contractors Association; the Illinois Mechanical Specialties Group; Department of Public Health; the Plumbers' Union; Chicago Plumbing Council; the Egyptian Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors, they did come to agreement. The Bill centers on the issue of sponsorship and supervision of the apprentices and...deletes the current fees guidelines for licensure. On agreement with the contractors, they agreed to increase their own fees so that there be proper enforcement of the plumbing licensing and the plumbing code. This is a good Bill. I appreciate all that worked together for weeks on it, and especially the Gentleman right here, Courtney Knotage, from the technical review staff who did a great job in bringing the heads together. Appreciate your support."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, in opposition."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen

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of the House. I won't delude myself into thinking that we, by any means, can defeat this Bill. I just stand on a principle. We create more licensing laws over here than I can keep track of. At one time people wanted to come to this country because they had opportunity to learn a trade and go to work, but now to have to look to government to make sure they can learn a trade, that they can be properly licensed, that they can be inspected, that they can be regulated. I don't know where it all stops. I was going to replace a water heater in my home about a year ago, and I was told that I couldn't do that because I'm not a plumber. I was going to put a humidifier on my furnace last winter. I had to put a bullet valve in a water line so I could hook up the humidifier on my furnace. The building inspector says, 'You can't do that because you're not a plumber.' Now I realize we've already got plumbers licenses and all this, but I'm telling you, when are we going to stop micromanaging every aspect of our life? Pretty soon, we're going to have to have a license just to walk down the street, and I'm sure that sooner or later somebody will come up with how we could do that. I simply stand in opposition. Enough is enough."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 3561 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Lang, one minute."

Lang: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd just like to tell Representative Black that Representative Giglio would be happy to come to his home and help him with that humidifier."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 75 'ayes', 34 'noes'. House Bill 3561,

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having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3871, Representative Edley. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3871, a Bill for an Act in relation to economic stabilization. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Edley."

Edley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. House Bill 3871 will establish a rainy day fund, not this year, not next year, but the year after that, beginning in July 1st of 1994."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Edley, your mike's on."

Edley: "Yeah. Fiscal Year '95 will establish a rainy day fund which will accumulate to be 3% of our General Revenue Fund. You know, in 1989, I came down here we had almost a billion dollars worth of natural revenue growth. We passed four different taxes, spent an increase of about \$2.2 billion, and within a year we're broke. We wouldn't be in the fiscal shape we're in today if we had done the financially prudent thing of setting some money aside for a rainy day, and I would urge a 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Representative...Who wants to speak against this? Mr. McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We're not broke because we didn't put money aside for a rainy day, we sought to maintain an end of year balance as a matter of accounting practice and prudent financial management. That isn't what's made us broke, my friend. What's made us broke is the Legislature spending like there's no tomorrow. That is what has made us broke. You know, all of these Bills talking about procedure and practice and all that stuff, they, they just evade the central issue. It's a political question. You spend, or you don't spend. Period. So

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don't tell us that some sort of procedural change is going to save us from a rainy day. It's all politics, my friend, and you participate in it. This does nothing to address the central issue. The central issue is, Do we spend more than we have? And that is precisely what we do."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Mr. Black, to explain his vote."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. To explain my no vote. This is a phony Graham Rudman Bill. It's going to be a good press release, but right in the Bill is how you amend it, any time you want to break it. And I have an idea, if we're going to set up a fund to a level of 3% of total GRF for a so-called rainy day fund, hey, I've got a better idea. Why don't you give the 3% back to the taxpayer? Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 66 'ayes', 48 'noes'. House Bill 3871, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The hour of 1:00 o'clock having arrived...All right. The hour of 1:00 o'clock having arrived, turn in those forms. We've had four hours to fill out these forms. Now the Chair is prepared to close. Is anyone left who wants to turn in a form? You better hand it in. House Bill 3926, Representative Dunn. John Dunn. John Dunn. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3926, a Bill for an Act to amend the Sale of Tobacco to Minors Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative John Dunn. Turn on Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "I am turned on, Mr. Speaker, especially for this Bill. The purpose of this legislation is to advance this Bill

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which is a shell Bill, against the possibility that the Federal Government will deny block grants to municipalities which are not tough enough on tobacco sales to minors. We currently have a statute in our books which provides for a penalty. The concern is that the Federal Government, with legislation moving through the U.S. Congress, may require to do something else, so this is a vehicle against that possibility. That's what it is solely, only, and nothing else. So, I would appreciate the opportunity to keep this Bill moving to protect block grants from municipalities in case we need to do something."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Representative Dunn, is, since this amends Chapter 23, is there any way that this Bill could come back as a tax increase on tobacco products?"

Dunn: "I think it amends the charities and welfare chapter of the statute for one thing, Representative, and I don't know that you could put a tax increase on this Bill if you wanted to, but to give you the answer you want to hear, I'm not going to do that. This is what I'm going to use this Bill for what I said and nothing else. In any event, the Federal Government requires us to do something different about selling tobacco to minors, to protect block grants. That's what this...I will use this Bill for that purpose and nothing else."

Black: "Thank you very much, Representative. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I believe the Representative is a man of his word, but there is a couple of Senators over there I'm not too sure of. And I just, I'm not going to

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vote for this vehicle because sometimes those people in the Senate are liable to do some strange things to this tobacco vehicle Bill. So, I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 71 'ayes', 34 'noes'. House Bill 3926, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 4188, Representative Lang. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4188, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Amendments on House Bill 4188 were proposed by the Clerks' Association, the Northeast Clerks' Association. There was very little debate on any of these Amendments, and I move passage."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Black, to explain his vote."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Is Floor Amendment #11 on this Bill?"

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "No, it is not."

Speaker McPike: "No."

Black: "So this Bill, as amended, I'm sorry I didn't ask any questions. Does this carry any surcharge on tickets? That's not in the Bill? All right. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there is 106 'ayes' and 0 'nays'. House Bill 4188, having received a

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Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 4007, Representative Lang. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. (House Bill) 4007."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4007, a Bill for an Act in relation to remodeling and demolition of buildings containing asbestos. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang. Just a minute. We are prepared to close the voting. However, a Legislator has signed the form, and it's simply impossible to determine who signed it, so...There's a place on here for your signature, and...Is it Donny Trotter? Did you do this? All right. The record is now closed on the Supplemental Calendar #2. We will not accept any more forms. In opposition to the Bill, Representative Black. Oh, we didn't explain the Bill. Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 4007 is now a shell Bill agreed to by all parties regarding asbestos."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this shell Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Black, to explain his vote."

Black: "Yeah, if it's a shell Bill, Mr. Speaker, I'm amazed that everybody can agree on a shell Bill. But, be that as it may, this Bill, as introduced was extremely controversial. I would've liked to have had the Sponsor's intent as to what it might be when it comes back, but since we didn't get to that, I'm simply going to vote 'no'. There's more mischief on asbestos removal than any other thing in the State of Illinois."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 67 'ayes', 35 'noes'. House Bill 4007, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3864. Representative Levin. Read the

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Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3864, a Bill for an Act in relation to cemeteries. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Levin. Mr. Levin."

Levin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. One of the fundamental principles of this country is that people are allowed to observe their religion without interruption and interference. This is especially important with respect to one's religious beliefs relating to the dead or burial of the dead. Under the Jewish religion, particularly with respect to the Orthodox...there is a requirement that the dead be buried within 24 hours. The interference with this observance creates tremendous anguish and consternation among the loved ones of the deceased. Unfortunately, a few months ago we all observed a lengthy cemetery strike in the Chicago metropolitan area, that substantially interfered with that right to bury the dead, creating tremendous anguish and consternation. It was no fault of either labor or management that that occurred but the dead were, in fact, held hostage with respect to that situation, and it took court action to provide the right of access to bury the dead. This legislation is an attempt to guarantee the right of access to bury ones loved ones in a cemetery plot that one has contracted for. I would ask at this point for your support. There is negotiations that have been going on with respect to this legislation involving all the different parties, and we simply want to pass the Bill over to the Senate so those negotiations can continue on. Thank you very much."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill, Representative Black."

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Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield? Representative Levin, if I understand your Bill as amended, and I think I understand what you're attempting to do, but if the employees of the cemetery happen to be on strike, a legitimate strike, if I understand your Bill, a family would have absolute right of access to and from the cemetery for burial purposes et cetera. In other words, I guess the picket line would have no bearing on whether or not someone wanted to proceed with their families funeral. Is that correct?"

Levin: "Judge Burman, in his decision, held that there was a right of access and that that right of access for purposes of burying one's loved one, could not be interfered with. So, the answer is 'yes'."

Black: "Well, I...I certainly understand and have some great empathy for what you're attempting to do here, but I'll tell you, this law looks to me to be far in excess of what most people would want to do in the case of a labor dispute. I certainly understand what you're attempting to do, but I don't think I can vote for it."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative McCracken, to explain his vote."

McCracken: "Thank you. I rise in strong support of this Bill. Apparently that's not necessary to say. It sickened me to see a labor dispute halt the burial consistent with religious beliefs. Absolutely sickened me. I don't care what impact this has on the business, or whether labor or management is hurt. It's a shame it has to be a law."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there is 113 'ayes' and 0 'nays'. House Bill

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3864, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3440. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3440, a Bill for an Act to amend the Counties Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this is House Bill 3440 authorizes...House Bill 3440 authorizes a county board to enter agreements to lease lands owned by the county for a dollar per year if the county board determines that the lease will serve the public good. In this case, it's going to serve to allow an AIDS facility to be built on Winnebago County Board land, and they'd like the ability to lease the land."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 73 'ayes' and 32 'noes'. House Bill 3440, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. (House Bill) 3481 under Children and Family Law. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3481, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3481 would provide for parenting education in high schools in order to stem the cycle of child abuse and the cycle of cocaine babies to give some instruction to individuals about to become parents, what the effect of alcohol, tobacco and drugs have on the as-yet-unborn child, and to teach something of the behavior to expect from a newborn. This Bill has been before the House in the past. It's two occasions passed and gone to

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the Governor's desk, under Governor Thompson, and for reasons having to do with budgetary constraints he felt he had to veto at that time. This Bill now, if you look at the fiscal note, the Bill provides that what a unit of instruction is, is anything the school district determines, which means that they can spend as little as they want, as long as they do something to teach children about to become parents something about parenting. I'd be glad to answer any questions, and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill, Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I understand the purpose of the Bill, and it's well intentioned. However, again I remind you, everybody here remembers the two days that we spent talking about the state budget. We talked about cutting and talked about not sending any more dollars back to our local school districts throughout the state to be able to operate. And yet, this...this Bill, as it's currently postured requires that students in grade six through eight and...shall receive at least one unit of instruction in parenting and family education in at least one of the grades nine through twelve. Here we are with another mandate on local school districts, when they're all screaming for more money. We know we need to send more money and we need to fund the system equally and adequately, but this simply doesn't do it. With one mandate after another, which is why educational costs have increased so much in the State of Illinois, this is a good intentioned, but a wrong message to send back to our schools. Let the school boards, the local school boards (That's what they're elected for), let them decide whether or not parenting should be one of their

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priorities and should be taught in the local classrooms. We simply have to stop mandating programs to be done by elementary and secondary education in Illinois, and this Amendment and Bill should be defeated."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 3481 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Younge, to explain her vote. Representative Preston, to explain his vote."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Gentleman who spoke in opposition is misinformed. Under current law there is some language that a school district may have this kind of instruction in grades six through eight. That's existing law; that has nothing to do with this Bill. This Bill just requires that high school graduates since they're about to become parents, unfortunately, all too often, in some areas of the state, already are parents before they graduate from high school have some indication of what parenting is about and what the effect of drugs and alcohol may have on a pregnant women and how that, in turn..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Regan."

