

STATE OF ILLINOIS
86th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REGULAR SESSION
SENATE TRANSCRIPT

88th Legislative Day

May 10, 1990

PRESIDENT ROCK:

The hour of ten having arrived, the Senate will please come to order. Will the Members be at their desks, and will our guests in the gallery please rise. Prayer this morning by the Reverend William Clemenson, First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Illinois. Reverend.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM CLEMENSON:

(Prayer given by the Reverend William Clemenson)

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Thank you, Reverend. Reading of the Journal, Madam Secretary. Senator Newhouse.

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

I'm on, Mr. President? I move that the reading and approval of the Journal of Friday, May 4th; Tuesday, May 8th; and Wednesday, May 9th, in the year 1990, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journals.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

You've heard the motion as placed by Senator Newhouse. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The motion carries, and it is so ordered. Messages from the House.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

A Message from the House by Mr. O'Brien, Clerk.

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Bills 2930, 3117, 3214, 3246, 3336, 3352, 3572, 3731, 3940, 3972 and 4157. Passed the House May 9, 1990.

Filed by John F. O'Brien, Clerk of the House.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

1st Reading, Madam Secretary. Resolutions.

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SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 1030 offered by Senator Kustra.

Senate Resolution 1031 offered by Senator Madigan.

And Senate Joint Resolution 170 offered by President Rock, ^{and}
Senator Philip and all Members.

They're all congratulatory.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. With leave of the Body, we'll add those to the
Consent Calendar, which will be prepared shortly. All right.
With leave of the Body, we'll move to Page 28 on the Calendar, on
the Order of House Bills 1st Reading. House Bills 1st Reading,
Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

House Bill 2-9-9 offered by Senator Berman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate <sic> Bill 1762 offered by Senators Madigan and
Demuzio.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 2185 offered by Senators Berman and Maitland.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 2875 offered by Senators DeAngelis and Topinka.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 2941 offered by Senator Demuzio.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3051 offered by Senators Berman and Maitland.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3068 offered by Senators DeAngelis and Topinka.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3089 offered by Senator Barkhausen.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3109 offered by Senator Berman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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House Bill 2166 <sic> (3166) offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3190 offered by Senator Brookins.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3221 offered by Senators Berman and Raica.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3290 offered by Senator Kelly.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3297 offered by Senator Keats.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3302 offered by Senator Berman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3429 offered by Senator Luft.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3469 offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3487 offered by Senator Kelly.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3521 offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3529 offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3530 offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3682 offered by Senator J.J. Joyce.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3737.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3738 offered by Senator Woodyard.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3745 offered by Senator Barkhausen.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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House Bill 3793 offered by Senator Daley.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3849 offered by Senator Hawkinson.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bills.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Rules Committee. All right. If I can have your attention, Ladies and Gentlemen, WAND-TV, WICS-TV and WCIA-TV have requested permission to shoot some videotape. Without objection, leave is granted. All right. With leave of the Body, pursuant to an earlier agreement, we will now have the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take under consideration the special order of business dealing with the proposed McCormick Place expansion. So I would ask the Members to please join us as quickly as possible on the Floor so that we may begin this order of business and conclude it. Once the special order is concluded, we will then revert to the Calendar to the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, and we will be dealing with substantive bills, not the appropriation bills, on the Order of Senate Bills 2nd. When we conclude that order of business, we will have concluded our business for the day. And Senator Philip and I have agreed that we will attempt to conclude our business at approximately two o'clock, to afford the Members the opportunity to get back home to their districts. All right. In order to proceed with the special order of business dealing with the proposed McCormick Place expansion, the Chair will yield to Senator Dawn Netsch, the Chairman of the Senate Revenue Committee. A number of witness slips have indeed been filed. And I would ask the Members to -- I believe that copies that were forwarded by Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Reilly have been distributed to all Members of -- both written statements and other explanatory material. Chair will yield to Senator Netsch.

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SENATOR NETSCH:

The Senate Committee of the Whole will be in order. This is the previously scheduled hearing on what has come to be known as McDome. And it is an opportunity for all the members to both hear the plans that are in the works and to ask questions of the two who are most directly involved in that planning. We will proceed in this order. Those who are - have the most knowledge about what is happening - that is those who represent McPier Authority - will be called first as witnesses, and then we will proceed from that point. Let me suggest that if there are any people in the room, anywhere, who would like to register and be heard, or just simply register as witnesses, there are witnesses -- witness slips available down here at the -- the rostrum in the front of the Senate Chamber, so feel perfectly free to come forward and obtain them. With that we will proceed. The first witness will be John Schmidt, who is Chairman of the Metropolitan Exposition - what are we - the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority, more lovingly known as McPier. John Schmidt.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Thank you very much. We appreciate the opportunity to come and describe to you our plans for the expansion of McCormick Place. I think that in the history of the Illinois General Assembly, there's probably no decision that you've ever made that has had as much direct economic benefit for the people of Illinois as the decision to finance the construction of McCormick Place and then to rebuild it and expand it. You make lots of other decisions that have lots of benefits. But McCormick Place, as we see it, is literally a money machine for the State of Illinois. It brings in millions of people. They come with money and they spend it. They spend it on hotels and restaurants and cabs and rental cars and on exhibition services. And those cabs turn around and buy gasoline. And the restaurants turn around and buy

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food and services. And the hotels employ tens of thousands of people. And those employees turn around and spend their wages. And all those businesses and individuals pay taxes, so a couple hundred million dollars a year ends up coming right back here to Springfield. And, you're able to spend it on other needed public services. So, as we see it, our job as the authority which is responsible for McCormick Place, is to do what's necessary to keep that money machine operating and enhance it to the extent we can, so that it can continue to spread those benefits throughout the State. The project that we are proposing has four basic components to it. The first is a million square feet of additional exhibition space. The second is three hundred thousand square feet of conference and meeting rooms. The third is a Domed Arena which we can use for large conventions and assemblies of anywhere from ten thousand up to seventy thousand people. And the fourth is a Galleria or Atrium which would connect the other components, and also provide a new entranceway into the complex. What I'd like to do is talk briefly about each of those four components - why we think they're necessary, and what we think the benefits would be. And then, Jim Reilly is going to take you through the more specific aspects of the plan and talk about where we are in the process of figuring out how much it's going to cost, and ultimately, how to pay for it. I think in terms of the -- the components of the project - the first of them - the million square feet of additional exhibition space - is probably the easiest to understand. It's -- it's a pretty basic matter that we are out of space. In the packet of material that was distributed, there are some -- some charts which are taken from the study which Peat Marwick did for us on why we needed an expansion and what character it should take. And I'd like to refer to a few of those as I go through it. There is a much fuller report which was done by Peat Marwick, which I think has been made available to all of

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you, and I don't want to try to take you through all of that. But if you look at the first of those charts that's in the packet, it's a chart that simply shows the growth in trade shows, nationally, over the last twenty years or so. And what it shows you is that this is an absolutely booming business. Trade shows - large exhibitions in which people show their wares - have been growing very, very rapidly, whether you measure it by number of square feet, number of companies, number of attendees. Any way you look at it, it's a -- it's a line that has been going up and -- and actually the slope of those lines has been increasing in recent years. What that translates into, in terms of McCormick Place, is a current occupancy which is above - significantly above - what the industry defines as full occupancy. The second chart that's in the packet that you received, shows a seventy-percent line, which is what the industry generally regards as full occupancy. Anything -- anything above sixty or seventy percent is very, very difficult, because it takes time to -- to set up shows and take them down. And you can see from that chart that both the north and east halls -- the east hall, the original McCormick Place hall, and then the north hall, the new hall, are now up above that line, and are going to stay there for the foreseeable future, based simply upon current bookings. You can see that for a very brief time, when the new hall opened back in 1986, it was below that line, but it's now up above it. So, that both -- both the north and the east halls are currently being occupied at what the industry would regard as above capacity. Yes. Yes. I'm on, I'm sorry, I'm on this packet of -- of materials. The first one was that one. And then the second one is the one that's entitled "McCormick Place Occupancy History and Projection," which shows the seventy-percent full-occupancy level and then shows the current occupancy of the north and east halls, which is above that. That has two basic consequences. The fact that we are