Regan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just would like the electrician to come and see my speak button. It does not work and function, but to the Bill, I just want to point out the Illinois School Board Association is opposed to it because it is an unfunded mandate."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think it is very untimely to have young people learn about family planning by watching TV and watching Murphy Brown. It seems to me like people clearly ought to, this is part of life, this is part of learning, and obviously if we're learning how to become parents at the home, then the school

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is the next best resort. So, I clearly think that this ought to be a part of learning. It's a part of education. We talk about the breakdown of family life in almost every Bill we talk about here. Many of the Bills we have to fund here is based on poor family's relationship with their children. Ladies and Gentlemen, if you don't start at some point in our life, learning what it means about the responsibility of being a parent, then I don't know what we're ever going to do. Clearly, we need to become better educated on the responsibility that we have as parents and as children and you learn this when you're in school and at home."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I also agree that this is an extremely crucial piece of legislation because I'm sure the Vice President, who recently thought it was a bit immoral for a single mythical character to have a child out of wedlock, and I'm sure his concerns were based upon his feeling that she had a lack of knowledge of what it might take to rear a child in a positive way in this society. I think this is an excellent piece of legislation. It doesn't say that you have to add any more hours of school. It doesn't really take any more money. It's just something that should be done. Many people become parents today not having any imagination as to what inoculations for a child might mean. Children sometimes don't get inoculated because the parent is not as aware that vaccinations are extremely important."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have learned over the years how seldom it is that I or anybody else who stands up here really influences anybody, but I'll tell you this: The most

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important thing that I will do today, the most important thing I do in my life, isn't what I do here. I get elected by the people in my community or I don't, but this isn't the most important thing. The most important thing I ever do, and I dare say the most important thing anybody in this room will ever do, is that function of your life, which is parenting. There are a sizable number of people in our society who don't get any kind of a foundation that shows them how that is done. They grow up in homes which show them how that is not done, or they grow up in homes which show them how that is half done. I cannot think of anything more important that we could do for our kids, not adding, not subtracting, not history, not spelling. Nothing."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 61 'ayes', 50 'noes'. House Bill 3481, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Constitutional Officers, Third Reading. House Bill 337, Representative Ropp. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 337, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 337 is a Bill that Representative Hicks and I and the Secretary of State have worked out dealing with special license plates which will be...funded by the individuals who are requesting these. I urge your favorable support."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk

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will take the record. On this Bill, there are 107 'ayes', 4 'noes'. House Bill 337, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3310, Representative Hicks. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill..."

Speaker McPike: "Out of the record. House Bill 3624, Representative Matijevich. This Bill has been read a third time previously. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, this is a Bill we discussed last night. It was a bad time. Everybody was either...some out looking for pizza. This is the Bill the Treasurer's initiative with regards to the Future Education Account Act. I'd like to run it one more time. Appreciate your support."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill is on Postponed Consideration while other Members of the chamber can't even get their Bills heard once. The Gentleman is right. We've debated it. The State of Michigan has had nothing but problems with this. Members on your own side of the aisle have clearly expressed the financial risk that's involved in this measure. We don't quarrel with the underlying concept, but it almost resembles a pyramid scheme. If you get in early, you might be in pretty good shape, but after that, if you misjudge the rate of tuition increases, the Bill's a little fuzzy on who's going to make up the difference. I think you and I know who's going to make up the difference. The taxpayers of the State of Illinois will make up the shortfall. In fact, Michigan, I believe, has come back for a special appropriation and trying to get out of this thing that is costing them far more money than they ever dreamed possible. It's a good idea; it's a

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neat-sounding idea, but I don't think the blueprint will support the Bill as of right this moment. There's too many risks. I urge a 'no' vote, and, Mr. Speaker, according to the applicable rule, I'm joined by colleagues on my side of the aisle, should it pass, I would request a verification."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there is 51 'ayes', 51 'noes'. House Bill 3624, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 4119. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4119, a Bill for an Act to amend the Home Ownership Made Easy Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Turner."

Turner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. House Bill 4119 amends the state home program by allowing the Treasurer to enter into agreements with certified financial institutions for the operation of that program. As you know, this program was created last year. What we're trying to do now is to allow financial institutions to help market the program, and I move for the favorable adoption of House Bill 4119."

Speaker McPike: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We visited this issue again before. This simply is not the proper timing for this type of issue to come before the House."

Speaker McPike: "It has 107 votes. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this

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Bill, there's 111 'ayes', 1 'no'. House Bill 4119, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3630. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill, 3630."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3630..."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, the board, correct the board. We'll get back to this. Labor, Third Reading, it appears House Bill 2982, Representative Curran. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2982, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Wage Payment and Collection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Did you read the Bill a third time?"

Clerk McLennand: "The Bill has been read a third time."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Curran."

Curran: "All this Bill does is it says that state employees must be paid no later than 13 days after the end of the pay period. It does not apply to us. It does not apply to elected officials or heads of department or members of boards and commissions. It only applies to state employees. Says they get paid in 13 days. I can't imagine why any of us would want to have a situation where we had the extension of last year's problem where state employees were threatened with bill collectors, not being able to pay their rent, not being able to pay their mortgages, because we were late here. We should never have that kind of a situation existing again. This is for the state employees who carry out our will and our wishes in this chamber. There are 70,000 of them. We ought to be decent to them, and this legislation does that. It guarantees their pay in 13 days. Fairly simple, but you're not doing anything for yourself, which I know you wouldn't want to do, you're only doing it for state employees."

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Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 77 'ayes'...Mr. Black. Mr. Black votes 'no'. On this Bill, there are 76 'ayes', 36 'noes'. House Bill 2982, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3234, Representative Balanoff. Out of the record. House Bill 3407, Mr. Balanoff. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3407, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Wage Assignment Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3407 would increase the amount of weekly wages exempt from wage assignment from 40 to 45 times the minimum wage. This Bill makes uniform the amount of wages exempt both wage garnishment and wage assignments which will ease the employer's administration of these devices. In recognition of the benefits to employers, Representative Cronin introduced House Bill 3429 at the request of the Management Association of Illinois to accomplish this same result. Last Session, the General Assembly recognized the harshness of exempting only 40 times the minimum wage from wage garnishments and increased the level to 45 times the minimum wage. It makes no sense to have a lower exemption for wage assignment which, unlike a garnishment, do not even require a court order. Families of three supported by a wage-earner making minimum wage is living, currently, at about 76% of the federal poverty level. This Bill is supported by groups concerned for working people like the state AFL-CIO and United Charities. This Bill will not

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result - I really want to make this very clear - in creditors going unpaid. They will still be able to collect on income above 45 times the minimum wage."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Black, in opposition."

Black: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Not necessarily in opposition, I just need to ask the Sponsor...or an inquiry of the Chair."

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Was Amendment #1 on the Bill, or was Amendment #1 withdrawn?"

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "Amendment #1 was withdrawn."

Black: "All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. With Amendment #1 being withdrawn, I am not aware of any significant opposition to the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 103 'ayes', 2 'noes'. House Bill 3407, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 34...Mr. LeFlore would have voted 'aye' on the previous Bill. House Bill...Representative Parcels would have voted 'aye' on the previous Bill, and Representative Marinaro would have voted 'aye' on the previous Bill, and Representative Cronin would have voted 'aye' on the previous Bill, and Representative Wait would have voted 'aye' on the previous Bill, and the record will so reflect. House Bill 3432, Mr. Balanoff. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3432, a Bill for an Act in relation to occupational health clinics. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Balanoff."

Balanoff: "House Bill 3432 would create the Occupational Health

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Clinics Act and authorize the director of The Department of Public...Department of Labor, with consultation from the Director of Public Health, to make grants to public and non-profit organizations to facilitate the establishment of occupational health clinics and auxiliary occupational health clinics. The members of this grouping would be appointed the Director of Labor."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I was pleased to support the last Bill the Gentleman had, but I cannot support this one. This is an unfunded mandate on the Department of Labor at a time when the department's resources have been cut to the bone. The Industrial Commission, as all of you know, has been trying for over a year to get an accident system on-line. This Bill creates yet another data processing system at a time when we don't have the resources to do it. It's a laudable intent, trying to create Occupational Health Clinics Act, but it's phony. It's a mandate with no money. We've got all the mandates with no money we need. Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?'. All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 43 'ayes', 66 'noes'. House Bill 3432, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 3512, Representative Farley. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3512, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Farley."

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Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. (House Bill) 3512 is a Bill that really doesn't do anything. It's a vehicle Bill, and it's been my experience that we would pass this over to the Senate, and I talked to the Minority spokesman, and he didn't object."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 94 'ayes', 11 'noes'. House Bill 3512, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3616, Representative Young. Out of the record. House Bill 3870, Representative Farley. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3870, a Bill for an Act to amend the Prevailing Wage Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3870 attempts to correct a loophole in a law that we have now in the Prevailing Wage Act. What we're doing with this is plugging this loophole in that where on public works projects many owner-operated vehicles are hired without getting reimbursed for that vehicle. They might be paid the prevailing wage but asked to provide their vehicle and their equipment without being reimbursed. This would correct that inequity and bring it up to the standards that we like to see in our public works, and I would move for its passage."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill deals with something that is driving most every Representative on either side of the aisle in

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this chamber absolutely crazy for the last three years. This is the ongoing battle on what in the heck is an independent contractor. I'm telling you the Illinois Press Association is madder than heck about the way this thing has been handled. Most of us are mad about the way it's handled. And along comes this Bill that almost every group in the State of Illinois opposes. Now we're supposed to figure in the value of a truck or other rental equipment to be figured into whether or not an independent contractor and prevailing wage shall apply. We've already got ourselves in the worst mess I've ever seen on what's an independent contractor. This Bill doesn't make it any better. It makes it worse. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will...Mr. Leitch."

Leitch: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. To explain my vote and to underscore what Representative Black said, for those of you who are worried about the independent contractor issue, this Bill is a real disaster. This is a circumstance that is driving business out of this state perhaps faster than any other, and I would strongly urge you to take a look at those green votes because this is another attack on the small business community in Illinois and the trucking industry and is creating all kinds of hardships."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 63 'ayes', 51 'noes'. House Bill 3870, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill...Real Estate Law. Third Reading. Real Estate Law. Third Reading. Representative

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Parke, for what reason do you rise?"

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For those Members of the Illinois House who are interested in Memorial Day speeches, I have copies of American Legion Memorial Day Speech, and I have General Logan's general order #11. So, I will be passing around for those interested."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you very much. Real Estate Law, Third, appears House Bill 2848, Representative McAfee. Out of the record? Mr. McAfee, out of the record. House Bill 3612. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3612, a Bill for an Act to amend the Title Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. McAfee."

McAfee: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3612, its main purpose is to provide coverage for the temporal mandibular joint disorder. Presently, it's being treated as a dental problem. My Bill provides for diagnostic and surgical treatment that it be covered under medical and health policies. This is a very serious problem. I think many people understand who have friends and relatives who have suffered from that condition. Basically, the temporal mandibular joint should be treated just like any other joint in the skeletal system. This is coverage that presently exists and should be covered by all employer-employee insurance contracts much like what we have already done for the mammography and mammogram coverage. I urge your support."

Speaker McPike: "Who stands in opposition to this? Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. At a time when we're trying to encourage employers to provide health insurance coverage to those 37 million

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Americans that are without it, this simply increases the cost to employers of providing health insurance. One such operation costs \$60,000 for this particular specialty. What we're doing is mandating insurance companies to provide this type of coverage for health insurance in Illinois. That puts the burdens back on employers, and it says to employers, 'Look, you might as well quit because we're going to mandate one coverage after another until you can't afford to provide health insurance coverage for your employees.' We ought to be encouraging employers in Illinois to provide health insurance coverage, not mandating what the companies must, indeed, cover. So, if you're interested in seeing that more Illinoisian have health care coverage, you'll vote against this Bill and you'll vote against the rising cost of health insurance in Illinois because these type of mandates simply increase the cost of health insurance to health care providers and to employers who would normally, otherwise, have provided health insurance for their employees. A 'no' vote is the proper vote."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Representative Pedersen, one minute."

Pedersen: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This coverage is available out there if people want it. What it really is, is kind of a fight between the people who have...the dental insurance people and the major medical insurance people, and I think what they really need to do is define their terms and straighten it out among themselves. So, I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Homer."

Homer: "Thank you. I strongly support this Bill. TMJ is a very,

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very painful condition of the joint of the jaw that affects, for some reason, primarily women, but currently is exempted under many insurance policies because of some archaic view that this is somehow related to dentistry or cosmetic-type surgery. I can tell you, if you know somebody with TMJ, you know that they suffer and this Bill is necessary to provide relief and fair, equitable coverage for TMJ victims, and I urge support for this Bill that is supported by the Dental Society."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Deets."

Deets: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I rise in support of this Bill. Temporal Mandibular Joint problems are serious problems. They can lead to a great deal of disability. In most instances, they can be treated very simply with physical therapy. However, once the diagnosis of TMJ is made, it's excluded by the insurer. Oftentimes, professionals are encouraged to use spurious diagnoses that are covered by insurance, and I feel that this, if enacted, would make this legislation very effective in making everyone honest. And I would urge its support. Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Parcels."

Parcels: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. You all may remember that just two years ago we passed a Bill that said we would no longer make mandates in order to cause...to hold costs down on health insurance. We would no longer mandate to these insurance companies what they must do. We are now laughing at ourselves. This is strictly a mandate. It is available. This insurance is available. We are going right back on our word of two years ago when we passed and was signed into law that we would add no more mandates. I feel badly for those people who have this problem. They

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can get the coverage under medical insurance, but we are making a mockery of ourselves by voting 'yes' on another mandate. The proper vote is a 'no' vote."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I stand in opposition. Folks, understand, you're not taking on the big insurance companies, the HMOs. They're excluded under this. The self-insurers, they're excluded. This goes directly to Mom and Pop. This goes to the small companies that are trying to provide insurance, and what you're doing is suggesting that you have to mandate another kind of coverage. We don't do it for ourselves. Why are we forcing others to do it as well? What you're doing is driving those small companies to stop providing insurance. You're not helping. You're hurting. If they want to provide it, coverage is available. TMJ coverage is available now if they want to do it. You're saying no choice. They may give their employees no choice as well."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Hartke."

Hartke: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We only have one doctor here. And as I listen to his explanation, I think that should be enough for all of us. He has medical experience and I think he knows what he is talking about, about the pain and suffering, so I think we ought to have more green votes."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Rice."

Rice: "Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, we heard this Bill on two occasions, extensively. I feel...We only had four votes for it, and I think that information should be brought to this Body."

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

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McAfee asks for a poll of those not voting."

Clerk McLennand: "Those not voting are: Representative Farley.
Giglio. Ronan. Turner."

Speaker McPike: "Turner votes 'aye'. Representative Turner votes
'aye'. Mr. LeFlore votes 'aye'. Mr. Deering votes 'aye'.
Mr. Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to verify the affirmative
vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, for what reason do you rise?"

Black: "Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. A practical
joker switched my buttons so that the red is green and the
green is red. Please record me as red."

Speaker McPike: "How could that happen? Is there something wrong
with your switch?"

Black: "All the time."

Speaker McPike: "All right. Mr. Black wants to vote 'no'. Mr.
Black votes 'no', and Paul Williams votes 'aye'. On this
Bill, there are 60 'ayes' and 40 'noes'. Mr. Ryder has
asked for a verification. Mr. Clerk, proceed with a Poll
of the Affirmative."

Clerk McLennand: "Those voting in the affirmative
Representatives: Balanoff. Brunsvold. Burke. Capparelli.
Currie. Davis. Deering. Deets. DeJaegher..."

Speaker McPike: "Just a minute. Mr. McNamara would like to be
verified. Who's taking the verification? Mr.
Ryder...McNamara. Okay. Schoenberg. Schoenberg. Anyone
else? All right, proceed."

Clerk McLennand: "Dunn. Flinn. Flowers. Giorgi. Granberg.
Hannig. Hartke. Hasara. Hicks. Homer. Hultgren. Lou
Jones. Keane. Kirkland. Lang. LeFlore. Levin.
Marinero. Martinez. Matijevich. McAfee. McDonough.
McGann. McGuire. McNamara. McPike. Mulcahey. Novak.

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Obrzut. Phelan. Preston. Richmond. Saltsman.
Schakowsky. Schoenberg. Shaw. Sieben. Stepan. Stern.
Trotter. Turner. Wait. Walsh. Weaver. Weller. White.
Williams. Wolf. Anthony Young. Wyvetter Younge and Mr.
Speaker."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Ryder, questions of the affirmative."

Ryder: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Levin."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Levin. Ellis Levin. Where is he? He's in
the men's room? There he is. He's on the floor. Proceed.
He's on the floor."

Ryder: "Representative John Dunn."

Speaker McPike: "John Dunn. Representative Dunn. Mr. Dunn is
not here. Remove him from the roll."

Ryder: "Representative Brunsvold."

Speaker McPike: "Just a minute. Mr. Deering would like to be
verified. He's back in the back of the chamber."

Ryder: "Agreed."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Brunsvold is here."

Ryder: "Thank you. Representative Martinez."

Speaker McPike: "He's here."

Ryder: "Representative McGuire."

Speaker McPike: "He's here."

Ryder: "Representative Schoenberg."

Speaker McPike: "He was verified."

Ryder: "I apologize. Representative Jones."

Speaker McPike: "Pardon me?"

Ryder: "Representative Shirley Jones."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Shirley Jones. Shirley Jones is
voting present. Representative Dunn has returned. Vote
Mr. Dunn 'aye'. Mr. DeJaegher would like to be verified.
He's right up front."

Ryder: "That's agreed."

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Speaker McPike: "Proceed."

Ryder: "Thank you. Representative Shaw."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Shaw. Is the Gentleman back there? Mr. Shaw is not there. Remove him from the roll call."

Ryder: "Representative Richmond."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Richmond. Bruce Richmond. Is the Gentleman there? He is not. Remove him from the roll."

Ryder: "Representative Ronan."

Speaker McPike: "I have two people to be verified up here. Paul Williams, Hartke and Davis. Monique Davis. Those three. And Ann Stepan. Are you catching these? That's four. Now who did we just question?"

Ryder: "I didn't question, Mr. Speaker. I'm trying to keep track of the verifications that you just made."

Speaker McPike: "No, you asked me to verify someone when I interrupted you. Ronan. Mr. Ronan."

Ryder: "He's not voting."

Speaker McPike: "He's not voting. Okay. Proceed."

Ryder: "Representative LeFlore."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. LeFlore is here."

Ryder: "May I proceed?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Ryder: "Representative Sieben."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Sieben. Where's Mr. Sieben."

Ryder: "I don't think he's on the House floor."

Speaker McPike: "All right. Remove Mr. Sieben from the roll call."

Ryder: "Representative Weller."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Weller. Did Mr. Weller leave the floor? Mr. Weller is not on the floor either. Remove him."

Ryder: "No further."

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Speaker McPike: "Nothing further. Hoffman votes 'aye'."

Ryder: "I've finished, Mr. Speaker. You can take the record now."

Speaker McPike: "I know you have. You can turn Mr. Ryder off. Jay Hoffman votes 'aye'. Mr. Brunsvold changes from 'aye' to 'no'. On this Bill, there are...On this Bill, there are 56 'ayes' and 41 'noes'. Mr. McAfee."

McAfee: "Have this on Postponed Consideration, please."

Speaker McPike: "The Bill will be put on Postponed Consideration. House Bill 3865, Representative Levin. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3865, a Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Levin."

Levin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill contains several miscellaneous provisions with respect to the Condominium Property Act and also community associations. As I have routinely do, I do want to disclose for the record the fact that I do represent both condominium associations and unit owners although not as many as I would like to. You know among the provisions in this Bill which has been negotiated out with various other parties and the negotiations continue in this respect and we do expect that there will be some Amendments in the Senate. It ensures fairer property tax assessments for lake associations. This is something which the supporters last year of the Common Interest Ownership Act asked for. It strengthens the rights of unit owners to have..."

Speaker McPike: "Is there any opposition to this Bill?"

Levin: "Not that I know of."

Speaker McPike: "Oh, great. Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all

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voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?
The Clerk will take the record. Dunn, 'aye'. Dunn, 'aye'.
On this Bill, there's 93 'ayes' and 5 'noes'. House Bill
3865, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby
declared passed. House Bill 4029. Mr. Clerk, read the
Bill. (House Bill) 4029."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4029, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Third Reading of the
Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. DeLeo. Mr. DeLeo."

DeLeo: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House
Bill 4029 changes the Criminal Code of '63. This is
permissive legislation. It allows the judge either to have
a jury sequestered during deliberation or allows them to go
home and come back the next morning. I ask for a favorable
roll call on House Bill 4029."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in
favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have
all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk
will take the record. On this Bill, there's...Mr. Balanoff
votes 'aye'. 112 'ayes', 2 'noes'. House Bill 4029,
having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby
declared passed. Transportation. Transportation, Second
Reading, appears House Bill 1747. Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw
here? Take it out of the record. House Bill 3887,
Representative Flinn. Monroe Flinn, do you want this Bill
called? No. Out of the record. Transportation, Third
Reading. House Bill 2884, Representative Burke. Read the
Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2884, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Burke."

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Burke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill previously had been on the Agreed Bill Calendar. It's a very minor, non-controversial matter. It just permits any charitable, not-for-profit organization to lease their vehicle and still be eligible for the reduced license plate. And I'd ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker McPike: "You stand in opposition, Mr. Black?"

Black: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Inquiry of the Chair."

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Has Amendment #1 been adopted to this Bill? Our records indicate it has."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "No House Amendments have been adopted."

Speaker McPike: "No Amendments adopted."

Black: "So the seat belt law isn't on this Bill?"

Speaker McPike: "There are no Amendments adopted."

Black: "Thank you very much."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 112 'ayes', no 'nays'. House Bill 2884, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2989, Representative Giorgi. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2989, a Bill for an Act to amend the Regional Transportation Authority Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this is a vehicle Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all

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voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 86 'ayes', 24 'noes'. House Bill 2989, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3061, Representative Kulas. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3061, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3061 would authorize vehicles which have permanently mounted equipment operated by the owner to have a width of eight feet six inches under certain circumstances. As you know, we make exceptions for agricultural vehicles and other vehicles over eight feet, and this would add these mostly construction vehicles with mounted equipment on them to be also exempted. This Bill is proposed by the Illinois construction industry, and I would move for its passage."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Parke. No opposition. Mr. Black."

Black: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Black: "Representative, do these oversize vehicles have to operate under a permit or are they allowed to operate forever?"

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would you repeat your question again, Representative Black?"

Black: "Yeah. What we're not sure of is that these vehicles now will be oversized as to width. Is it your intent that they only operate on the roadways by permit? Or they can simply operate anytime they want on any road they want?"

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Kulas: "No. Only when construction is going on, I think with a permit."

Black: "All right. So that's your intent?"

Kulas: "Yes."

Black: "All right. Thank you very much, Representative. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill passed out of committee 28 to 0. It has several proponents, Midwest Truckers, et cetera, but just so that you know and you vote accordingly, the State Police are opposed. The Department of Transportation's opposed. The County Engineers are opposed."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 78 'ayes', 33 'noes'. House Bill 3061, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3452, Mr. Ronan. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3452, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill is a shell Bill. We're going to send it to the Senate to see if there's any more transportation matters we have to deal with..."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Black."

Black: "Mr. Speaker, it was our understanding that there were several Amendments on this Bill that were going to be withdrawn."

Speaker McPike: "They're all withdrawn. This Bill is on Third Reading."

Black: "I understand that. But I...He may want to hold on and

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take this out of the record. I think we've got a misunderstanding here."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments on this Bill?"

Clerk McLennand: "No Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "It's a vehicle Bill. No Amendments. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 75 'ayes', 40 'noes'. House Bill 3452, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3634. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3634, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill"

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Ronan."

Ronan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to bring this Bill back because we've got some Amendments..."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading. Leave's granted. The Bill's on Second. Mr. Clerk, are there any Motions? Mr. Ronan, do you have any Motions?"

Clerk McLennand: "No Motions."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Ronan. Mr. Electrician, turn on Mr. Ronan. Mr. Ronan, what's your desire?"

Ronan: "I understand there's some Amendments..."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments? Mr. Ronan, if these are not Agreed Amendments, it takes 71 votes to..."

Ronan: "They're fine."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you."

Clerk McLennand: "Floor Amendment #1, offered by Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Representative Hensel, this is a deal DOT clean-up

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Amendment, isn't it? Representative Hensel? Or are we tabling one? We've got about seven Amendments."

Hensel: "We have an Amendment that covers this if we want to withdraw it, and then we'll end up with one Amendment that will be the Bill."

Ronan: "Fine. Then I'd like to withdraw Amendment #1."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws the Amendment. Further Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "Amendment #2, offered by Representative Hensel."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hensel."

Hensel: "Withdraw the Amendment."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws the Amendment. Further Amendments."

Clerk McLennand: "Amendment #3, offered by Representative Hensel."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Hensel."

Hensel: "Withdraw the Amendment."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws the Amendment. Further Amendments."

Clerk McLennand: "Amendment #4, offered by Representative Hensel."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Hensel."

Hensel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #4 deletes the Bill as written. What the Bill will do, as amended, it will amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. It makes several significant changes affecting the enforcement of the second division Vehicle Code, which are trucks. It attempts to rectify chronic enforcement difficulties due to poor or missing definitions for regulated vehicles. It ensures no loss of revenue to the road fund because of misapplied overweight exemptions. It includes two federally mandated

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changes dealing with the length of vehicles and access to areas near interstates. It disallows local governments from charging permit fees to truckers who utilize five-mile access or other access approved or local roads. It does not define rendering materials. So, what we're doing is just trying to bring up to date the statutes in the state, and I just ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Ronan, there is going to be opposition to this being heard on Third Reading."

Ronan: "Why? From who?"

Speaker McPike: "From the floor leader."

Ronan: "I'll take it out of the record."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman takes it out of the record. House Bill 2712. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2712, a Bill for an Act relating to corporal punishment. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2712 would...has been amended to contain Representative Persico's provisions and to limit this Bill only to public schools, not to private schools as it had been in the past. So this...We've taken into consideration the concerns of private and parochial schools that did not want to be included in these provisions. They are now completely out of the Bill. The Bill, as it now stands, would prohibit corporal punishment in Illinois schools; would prohibit, for the first time in this state, the hitting of children with sticks...with whips, paddles and calling it part of education; and joining...having Illinois join the rest of the civilized world where right now we're only one of four countries on the face of the Earth that permit hitting children with sticks and calling it

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education."

Speaker McPike: "All right. The Membership is familiar with the Bill. Who would like to speak in opposition? Who rises in opposition? Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Representative, in all due respects to supporting one of your previous Bills, this is a Bill you've had some time already...My wife happens to be a school teacher. A number of my friends are and to think that people are abusing this privilege, I think is unnecessary. There are a certain number of young people that are...just will test the teacher's wits to the very limits, and without this particular provision they're really kind of at wit's end. As I understand this Bill, you have exempted...parochial schools and private schools. And, obviously in any period when we talk to people in private schools, they always say, 'We want to send our kids there because they have discipline.' And it seems kind of ironic that we're taking...We're allowing the schools that maintain and have good discipline the right to continue this process, and we're telling the public schools, 'You cannot attempt to maintain discipline in this manner.' This is a particular process that I think should be defeated again because that leverage is ever so important and is still needed in our public educational system because there is such a procedure to go through. I strongly urge opposition of this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall House Bill 2712 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Preston, to explain your vote. One minute."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As I indicated briefly,

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Representative Persico is a Co-Sponsor of this Bill. Governor Kustra (sic -Lieutenant Governor Kustra is supportive of this Bill. The Illinois Education Association is supportive of this Bill, and private schools and parochial schools have been removed. This Bill is supported by virtually every educational organization that any of us know of and every professional organization from the Illinois Psychologist to the Coalition Against Child Abuse, and on and on and on. It is similar to the prohibitions that exist in every country in the world. And the only countries that permit hitting children in school are Uganda, Iran, South Africa and the United States of America. Twenty-three states have already passed this legislation. It's long overdue that Illinois join them."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Persico."

Persico: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Bill for a variety of reasons. Number one, it's sort of ironic that in the previous Sessions we have continuously defeated this Bill but, yet, the IEA and the Illinois School Board Association and School...and Principal Association, who have to carry out this corporal punishment, are in favor of banning it. So I think it's sort of ironic in that case. Secondly, in regard to a previous speaker's comments, I do not think that this corporal punishment is needed in a classroom. We have many ways of, you know, keeping order in a classroom: good lesson plans, eye contact, getting out of your seat, going over to the person, putting a light hand on their shoulder. The last thing that we need is, you know, especially when we're talking about safe schools, keeping it safe from drugs, keeping it safe from guns; I think that these people...the schoolchildren of Illinois need a safe

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place to go to school and feel good about going to school.

Thank you."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Stern."

Stern: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I cannot think of a principle more important to inculcate into our children than that someone bigger can hit you because he is bigger. This is a very inappropriate message to send to the students in our public schools. I urge you to vote 'aye'."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House....You know, I've...All the years I've been in this Legislature, I've been an opponent to this Bill...until just a month ago. And a month ago, in my school system in Mount Vernon, a very close friend of mine, who's a school psychologist, who deals with these cases every day, brought a child to me who was an L.D. child, who was taken out of the classroom, was taken out by the teacher and, in front of all of the students, this student was spanked. And this child really didn't know what was going on, and the teacher said to the child, said, 'Does that hurt?' And the teacher looked...The child looked at the teacher and said, 'No, it doesn't.' The teacher spanked the child again in front of the classroom. They said, 'Does that hurt?' The child said, 'No, it doesn't.' The teacher the third time spanked the child in front of the classroom and said, 'Now, does it hurt?' And with tears running down a 6-year-old. L.D. child, he said, 'Yes, it does hurt.' And the teacher said, 'Well, now you can go back to class. Maybe you've learned your lesson.' It's time. I've in the past always voted red. I'm now voting green. I'm now pleased to be a Co-Sponsor of this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Parke."

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Parke: "There's absolutely no excuse for what...just what Representative Hicks mentioned, but what we're talking about is local school board control. The local control of which we elect school board members to do it, whether it's private or parochial, and I think that's the bottom line. The people are accountable to their school board. They're duly elected. Let's let them make the decisions. Let's get the state out of making all the decisions for everybody because, quite frankly, we're the problem, not the answer."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We may be talking about local school control here, but if we're talking about local school control where it involves hitting, spanking, hurting and abusing...and injuring children, I have to say that any vote that isn't green on that board is an embarrassment. We're here to protect the lives of children. We're here to protect them from being injured whether it's in school or at home or on the street. It's funny. We pass Bills to avoid child abuse at home, but we're not concerned about child abuse at school. And we protect child abuse at school in the name of local school control. What kind of people are we if we don't protect children? Any vote that isn't green on this board is an insult. And any vote on this board that isn't green, I'm going to be looking to see when you vote on...child abuse cases at home. Change those votes. They're bad votes."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Rice."

Rice: "Mr. Speaker. I think we began to lose our thoughts and our direction when we got to the place that we feel as though that our teachers and our schools do not have the responsibility to use a ruler on the hands. Many of you folks are close to my age. When you left the public school

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system, you went to the Catholic school system and the sisters said, 'Hold your hands out.' So, therefore, we got a good student. We got a fine student, and he is marketable against the other communities. Now you're saying, in our particular schools, 'Let the durn gangs take over, shoot up the streets, the parents at home,' as Quayle, qoute-unquote, say, 'They can do what they want to do, and we going along with it.' I think we ought to stay out of the school business, and if a teacher abuses one of our children, lock the S.O.B. up."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Morrow."

Morrow: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I've always have not voted 'yes' on House Bill 2712 due to the fact that our teachers have to teach kids who are sometimes uncontrollable. We wouldn't have to have the need to oppose House Bill 2712 if the parents of the children were doing their job. Maybe we need to beat some of these parents who can't control their kids. Yeah, we ought to amend it in the Senate. That's right, Representative Turner. Because I've been in these schools and I've seen that the teachers and the principals are terrified. They're terrified of 12 and 13-year-olds who are bringing weapons into the school. So, Representative Preston, I'm willing to change my vote to help you get the Bill out possibly, but consider putting some sanctions on the parents who are not doing..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Novak."

Novak: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Thank you very much. As Representative Hicks indicated, I, too, along with him used to be against this Bill. And as previous...previous speakers indicated, they talked about local control and that was one of the premises and arguments that I agreed

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with. But we can all remember what local control we did last year when we put property tax caps on local governments because they didn't want local control. No, we were asked to do that for them. So, this local control argument is a very spurious argument. Now, just let me tell you one thing, what Representative Preston indicated. You've got three countries in this world that I'm sure rank very high on humanitarian goals in our multi-societies. Uganda? You remember Idi Amin. He was a very, very gracious ruler. Iran? Everybody remembers the Ayatollah, another gracious ruler. South Africa? We know what all South Africa's about, and we're going to put Illinois on the same level as those three nations, those nations that had hideous rulers? Come on. Think again, Ladies and Gentlemen, and vote for this Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, I...you know, Nelson Rice gave a good speech here, and I see him waving at somebody in the gallery who appreciated his speech. Could you tell us who that was, Nelson? That was Rebecca...Rebecca Hodge. Was that her name? Yeah, she was waving to you also here."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I always like to stay calm and cool and collected. So, I'm going to do that. Would you listen to some of this rhetoric that's going on here? If we vote green, we're in favor of child abuse. Hey. Hey. Hey. Cut me some slack. Okay? Cut me some slack. Now, just listen up for a second. If you run for an elected position of a school board, it's your responsibility to govern that school board. If you don't like the way your school board is run, then run for the school board and change it. They have a hard enough job to

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do trying to educate kids without this General Assembly wanting to micro-manage every aspect of their job. Let the locally elected officials run their schools. They can outlaw corporal punishment tomorrow if they want to. But let the locally elected official make that decision. Don't make it over here in Springfield."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 50 'ayes' and 57 'noes'. House Bill 2712, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 849, Representative. This is Human Services, Third (Reading). Representative Hicks, 849. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 849, a Bill for an Act concerning reimbursement of medical care providers, Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Hicks."

Hicks: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 849 provides for prompt payment of bills for nursing homes in the State of Illinois. With the arrangements that have currently been worked out, and I hope that certain people have been talked to around the chamber, we believe now this can be put in the rate base. So that we can allow for any kind of the interest payment upon this account to be taken care of through federal money now, instead of the problems that some people had with this where we thought we were going to be adding on interest payments, as we talked about in past years with this type of legislation. Be happy to try to answer any questions."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition to the Bill. In opposition to the Bill, Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Very, very difficult

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to get up and argue with the merits and the underlying principle of the Bill, and I think in normal times, none of us would do so. But there's one fact of life we have to take a look at: this legislation will expose the Department of Public Aid to an estimated \$81.4 million in prompt payment penalties to nursing homes during the next fiscal year. I can't argue against what the Representative is trying to do, and I think in normal times, as I said, all of us would agree with that, but we have cut Public Aid funds to the needy, to the poor, about as low as we can cut them. And now you're asking the department to assume \$18 million in interest penalties because of the fiscal crisis this state is in. That only makes the fiscal crisis worse. It only makes the payments slower, and it only cuts the dollars that we have available for the poor people in this state. It's a great idea, but if you want to spend that money, it's gotta come from someplace else. So I rise on a matter of principle that I would normally support and I ask you to oppose, simply because you do not have the money to ask Public Aid to spend \$81 million in prompt interest payments in Fiscal Year '93. And that's the only reason that I oppose it. The money is not there, and if you take it from someplace else, then you're gonna have to make those cuts and I don't think you want to. Vote 'no'."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Mulcahey, 'aye'. On this Bill, there's 67 'ayes', 39 'noes'. House Bill 849, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2452, Representative Currie. Currie. Currie. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2452, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is a little sunshine on budget cut programs, reductions in benefits for Public Aid recipients. It really follows just the fiscal note act requirements. The department should please tell us, the Department of Public Aid, what impact various proposals for changes in public welfare programs will have. There's nothing to prevent us from taking action with or without the report from the department, but it seems to me, as we make public policy, to know what the costs are for the people who have been the recipients of these programs."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Earlier today we added another \$84 million to the budget. On the last vote, we added another \$80 some million to the budget. There's \$160 million that we added to the budget for increased costs of state government. Talk about contradictory votes. After we spent two days cutting everybody's budget, including the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled who deserve care from the State of Illinois, and now we're going to come back and require that Illinois government add an additional eight staff and result in an administrative cost \$405,900 for 1993 alone, for FY '93. We have been adding to the cost of government with these types of proposals, one after the other. I don't know how anybody could justify voting to cut vital services, human services in Illinois, for the poor, for educators, for the developmentally disabled and the mentally impaired in Illinois and then turn around and

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vote to increase the cost of government with a total now - we're up to just today - over \$160 million . And here we go again adding almost another half a million dollars to the cost of running state government in Illinois, and, yet, we have cut the very people who look to this General Assembly and to the State of Illinois for the help because they can't help themselves. This is a bad precedent. It's going to require increased costs. And after we've cut everybody else, we want to increase the cost of state government. We'll talk about a budget hole of \$350 million. We have already added, just today, \$160 million on top of that. If we can't solve a \$350 million budget hole, we're not going to be able to solve a half a billion dollar, more than half a billion dollar budget hole for programs like this. The timing is not right, and this should be defeated."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Trotter to explain his vote."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I just want to say this administration has shown that they do not have a handle on what's going on in this state. You know, three times in the past year we have come to this floor and we've come to this chamber to discuss cuts in the budget. I think, if our Governor, if this present administration knew what was going on, we wouldn't be in, at least, in this bad of a fiscal situation as we are now. This is a good Bill. I think we need to have more dialogue. And dialogue is going to help us get out of this fiscal situation that we are in at this point in time."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Schakowsky."

Schakowsky: "The estimates of what this Bill would cost were made

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before the Bill was amended. In fact, there will be very little cost to the state for this Bill. Economic and Fiscal will do a Debt Impact Note for no cost at all. This, at least, let's us know what we're doing, what the impact will be on the people who are suffering from the cuts that we're making. This is not going to cost more. I urge more green votes."

Speaker McPike: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there's 48 'ayes', 68 'noes'. House Bill 2452, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. House Bill 2994, Representative LeFlore. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2994, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. LeFlore."

LeFlore: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2994 was amended last evening to become a shell Bill so the Governor's Office, Public Aid and the Representative and Senators could continue to work on the language that we're trying to put together in order to restore general assistance. So, this is a shell Bill. I'd like to send it to the Senate in order for the group to continue to work. So I need your favorable vote."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Black, in opposition."

Black: "Mr. Speaker, I do not rise in opposition. I've been informed by the department, by Governor's staff, that this Bill was amended. I think I heard the Clerk say that. As amended, the Bill is a vehicle, and they're going to be working on some details, and so, let the Bill go."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted?"

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Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 93 'ayes', 6 'noes'. House Bill 2994, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3245, Representative White. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Out of the record...Mr. White. Mr. White."

White: "Interim Study. I'm sorry."

Speaker McPike: "Okay, sign a form in the front, Interim Study. Sign up here. House Bill 3350, Representative Trotter. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3350, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Trotter."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 3350 expands Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and infants whose family incomes are at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. This eligibility level is the maximum allowed by the federal government for matching dollars. Presently, Illinois provides Medicaid coverage to women and infants up to 133% of the federal poverty level, and it is federally mandated. These new income standards would primarily affect the working poor who have no insurance and allow...and allow them access to much needed prenatal and early infant health care. Low birth weight is the single most largest cause of infant deaths here in Illinois. Prenatal care has been demonstrated to be one of the most important and most effective interventions for improving the outcome of pregnancy. Over half of the other U.S. States have lower infant mortality rates than Illinois. (And we are one of the, supposedly, the wealthiest states here.) In addition, according to a 1988 Economic and Fiscal Commission report, the program can save the state an

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estimated \$3.46 in long-term costs for every dollars spent due to the expense of neonatal care and the proven effectiveness of this prenatal care. Last year, the Governor in his State Address...the State Address, stated that every dollars spent on prevention today results in a dollar-after-dollar that we don't have to spend tomorrow. This state must set, as its first priority, assuring adequate, coordinated and accessible health care for those with the greatest need, pregnant women, and children, and I ask for its passage."

Speaker McPike: "In opposition, Mr. Black."

Black: "Yeah, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Again, it's a good idea. Nobody can quarrel with the idea, but, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is like going hunting with a two-headed dog. You're not going to get anywhere because the dog gets confused. He doesn't know which end to follow. You can't cut the budget one day and add \$30 million in a Bill the next day. Now the Department of Public Aid has said, 'because we will exceed the federal limits of coverage, we'd have to cough up \$6.5 million in the next fiscal year and \$13 million the fiscal year after that. I don't quarrel with the idea. But come on, where's the money? As one of your Members said yesterday, 'We didn't vote for a revenue increase. So now we have to cut the budget.' Well, we cut the budget. It was very acrimonious and very difficult, but we cut the budget. Now you can't come back here on Friday and keep adding millions and millions and millions of dollars to the budget. It's the only reason I stand in opposition to this Bill. The money isn't there. And without the money..."

Speaker McPike: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor say 'aye', opposed...All in favor vote 'aye', opposed

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vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Trotter, to explain his vote. One minute."

Trotter: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Who are we saving this state for? It's not ours to keep for the rest of our lives. We're making this a good environment for our children to grow up in. We're trying to make this a place that's a viable place in which they would want to live. If we do not take care of them now, in their early years, then we're going to have a sick society. We will have a weak state. We need to address our concerns up-front and that's by giving them adequate health care. And then we address their education needs...educational needs. We need to spend the money now for the children of tomorrow."

Speaker Madigan: "Speaker Madigan, in the Chair. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 59 'ayes', 42 'noes'. The Clerk shall poll the absentees."

Clerk McLennand: "Those not voting: Representative Laurino."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Laurino, 'aye'. Representative Stern, 'aye'. There are 61 'ayes', and 42 'noes'. Mr. Wennlund, welcome back. Mr. Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I request a verification."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests a verification. Mr. Clerk, read the names of those voting 'aye'."

Clerk McLennand: "Those voting 'aye': Representative Balanoff. Brunsvold. Burke. Curran. Currie. Davis. Deering. DeJaegher. DeLeo. Dunn. Farley. Flinn. Flowers. Giglio. Giorgi. Hartke. J. Hoffman. Homer. Lou Jones. Shirley Jones. Keane. Kirkland. Kulas. Lang. Laurino. LeFlore. Levin. Marinaro. Martinez. Matijevich.

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McAfee. McDonough. McPike. Morrow. Mulcahey. Obrzut.
Phelan. Phelps. Preston. Rice. Richmond. Ronan.
Saltsman. Santiago. Satterthwaite. Schakowsky.
Schoenberg. Shaw. Steczo. Stepan. Stern. Trotter.
Turner. Walsh. White. Williams. Woolard. Anthony
Young. Wyvetter Younge and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund, any questions?"

Wennlund: "Representative Flowers."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund, would you verify Mr. Lang right
here in the front? Your question, Mr. Wennlund?"

Wennlund: "Representative Flowers."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representatives Flowers from the roll
call. Further questions."

Wennlund: "Representative Davis."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representative Davis."

Wennlund: "Representative Shaw."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representative Shaw."

Wennlund: "Representative Shirley Jones."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representative Shirley Jones."

Wennlund: "Representative Lou Jones."

Speaker McPike: "Remove Representative Lou Jones."

Wennlund: "Representative Richmond."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representative Richmond."

Wennlund: "Representative Capparelli."

Speaker Madigan: "Remove Representative Capparelli. The
Gentleman is recorded as 'no'."

Wennlund: "Representative Santiago."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Santiago. Remove Mr. Santiago."

Wennlund: "Representative Turner."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Turner. Remove Mr. Turner."

Wennlund: "Representative Hicks."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hicks. He's in the chamber."

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Wennlund: "Representative Hartke."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hartke's in the rear of the chamber."

Wennlund: "Representative Capparelli."

Speaker Madigan: "He's recorded as 'no'."

Wennlund: "Thank you. No further questions."

Speaker Madigan: "Record Mr. Laurino as 'aye'. Oh, excuse me.

Record Mr. Laurino as 'no'. On this question, there are 52
'ayes' and 43 'noes'. The Bill fails. House Bill 3562.
Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3562, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Schakowsky."

Schakowsky: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of
the House. House Bill 3562 would guarantee the
constitutional right to vote to citizens of the United
States and residents of Illinois who happen to be homeless.
We would grant to them the most precious right in our
democracy, the right to vote. This Bill was brought to me
by eight residents in Evanston who were registered by a
League of Women Voters' deputy registrar, but their
registrations were ruled invalid until we went to the Cook
County State's Attorney who had to go to court, and the
court ruled that, in fact, those homeless individuals could
vote in the March 17th primary. In fact, every court has
upheld the right of homeless people to vote, and under a
consent decree right now, people in Chicago, homeless
people, are allowed to vote. This Bill establishes a
procedure to allow those folks to vote. In fact, it says
that homeless people have to follow almost exactly the same
requirements as anyone else. They are required to produce
the same two items of identification as other voters.
Homeless persons take the same oath affirming residency as

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other voters. Homeless people must have proof of having access to a mailing address in order to vote, and that mailing address establishes their voting residency for the purposes of this Act. They will be subject to the same safeguards of the canvas; if they don't respond, they will be taken off the rolls. This legislation was developed after listening to and responding to the many legitimate concerns about voter fraud that were raised by Members of this Body. I...In developing it, I have worked with the State Board of Education, with county clerks, with the League of Women Voters, with religious groups and with the Homeless Coalition and Members on both sides of the aisle. I would just like to point out that when this country was founded, only landowners could vote. We have continually expanded the franchise to include all citizens providing that they meet the residency requirements. The law simply did not anticipate homelessness. These are not convicted felons. These are residents. These are citizens. Let's give them their constitutional rights and allow them, through this legislation, to vote in Illinois. I urge your support of this legislation. This is important legislation in Illinois."

Speaker Madigan: "There are two people seeking recognition, Mr. Black and Mr. Kubik. Mr. Kubik, in opposition."

Kubik: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. First of all, I would like to compliment the Sponsor. She has come a long way in amending the Bill and making the Bill a more palatable Bill...However, I rise in opposition to this particular proposal. The Lady talks about the right to vote, and there is no one who feels more strongly about the ability for somebody to vote than I do. I'm a deputy registrar, the whole shot, and I would agree

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with her analysis. The problem in this particular case is that the original Bill...Well, let's go back to the original Bill. The original Bill was a horrible Bill. This Bill is...It had so many laxities in it you could drive a truck through it. This one, maybe, you could get a minivan through it. The problem with this Bill is that there are some holes that we cannot track...we cannot track where the voters actually live, and, you know, that's the basic problem. In Illinois (This is not like Vermont or like Wisconsin or like Colorado, where we have a history of clean and honest elections.) elections in Illinois are not as clean as we would like and, frankly, we have somewhat of a blemished record. So, as a result, the things that will work in Wisconsin, the things that will work in Vermont or other states, will not work in Illinois. I don't think that homeless people are going to commit vote fraud. I think there are people who will use homeless people to commit vote fraud. And we cannot...and the bottom-line is, if you can't knock on a door and verify that somebody lives in that abode, you cannot track where these people are. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, while the Lady has come along way in trying to make this Bill a better Bill, I think this Bill still invites vote fraud and still, in many ways, allows for vote fraud. We in the General Assembly are charged with the right of not only allowing people the right to vote and protecting those rights to vote, but also protecting the voting public from vote fraud. I think, unfortunately, this particular provision, this particular Bill, will not safeguard the rights...to prohibit vote fraud. So I would rise in opposition and would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall the Bill pass?' Those

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in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Stern, to explain her vote."

Stern: "Just a brief explanation of vote. I think this is a basic right. I think that it is one that will not be exploited by the homeless. When you're concerned with food and freezing to death, you are less concerned about getting registered to vote. But who has a greater stake in who is governing this country than those without homes? I think it is an important statement to give an 'aye' vote to this."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Schakowsky, to explain her vote. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?"

Schakowsky: "I have talked to election officers all around the state. Their interest is in expanding the franchise and in guarding against vote fraud. There has not been one. I talked to Mike Havlin in Chicago, the County Clerk of Cook County. They all...They support this legislation. They want to give people the right to vote. There is no evidence of fraud in Chicago. In fact, only 368 people have registered under their consent decree now in Chicago. We've taken so much away from homeless people. Let's give them the right to decide who will represent them in Washington. All we're asking for, no money from the state, we're asking them to have their constitutional rights. It's not really an option for this Body to say, 'We don't want homeless people to vote.' It's our obligation as Legislators to figure out how to allow them to do it. We have...We moved as many obstacles as we can."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Black, to explain his vote."

Black: "Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and

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Gentlemen of the House. I think Representative Kubik summed this Bill up. He congratulated the Lady for working on it, but let me tell you...Let me ask you a question. If you vote for this and a person is registered at a park bench, a shelter, underneath a bridge or a post office box, if that person is registered, the way I interpret the law, that person could then file to run against you. Now, how many of you are going to sit here and tell me you aren't going to file a complaint if somebody files to run against you and their official residence is a shelter or a post office box? I...This Bill is a good idea, but it still needs a lot of work, and I would suggest that you vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 55 'ayes', 49 'noes'. The Clerk shall poll the absentees."

Clerk McLennand: "Those not voting: Representative Farley. Giglio. Keane and Martinez."

Speaker Madigan: "There being 55 'ayes' and 49 'noes', the Bill...Record Mr. Martinez as 'aye'. And there being 56 'ayes' and 49 'noes'...Record...Mr. Farley as 'aye'. Record Mr. Farley as 'aye'. Record Mr. Giglio as 'aye'. Mr. Rice, 'aye'. Mr. Black."

Black: "Mr. Speaker, should it get the requisite number of votes, I'll request a verification, but may I apologize to the Sponsor of the Bill? I was looking at the original Bill when I said 'a park bench'. She has amended that out, and it says...it says 'a mailing address may include but is not limited to a shelter, day shelter, private residence,' according to our analysis, 'a post office general delivery'. So I, in no way, meant to imply that the park

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bench provision was still in there. I was looking at the original Bill, and I apologize for using that terminology."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "'Aye'."

Speaker Madigan: "Anything further? There are 60 'ayes' and 48 'noes'. Mr. Clerk, read the names of those voting 'aye'."

Clerk McLennand: "Those voting in the affirmative: Representative Balanoff. Brunsvold. Burke. Curran. Currie. Deering. DeJaegher. DeLeo. Edley. Farley. Flinn. Flowers. Giglio. Giorgi. Granberg. Hannig. Hartke. Hicks. J. Hoffman. Homer. Hultgren. Shirley Jones. Lang..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, who's doing the verification? Mr. Black? Mr. Black, would you verify Mr. Schoenberg, right here? Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "LeFlore. Levin. Marinaro. Martinez. Matijevich. (F.) Mautino. McAfee. McDonough. McGuire. McPike. Morrow. Mulcahey. Obrzut. Phelan. Phelps. Preston. Rice. Rotello. Saltsman. Santiago. Satterthwaite. Schakowsky. Schoenberg. Steczo. Stepan. Stern. Trotter. Turner. Walsh. White. Williams. Wolf. Woolard. Anthony Young. Wyvetter. Younge and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Satterthwaite. Mr. Black, would you verify Representative Satterthwaite?"

Black: "Yes, absolutely."

Speaker Madigan: "Any questions, Mr. Black?"

Black: "Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Representative Flowers."

Speaker Madigan: "Your question again, Sir?"

Black: "Representative Flowers."

Speaker Madigan: "Is in her chair."

Black: "I'm sorry. Representative Shirley Jones."

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Speaker Madigan: "Remove Shirley Jones."

Black: "Representative Davis. Monique Davis? I'm sorry she's not voting. Representative Shaw. I'm sorry. If I could afford new glasses, maybe I could see the board. Is Representative Santiago in the chamber?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Santiago? Remove Mr. Santiago."

Black: "Representative Mulcahey."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mulcahey is in the center aisle."

Black: "Representative Edley."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Edley is in the rear of the chamber."

Black: "Representative Wyvetter Younge."

Speaker Madigan: "Is in her chair."

Black: "Representative Giglio."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Giglio. He's in the rear of the chamber."

Black: "Representative Keane."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Keane. Mr. Keane?"

Black: "I apologize. We'll do a better job of looking at the board before we say names. I'm sorry. Representative...Is it Obrzut?"

Speaker Madigan: "Obrzut. He's in his chair."

Black: "I have nothing further, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "There are 58 'ayes' and 48 'noes'. With no further changes, the Bill fails. House Bill 3000. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3000, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Employee Amendment Indemnification Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We'll call this the Chatham Bill. We're not paying our medical bills now. It's hurting people. House Bill 3000 tries to resolve a part of that problem. What House

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Bill 3000 would do would be to provide legal representation for those state employees being sued and taken to court for overdue medical bills, bills that are the fault of this state government. Now I've brought with me today a gentleman not a white-collared gentleman, but a blue-collared gentleman, who is a state employee from Chatham. While I understand there is a bit of frivolity, let's hold it down because I think you'll want to hear this. Mr. Don Bernstein, a custodian for the Department of Children and Family Services here in Springfield, but he lives in Chatham, he had an experience with the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program that clearly illustrates why we should have House Bill 3000. Mr. Bernstein's wife, Kay, was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer just four months ago. The Bernstein family, (Kay, Don and their six daughters) faced this tragic illness together. Two or three weeks ago, Kay died. On the day that Kay was being...there was a wake for Kay Bernstein, Don Bernstein here had to go to court, on the same day, to defend himself because the state hadn't paid their bill. Don brings to me today a wage deduction notice. The state didn't pay the bill; they're going to dock Don's wages, after they had Don show up on the day of his wife's wake and go to court. What this Bill does, is it satisfies a part, a small part of that problem. We're not suggesting that anything can be done for the tragedy of the Bernstein family, but for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other families throughout this state, this gentleman, from Chatham, this state employee, can serve as an example of why we should pass this legislation and why we should do the right thing for state employees. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund, in opposition."

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Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is probably the full-employment-for-lawyers Bill, but let me tell you one thing: Originally you're asking the Attorney General to do it. Attorney General Burris estimated that the cost would be at least a million dollars a year. I understand state employees being sued, and I understand the problems in Chatham that have been referred to so many times in this past week, but this Bill violates a principle behind the State Employees' Indemnifications Act, that employees are indemnified for actions occurring within the scope of their employment. The Bill would encourage unproductive litigation. Medical providers would be more than likely to sue if they knew that their patient's...employees...or employees were indemnified. Such lawsuits will not result in faster payments if non-payment is resulted from insufficient funds. The Bill is so overly broad that there may be legitimate reasons for the state's failure to pay health benefits. Under this Bill the state would still have to indemnify the employee, but to pay his attorney's fees is full employment for lawyers, in addition to the million dollar cost to CMS. Again, after adding today alone, over \$200 million to the cost of doing business in Illinois after we cut developmental disabilities and mental health, the poor, everybody this week, and now we're going to add another million dollars to the cost of doing state government. The time is simply not correct, and it's not a good idea at this time."

Speaker McPike: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Would someone record Mr. Mulcahey as 'aye' and someone record Mr. Santiago? Would the Clerk record Mr. Santiago

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as 'aye'? Mr. Clerk, open that voting switch. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 71 'ayes', 20 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3582, Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3582, a Bill for an Act to amend the Gas Pipeline Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Balanoff."

Balanoff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3582, this legislation would require the Illinois Commerce Commission to issue regulation for the installation of excess flow and over-protection valves on gas lines. Excess flow valves and over-protection valves prevent gas surges from causing accidents that result in damage, injury and loss of life. Had they been in this...These excess flow valves and over-protection valves been in place the disaster possibly in the West town neighborhood that caused a number of deaths and 18 buildings to be destroyed may not have occurred. Forty-five gas distribution companies nationwide have used excess flow valves for as long as 15 years without a single failure to operate in an emergency situation. In 1988, the National Transportation Safety Board conducted a seven-month investigation of five natural gas accidents in the Kansas City/Topeka area and found that two and possibly three, of them could have been prevented by excess flow valves. The National Transportation Safety Board, the agency conducting the investigation into the People's Gas explosion, has advocated the use of excess flow valves since 1971. It is on their 'most wanted list' of transportation safety improvements, so I'd urge your 'aye'

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vote, and I'd certainly be happy to answer questions."

Speaker Madigan: "Does anyone stand in opposition? Mr. Black?"

Black: "Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise in opposition simply because House Bill 3582 is premature at this time. This Bill presupposes the cause and potential remedies for the January '92 natural gas explosion which occurred in the River West area of Chicago. Now this cause is currently under investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board and before we add or rush to judgment and put something else in our statute books, we should wait for that report from the National Transportation Safety Board. Then if, in fact, that board report, federal report, shows that this legislation or similar legislation is necessary we could certainly do so, but here we go before the report, jumping into a lengthy, costly, rule-making process possibly even asking our utility companies to make changes under this law. You know, who is going to pay for those changes? It'll be the rate payer. Obviously what happened in the River West area is a tragedy, one that we wouldn't want repeated, but, you know, we don't rush out every time a plane crashes and add to the statute books. We wait until the report comes out, find out what the National Transportation Safety Board says what caused the crash, and then we take corrective action. Let's wait and get the report and then we can study the report and take whatever corrective action is necessary. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? How is Mr. Morrow recorded? Mr. Morrow, to explain his vote."

Morrow: "Yes, Representative Matijevich, I do have a conflict of

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interest and at least I get up to state my conflict of interest. Many others, Members of this General Assembly, should do the same when they're trying to pass legislation that benefits some of the law firms that they're voting for and insurance agents and dentists, and everyone down here has a conflict of interest, but my voting record shows that my conflict of interest is on behalf of the people that I represent. Now, Representative Black, you are correct, the findings, we should wait for the findings but this accident happened back in December. So, yes, we might not know what the cause was, but all I know is that there are a lot of people out here who are living in fear not knowing that when they go to sleep or when they wake up whether or not their house is going to blow up, whether or not they are going to lose a loved one, but the real problem is we wouldn't have to have House Bill 3582 if we have an agency that we have created that should protect the citizens of the state and that's Illinois Commerce Commission. As I stated before when we voted on the budget of Illinois Commerce Commission that if they would hire field investigators to investigate the service lines of all public utilities in the state maybe we could avoid tragic accidents that occur back in December. That...Yes, this Bill is geared toward a company that I work for, and I'm proud to work for that company. The company does a lot of good, but a lot of lives were lost. So I would appreciate some green votes. I could probably go home and be hurt by voting for this Bill, but at least I've got the backbone to stand up and vote for the people that I've been elected to represent."

Speaker McPike: "Mr. Kulas, to explain his vote."

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

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House, you don't very often see my name on a Balanoff Bill, but in this case I agree with the Gentleman. The area...the accident which the area happened in was in my District, River West, and I must say that for...six months has almost passed and to this day people do not know what happened. They couldn't tell us: Was it human error? Was it a mechanical failure? What caused the accident? Nobody knows. At least they replaced the valves. I've got to give People's Gas credit that they came out and they did replace the valves, but I think this is a good Bill, and I think it should pass this General Assembly."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Martinez, to explain his vote."

Martinez: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Sponsor of the Bill just left my area and he informs me that the opponent on this Bill is wrong in his report on this. So I was, as a result of the questions raised by Mr. Black, I was voting 'present', but I feel compelled to vote 'yes' now."

Speaker Madigan: "Okay, record Mr. Martinez as 'yes'."

Martinez: "I think the rest of the Membership here should reconsider their votes and give this measure an 'aye'."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 62 'ayes' and 46 'noes'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3445. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3445, a Bill for an Act in relation to domestic violence. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is a domestic violence statute that we earlier discussed. We have agreed with the National Rifle Association to take

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the language that that group found offensive out of the statute, out of the Bill, as soon as it arrives in the Senate. I'd be happy to answer your questions and would appreciate your support."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the Bill signify by voting 'aye'. Mr. Wennlund?"

Wennlund: "I'm sorry. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question of the Sponsor? I'm sorry I didn't..."

Speaker McPike: "The Sponsor yields."

Wennlund: "On page 27 of the Bill. Is that the language that you are referring to?"

Currie: "Yes."

Wennlund: "And you've agreed to remove it?"

Currie: "Delete."

Wennlund: "In the Senate?"

Currie: "Yes."

Wennlund: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 107 'aye', no one voting 'no'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3857, Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3857, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code of 1961. Third Reading of the Bill. Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3857 is a Bill that would enhance penalties for hate crimes. This Bill is based on a premise that bias crimes have a more profound potential impact on our community than other crimes. It seems to me that there

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should be a loud and clear message out there in regard to hate crimes. These types of crimes can and would destroy the very fabric of our society. There has been incidents in my district and throughout this whole state that have brought to my attention, and I feel that it is my duty and it impels me to introduce this Bill and ask for a favorable roll call. I know that there's been an objection in committee by the Department of Corrections, in that it is a sentencing increase, but I feel that it is a deterrent to crime, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I think that if we enhance the penalties in hate crimes we would, in fact, be reducing the crime in that...those that would attempt to do this, would, in fact, be deterred, so, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask for a favorable roll call and passage of 3857."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 100 'ayes', 4 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3950. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3950, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code: Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Deering, this is your Bill, 3950. Mr. Deering."

Deering: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3950 is legislation to insure uniformity of payment between the ambulance services. Wants to bring the payment principals up to date when Medicare and Medicaid covers programs the same...We would like the

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Illinois Department of Public Aid to follow, to the extent necessary and practicable the statutes, law regulations, policies and manuals used to determine the amounts paid to the ambulance service providers by Medicare. We done some similar legislation last year for the hospitals and nursing homes...This legislation that we done last year passed. (I believe it was carried by one of my colleagues on this side of the aisle.) And I am asking for a favorable vote on this legislation, also."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. After spending two days in this chamber cutting absolutely every budget, cutting the poor, cutting the developmentally disabled, the mentally ill, now we're going to add a \$3.9 million cost to the Department of Public Aid. I understand the well intentioned reason for this Bill. Today, we have added over \$200 million worth of costs to doing government in Illinois which contradicts every vote that you and I made in this chamber last Wednesday and Thursday. It simply doesn't make sense (and it's a contradictory vote) to add again - after \$200 million today alone to the cost of doing government - to add another \$3.9 million to doing it. We'd love to do it, but we'd also love to take care of the developmentally disabled, the poor, the mentally ill and those who need state government services in Illinois. We'd love to do those kind of things, but as you heard speakers in this House, on Wednesday and Thursday, talk about the fact that cuts have to be made and we can't afford new programs. This is one of those new programs, and we should be voting it down."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'."

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Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 69 'ayes', 40 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 3610. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3610, a Bill for an Act concerning care for the aged. Third Reading of the Bill. Mr. Granberg."

Granberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Could the Clerk check if there is an Amendment filed? If there is, I would like to table an Amendment #1."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, put this Bill on the Order of Second Reading. The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #1. Is there leave?"

Granberg: "If it's been adopted Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "I see. Mr. Clerk, was Amendment #1 adopted?"

Clerk McLennand: "No, it has not been."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #1. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Third Reading...Granberg."

Granberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3610 provides for the home-delivered meals to those people suffering from Alzheimer's disease or related disorders and...senior citizens. I...It passed overwhelmingly last year, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Representative, is it your intention that this Bill now be a...You say it was a

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vehicle Bill?"

Granberg: "Mr. Black, this is the home delivered meals Bill. The Amendment which provided for the change in the funding formula for the city and downstate is off...is not...has not been adopted; has been...withdrawn."

Black: "What will be your intent for the Bill then? Do you have any intent to create an entitlement program?"

Granberg: "Our intent is to amend a Senate Bill that hopefully is coming over. If that is not available, we might use this Bill, Representative, in the Senate to put the Amendment on it and so we haven't decided yet, but our primary focus is to amend the Senate Bill."

Black: "Okay. Thank you very much, Representative. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In all due respect to the Sponsor, I've been sitting out here, hour after hour, and I've voted for a few vehicles, and I've voted against a few vehicles, but I'm at the point where all I've got done for the last hour and a half is vote for Democrat Bills. I don't think there's been a Republican Bill called in the last hour and a half, so in all due respect to you Representative, I'm going to vote 'no' just because I think some of our Bills ought to be called."

Speaker Madigan: "He votes 'yes' so much anyhow. So that was your statement in opposition, correct? Therefore, those in favor of the passage of the Bill vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question...Representative Davis, did you wish to be recorded? Record Representative Davis as 'no'. On this question, are 73 'ayes', 30 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Cowlshaw."

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Cowlshaw: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Before I even cast my vote on House Bill 3610, I had on my speak button. I wished only to explain my vote. I thought that was my right, but apparently you did not choose to recognize me."

Speaker Madigan: "Well, did you want to explain your vote?"

Cowlshaw: "Oh, no. That's all right. I wouldn't want to hold you up."

Speaker Madigan: "House Bill 4165. Mr. Clerk, is Mr. White in the Chamber? Mr. White? Mr. Clerk, read the Bill, 4165."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4165, a Bill for an Act concerning blood safety. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. This Bill has been read previously a second Time."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. White."

White: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 4165 has been discussed by the Hospital Association, the Medical Society, the Red Cross, and it is our agreement that this Bill be passed over to the Senate while they work on resolving some of the problems."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, the Bill is on the Order of Second Reading. Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "No Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Place the Bill on the Order of Third Reading and read the Bill for a third time."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 4165, a Bill for an Act concerning blood safety. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. White has spoken in favor of the Bill. Mr. Black."

Black: "Well, it is another vehicle, another Democrat vehicle, I'd like a vehicle. Nobody calls my vehicles. I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of this vehicle

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vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 71 'ayes', 35 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 661. Mr. Clerk read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 661, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Sieben. Mr. Black. Mr. Black do you know Mr. Sieben? Good man, Mr. Sieben. Right. Mr. Sieben."

Sieben: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your consideration. House Bill 661 would amend the Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act to allow the court, in dividing marital property, to consider the conviction of a party of that divorce of eight offenses of aggravated battery or sexual assault of a child, if the victim is a child of one or both of the parties and if there is a need for and cost of care, healing and counseling for the victim of the crime. For those of you who really care about helping children and taking care of children and providing for their care when they've been involved in a very serious situation, you'll vote 'yes' for this Bill and I move for the passage of House Bill 661."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Thank you. Very briefly, I commend the Gentleman for working so hard. He was very persistent trying to win an agreement for his Amendment. I, however, want to be recorded on this Bill as 'no' because I continue to believe that it is improper to inject into the issue of division of marital property the question of fault, and I think this sets a bad precedent, and we will see further attempts to

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erode the standard in the future. If this pertained to evaluation of child support or for maintenance of the other spouse, I would want to Co-Sponsor it. I simply don't think it has any place in a court's determination of the division of marital property, and I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 96 'ayes', 12 'noes'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 705. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill. (House Bill) 705."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 705, a Bill for an Act to amend the Fire Protection District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Before we proceed to the consideration of this Bill, the Chair would like to introduce a former Member of the House who served with great distinction in this Body, former Representative Taylor Pouncey. Representative Pouncey. The Chair recognizes Mr. Morrow."

Morrow: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Also, I rise for a point of personal privilege with former Representative Taylorr Pouncey is the alderman and ward committeeman of the 16th Ward, Shirley Coleman. Let's, please, welcome Alderman Coleman."

Speaker Madigan: "On House Bill 705, the Chair recognizes Mr. Saltsman. Mr. Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This satisfies the bonding power for the Pleasure Driveways and Park Districts which is only three, or possibly four, in the State of Illinois and we...The Amendment is the Bill. It was explained yesterday on Second Reading. I ask for its passage."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund."

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

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor yields."

Wennlund: "Yes, Representative. Is there a front door referendum on this?"

Saltsman: "Anything after 1% of the assessed valuation has to be done by referendum."

Wennlund: "So, currently, they can issue up to a half, .575% of the total assessed valuation of the park district without a referendum. This, as amended, increases that .75% to 1% of the park district's total assessed valuation. Is that correct?"

Saltsman: "Yes."

Wennlund: "So, thank you very much. So, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to the Bill: What this does is, it allows a property tax increase without a referendum. It allows park districts, with pleasure driveway districts, to increase real estate taxes, issue bonds (which will provide an increase in real estate taxes) without a referendum as long as they don't exceed 1% of the total assessed valuation. But it increases, and almost doubles, what park districts can currently issue without referendum. Therefore, it can result in a tax increase without a referendum, either front door or back door, and depending on how you feel about increased property taxes, should dictate your vote on this issue."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Record Mr. Lang as 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this

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question, there are 46 'ayes'...Record Mr. Curran as 'no'.
Record Mr. Leitch as 'aye'. Record Mr. Balanoff as 'no'.
Record Mr. Deering as 'no'. Any further changes? Record
Mr. Hartke as 'no'. Record Mr. Rotello as 'no'. Record
Representative Davis as 'no'. On this question, there are
42 'ayes' and 65 'noes'. The Bill fails. House Bill 3260.
Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3260, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. Third
Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is
the Bill that represents two years of negotiations between
the Illinois Task Force on Child Support, the Bar
Association, States Attorneys, the Department of Public Aid
and others. It would improve the guidelines for child
support awards in the State of Illinois for the first time
in seven years. Currently we rank 44th of the 50th states
in the amount of child support ordered. After the original
Amendment was introduced, there were further negotiations
involving some of the Members of this Assembly, and we
have, for example, added language that would permit
somebody who was unemployed for a period of time before
going to court to find the ordered payments decreased and
also increased if the individual gained employment
afterwards without first going back to court. Other
provisions include a cap on amounts that may be ordered out
of particularly large incomes. There are many more details
in the Bill which I'd be happy to help you with if you are
interested, but, if not, I would just ask for your
support."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill

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signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 111 'ayes', 1 person voting 'no'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2954. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2954, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act of 1939. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a vehicle Bill amending the Revenue Act for county government. I move adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in...the Chair recognizes Mr. Kubik. Mr. Kubik."

Kubik: "Just to remind my Members this is a Revenue vehicle Bill. You might want to keep an eye on it. Vote 'present' or 'no'. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Yes. Keep an eye on it as it flies out. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Keep an eye on this now. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Lang, to explain his vote. Mr. Lang, to explain his vote."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I always enjoy the opportunity to explain a vehicle Bill on the Revenue Act. There's not much to explain, folks. More than one county - this isn't just for Cook County - have come to me wanting a Bill, a shell Bill, so they can deal with some of the issues relative to this Act. It's not heinous. I don't have any big plans for it, and I would ask for a few more 'aye' votes."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Black, to explain his vote."

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Black: "Yes, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. You know, we rely on our staff very heavily on both sides of the aisle and just to explain why I'm voting 'no', it's in the opinion of our staff, that this Bill will resurface...as a Bill so the sales tax increase in Cook County will be able to be collected by the state and then redistributed to Cook County, and that's somewhat of a controversial Bill, so that's why I'm voting 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. Mr. Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If this gets the required number, I would like a verification of roll call."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman...There are 60 'ayes' and 50 'noes', and Mr. Parke has requested a verification of the roll call. Those voting 'aye'...Mr. Clerk, read the names of those voting 'aye'."

Clerk McLennand: "Those voting in the affirmative: Representative Balanoff. Bugielski..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Brunsvold wishes to be recorded as 'aye'. Mr. Brunsvold, 'aye'. Yes. Mr. Brunsvold, 'aye'. All right. Continue with reading the names of those voting 'aye'."

Clerk McLennand: "Burke. Capparelli. Currie. Davis. Deering. DeJaegher. DeLeo. Dunn. Farley. Flinn. Flowers. Giglio. Giorgi. Granberg. Hartke. Hicks. J. Hoffman. Keane. Kirkland. Kulas. Lang. Laurino. LeFlore. Levin. Marinaro. Martinez. Matijevich. McDonough. McGann. McGuire. McPike. Morrow. Mulcahey. Phelan. Phelps. Preston. Rice. Ronan. Rotello. Saltsman. Santiago. Schakowsky. Schoenberg. Steczo. Stepan. Stern. Trotter. Turner. Walsh. White. Williams. Wolf."

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Woolard. Anthony Young. Wyvetter Younge and Mr.
Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Lou Jones."

Speaker Madigan: "The Lady is not voting."

Parke: "Thank you. Representative Preston."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Preston. Remove Mr. Preston."

Parke: "Representative Turner."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Turner is in the front of the Chamber."

Parke: "Thank you very much. Representative Shirley Jones. Not
voting, thank you. Representative Capparelli."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Capparelli is in the chamber."

Parke: "Representative Stepan."

Speaker Madigan: "Stepan. Representative Stepan? Representative
Stepan? Remove Representative Stepan."

Parke: "Representative Balanoff."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Balanoff is in the chamber."

Parke: "Thank you. Representative Giglio. I see him. Thank
you. Is Representative Hannig."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hannig. Mr. Hannig is voting 'no'."

Parke: "Oh, thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Studied this Bill very carefully, and...Mr.
Obrzut wishes to be recorded as 'aye'."

Parke: "Thank you for the courtesy of the roll call."

Speaker Madigan: "You're very welcome. On this question, there
are 60 'ayes' and 49 'noes'. This Bill, having received a
Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House
Bill 3446, Mr. Kulas. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3446, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Code of Civil Procedure. Second Reading of the Bill. No
Committee Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Kulas. Mr. Kulas."

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Kulas: "The Floor Amendment? I'd like to withdraw Floor Amendment #1 and go to Floor Amendment #2."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, what Order of Business is this on?"

Clerk McLennand: "This Bill has previously been read a second time. It's on the Order of Second Reading."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there a Committee Amendment adopted?"

Clerk McLennand: "No Committee Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Are there any Floor Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "Floor Amendment #1, offered by Representative Kulas."

Speaker Madigan: "Withdraw Amendment #1. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk McLennand: "Floor Amendment #2, offered by Representative Kulas."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Floor Amendment #2 clarifies...It replaces Lind Avenue with Wolf Road and adds acquisition of nonresidential property for redevelopment purposes. And, I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Amendment. The Chair recognizes Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I believe that now that this Bill is on Second Reading, for it to be returned to Third Reading and voted upon the same day, would require 71 votes. Is that correct?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Kulas."

Cowlshaw: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask...May I repeat my question, please? I asked, since this is now on Second Reading, does it not require 71 votes for it to be returned to Third Reading and voted upon today?"

Speaker Madigan: "I believe that when we called the Bill, the Bill was on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, when we called this

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Bill, where was the Bill?"

Clerk McLennand: "The Bill was on Second Reading and had previously been read."

Cowlshaw: "I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker, I thought it was on Third Reading, and we had brought it back to Second. Thank you."

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

Clerk McLennand: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Third Reading. The Gentleman...Read the Bill."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 3446, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Kulas, on the Bill."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 3446, introduced at the request of the Mayor of the City of Northlake, with quick-take provision for a 12-month period of time. and I have a letter here from the Mayor because there's a lot of controversy on the Bill, stating that, first of all, the powers under this Bill can only be used with the majority vote of the city council and, lastly, that the targets for House Bill 3446, for the purposes of redeveloping only, are the Ruskin Shopping Center at North Avenue and Wolf Road, the...apartment building on the west side of South Wolf Road and Neal property and the Wal-Mart development area. And no other commercial property is targeted in House Bill 3446. And I would move for its passage."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. For those of you who don't understand or don't know what quick-take powers are: quick-take power reverses the

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process in a condemnation case. Instead of the acquiring authority filing suit, going through a trial and determining what...and letting a jury determine what the price or the value of the property is, a quick-take power allows the authority to go in and immediately condemn the property and take possession of it instantly and then, a year or two down the road, argue about the price. Now, if you like those type of powers, then you could vote 'yes' on the Bill. If you don't like those types of powers, of condemning authorities against private property, then you would vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to this Bill because I have been contacted by one family, a family that started a small restaurant in the area where they want these quick-take powers. These folks have had this small restaurant, it was a family run restaurant, for only one year. They are really beginning now to have a business that is doing well. They have invested their entire life savings in this restaurant and now we want to abolish their opportunity to continue in that business. Mr. Speaker, that is not the American way, to go in and destroy people's small businesses after they've put all that kind of effort and investment into and for that reason, to protect the little guy, I stand in opposition to this Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the passage of the Bill signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Mr. Cronin. Mr. Cronin, to explain his vote."

Cronin: "Yes, just to explain my vote. This quick-take provision allows the City of Northlake to embark on some much needed development. If they went through the regular condemnation

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proceedings, it would be extremely costly and would cost more for the taxpayers in that town. The legislative intent has been clear. This does not have anything to do with the residential property nearby. It's simply for purposes of the Wal-Mart. I've talked to the restaurant owners, that Mary Lou Cowlshaw alluded to, and there seems to be support for this on all fronts. I urge your support."

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

Obrzut: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I agree with Representative Cronin. I originally was opposed to this Bill because it was unclear what this would do, but Representative Kulas has made it very clear now that it's going to take...go after two areas where we've had trouble where the area has been blighted in Northlake and it's an eyesore. The owners of the property have been uncooperative in dealing with the city council. So, I would encourage more green votes up there. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 24 'ayes' and 82 'noes'. The Bill fails. Mr. Giorgi. Mr. Giorgi, has a Motion on House Bill 3275. The Motion relates to House Bill 3275 and pursuant to House Rules 37(g), the Gentleman moves to suspend the Third Reading deadline on the following...on this particular Bill, to January 13, 1993. Mr. Giorgi, on that Motion."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend the deadline on 3275 because we passed a Conference Community Report about two weeks ago, and we need some technical language to clean up some of the errors in that Bill and I need this Bill for

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that reason that we haven't been able to complete the job."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Black."

Black: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, under the applicable rule I object to the extension of this deadline. If...if it's the intent of the Sponsor to, perhaps, make this a shell for a Lake Calumet Airport, I think that's an extremely controversial issue. We object, and we think hearings should be held and the normal process followed."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the Motion signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Balanoff, to explain his vote."

Balanoff: "It's certainly...It's not to explain my vote. Certainly everybody should know firsthand that I am concerned about the possibility of this even remotely being used for the Lake Calumet Airport. The last Bill that we dealt with, interestingly, took care of...talked about quick-take, and if the Lake Calumet Airport becomes a reality, I hope the same number of people will oppose it in my community, and if this gets the requisite number of votes, I would seek a verification."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 55 'ayes', 53 'noes'. The Clerk shall poll the absentees. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "There's no Members not voting."

Speaker Madigan: "Do you say there are no Members not voting? Why does the machine read '6'? I see, thank you. Record Mr. Schoenberg as 'aye'. Record Mr. Edley as 'aye'. Record Mr. Levin as 'aye'. Giglio?"

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Giglio: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. There has been a lot of talk that this could be the Bill for the Lake Calumet Airport. I don't see it that way. It's just like the last Bill we had. It's a vehicle, and if those of us, including myself, who feel that there should be a third airport in the metropolitan area or green grass site, then we have to develop that. I'm not for Lake Calumet Airport. If something comes on this Bill and it comes back I will definitely be against it, but if we're going to have a third airport in the State of Illinois then we need this Bill or whatever comes over to keep this thing alive, and therefore I would encourage everybody to vote to keep this thing alive, if you want a third airport in Illinois."

Speaker Madigan: "Record Mr. Steczo as 'aye'. Record Mr. Obrzut as 'aye'. On this question, there are 60 'ayes' and 50 'noes'. The Motion is adopted. House Bill 3733. Mr. Black."

Black: "Well, Mr. Speaker. I rise to defend the rights of one of your Members. I clearly heard Representative Balanoff ask for a verification should this Bill get the requisite number of votes, and I'm the champion of the underdog. I'm here to serve and protect, and I rise to support Representative Balanoff's call."

Speaker Madigan: "House Bill 3634. Mr. Clerk, where is that Bill?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Bill is on Third Reading."

Speaker Madigan: "Put the Bill on Second Reading. Are there any Amendments? Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendments 1,2 and 3 were withdrawn."

Speaker Madigan: "Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4 offered by Representative

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Hensel."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hensel."

Hensel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Earlier this afternoon, I introduced Amendment #4 to House Bill 3634. I explained the Amendment. It was taken out of the record because there was a question on what was in it. It's been, I believe, taken care of, and I just ask for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Amendment. On that question, the Chair recognizes Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question of the Sponsor, please."

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor yields."

Ropp: "Just for a point of clarification. In the Amendment it says that for anything over 10 feet that is hauled you must get a permit. Does this, then, allow that if a combine that is 15 feet wide going on its own, does not need a permit?"

Hensel: "That's correct. It's stated in the statutes that if it's over 10 feet and being transported on another vehicle for a distance, it would require a permit so that the Department of Transportation would know where they should be going with it, so they wouldn't have troubles going through bridges."

Ropp: "Okay, then, also, the intent is that in order to get a permit it is not a laborious process, that you could get it by telephone or fax, let's say, or some quick process?"

Hensel: "You're right. If you have an emergency and want to move it, if you can get to a fax machine and get the information to them they should be able to get back to you with a permit in ten to fifteen minutes."

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Ropp: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Wennlund."

Wennlund: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to announce the Republican Conference immediately in Room 118."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair recognizes Mr. McPike on the Adjournment Resolution."

McPike: "Mr. Speaker, would you have the Clerk read the Adjournment Resolution, and I would move for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Madigan: "Read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution 165: 'Resolved by the Senate of the 87th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, May 22, 1992, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, May 27, 1992 at 12:00 noon.'"

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the Resolution say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Mr. Clerk do you need any Perfunctory time? Alright. So the...Mr. McPike moves that the House adjourns providing Perfunctory time for the Messages from the Senate and one other matter, Mr. Clerk. Senate Bills, First Reading...The Chair hereby declares that all the Bills on the Agreed Bill List are declared passed except two numbers which will be provided by the Clerk momentarily. The Members are advised any Bill you wish to place on the Order of Interim Study, you can complete a form with the Clerk. House Bill 2806 and 4068, which were on the Agreed Bill List, failed. All other Bills on the Agreed Bill List are hereby declared passed. Mr. Matijevich moves to suspend Rule 20(k) to allow all House Committees to post Senate Bills on Wednesday, May 27,

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and Thursday, May 28. Is there leave? Leave is granted, using the Attendance Roll Call. Anything else? Mr. Clerk, anything further? There being nothing further, the Gentleman's Motion that we stand adjourned until Wednesday at 12:00 noon is hereby adopted. There will be a Republican Caucus immediately. Mr. Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I don't know whether we're in Session or out of Session, but, anyway, there is no Republican Conference. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you."

Clerk O'Brien: "Messages from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. 'Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bill with the following title, and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit; Senate Bill 2215 passed the Senate May 21, 1992. Linda Hawker, Secretary.' A Message from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. 'Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bill with the following title and passage which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit; Senate Bill 1483 passed the Senate May 21, 1992. Linda Hawker, Secretary.' A Message from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. 'Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bills with the following title and passage which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit; Senate Bills #1468, 1665, 1717, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1768, 1939, 2091, 2141, 1510, 1529, 1588, 1592, 1620, 1636, 1640, 1645, 1662, 1803, 1815, 1862, and 1908, passed the Senate May 22, 1992. Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate.' A Message from the

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Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. 'Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bill with the following title and passage which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit; Senate Bill #1526 passed the Senate May 22, 1992. Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate.'

Introduction - First Reading of Bills. Senate Bill 1483, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act making appropriation for awards by the court of claims. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1526, offered by Representative Currie, a Bill for an Act to create the School Energy Conservation Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1510, offered by Representative Bugielski, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1529, offered by Representative Hensel, a Bill for an Act in relation to radiation protection. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1588, offered by Representative Edley, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Prompt Payment Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1620, offered by Representative Hensel, a Bill for an Act to amend the Airport Authorities Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1636, offered by Representative McNamara, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1640, offered by Representative Stepan, a Bill for an Act relating to education in the public school system. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1645, offered by Representative Anthony Young, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1803, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act in relation to Criminal Law and Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1468, offered by

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Representative Burke, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Naprapathic Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1665, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Quad City Economic Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1727, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1728, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations for the furnishing of legislative staff of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1729, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to legislative support agencies. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1730, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Auditor General. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1768, offered by Representative Obrzut, a Bill for an Act concerning environment. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1939, offered by Representative McPike, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2091, offered by Representative Keane, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revised Cities and Villages Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1483, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act making appropriation for awards by the court of claims. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1510, offered by Representative Bugielski, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1529, offered by Representative Hensel, a Bill for an Act in relation to radiation protection. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1588, offered by Representative Edley, a Bill for an Act to amend

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the State Prompt Payment Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1620, offered by Representative Hensel, a Bill for an Act to amend the Airport Authorities Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1636, offered by Representative McNamara, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1640, offered by Representative Stepan, a Bill for an Act relating to education in the public school system. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1645, offered by Representative Anthony Young, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1662, offered by Representative Parke, a Bill for an Act to amend the Barbers, Cosmetology, Esthetics and Nail Technology Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1803, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act in relation to Criminal Law and Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1815, offered by Representative Parke, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1908, offered by Representative Davis, a Bill for an Act to amend the Adult Education Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1983, offered by Representative Satterthwaite, a Bill for an Act to create the Education for Employment Board. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2100, offered by Representative McGann, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2215, offered by Representative Ryder, a Bill for an Act amending various public acts and making supplemental appropriations to various agencies. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 969, offered by Representative Cowlishaw, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1520,

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offered by Representative Kubik, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to taxation. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1523, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1625, offered by Representative Churchill, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1637, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act regarding farm development. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1649, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1657, offered by Representative McAfee, a Bill for an Act to amend the Emergency Medical Services System Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1684, offered by Representative Capparelli, a Bill for an Act to amend the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1695, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act to amend the Downstate Public Transportation Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1732, offered by Representative Curran, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Officers and Employees Money Disposition Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1783, offered by Representative Weller, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Printing Contracts Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1789, offered by Representative McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1904, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act to release easements to restore excess rights and convey property rights for certain described lands. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1940, offered by Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act

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to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1942, offered by Representative Kirkland, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Utilities Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1943, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Utilities Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1947, offered by Representative Ropp, a Bill for an Act regarding agriculture. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1971, offered by Representative Klemm, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1997, offered by Representative Davis, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2053, offered by Representative DeJaegher, a Bill for an Act concerning the State Comptroller Local Government Advisory Board. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2068, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2076, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2088, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2097, offered by Representative McGann, a Bill for an Act to amend the Home Rule Note Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2105, offered by Representative Matijevich, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2114, offered by Representative Parke, a Bill for an Act in relation to Criminal Law. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2138, offered by Representatives White and Woolard, a Bill for an Act to provide grants for podiatric practice residency programs. First Reading of

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the Bill. Senate Bill 2154, offered by Representative Kubik, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Street Gang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2159, offered by Representative Preston, a Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2166, offered by Representative Tenhouse, a Bill for an Act to amend the Secretary of State Merit Employment Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2176, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2178, offered by Representative Lou Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2204, offered by Representative Lou Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Economic Opportunity Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 2205, offered by Representative Lou Jones, a Bill for an Act to repeal the Illinois Neighborhood Corps Act. First Reading of these Senate Bills. Being no further business, the House now stands adjourned."

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