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currently above occupancy levels. One, which is obvious, is that we cannot take on any new shows. And, in fact, McCormick Place currently turns down major new business constantly. The second thing is that the large shows are beginning to drive the medium and smaller shows out of the complex. The next chart that's in your material is a chart that shows the growth in size of trade shows. And as you can see, that -- that line is going up even more rapidly than the overall growth in trade shows. So, what's happening is that the very large shows, the big ones, the housewares and the like, are getting bigger and bigger, and they are going to drive the smaller- or medium-size shows out of the complex, because there's just no way to accommodate them. The next chart that you have is intended to show you, basically, where those shows are going to go. And there's no question that they're going to have plenty of places to go, because around the country, other cities are expanding their convention facilities. The next chart that you have, which is the bar chart, shows on the left hand side, Chicago's current share of the major exhibition space in the country. The second bar is a bar that shows what happens to our share of the market if we do nothing, and if other convention center expansions that are currently underway - these are not projections or speculations; this is what the other centers are actually doing - go forward. And you can see that what happens is that where currently we are significantly larger than any of the other centers, if we do nothing, and they go forward with their expansions, we go down, Las Vegas ends up being substantially larger, other centers like Atlanta and Dallas and New Orleans end up being essentially at the same level as Chicago. So what will happen is first of all, the business that we can't take because we are already at full occupancy will go to those other centers. And beyond that, the medium and smaller shows that get driven out of the complex, as the large shows get bigger and

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bigger, will go to those other -- other complexes around the country. The next chart that you have, and the material which is entitled "McCormick Place Exhibition Space Expansion and Projected Demand" is intended to show you what happens if we go ahead and build the million square feet of exhibition space. And what you can see, if you look at that, the -- the broken line shows you what happens in terms of our capacity. The long sloping line shows you what happens in terms of filling up that space if you just proceed at the historical growth rate of six percent. And you can see -- I'm sorry? Okay, you can see that the entire million square feet, on that normal growth projection, would end up being filled up by sometime around the year 2000. But in fact, the actual projected growth rate is the line which goes up more rapidly, because there's about a four hundred thousand square foot backlog currently. In other words, of the million square feet that we would build, four hundred thousand square feet of that would be filled immediately with shows that are -- that are ready and waiting to come into McCormick Place. So, in fact, the actual date when we would probably fill that million square feet comes sometime before the year 2000. We put in an additional chart right after that, which is intended to answer a question that we have asked ourselves and we have asked our consultants, in a -- in a very hard way. And that is, is there any reason to think that this is going to stop? Is there any reason to think that the trade show industry is going to stop growing? That the big shows are going to stop getting bigger? And I think the answer to that is a very clear "no" at this point. The -- the chart that you have in there shows the economics that are really driving the trade show business. And that is the relative cost of carrying out sales through a trade show, versus the costs of reaching the same number of potential customers and achieving the same number of orders by sending out salesmen and having them call on

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customers. And you can see in that chart, there is a huge relative cost advantage to using the trade show mechanism for selling goods and services. And it's that fundamental economics that are driving the trade show business, and giving those -- those economic facts, which are causing more and more exhibitors to want to exhibit at trade shows. The exhibitors who are there want to expand their exhibitions. The industries that haven't previously had trade shows want -- want to get into the trade show business. Those fundamental economics seem to be very basic, and there's every reason to believe that those basic forces will continue to expand the market as a whole, and continue to expand the size of the trade shows that we are accommodating at McCormick Place. So what we're saying, with respect to the million square feet of exhibition space, is that we need it in order to be able to accommodate shows we're currently turning down. We need it in order to keep the large shows from driving shows that are currently in the complex out of the complex. And we will fill it up, on even the most conservative assumptions, sometime around the year 2000. That all goes to what I described as the first component of the expansion. That's the million square feet of exhibition space. The second component is 300,000 square feet of meeting rooms and conference rooms. This is a much less dramatic sort of thing. But I think in terms of the needs of the McCormick Place Complex today, it's -- it's one of the most important parts of this expansion. If you go to any of the newer convention centers in the country, if you go to World Congress Center in Atlanta, for example, you will find a large array of extremely attractive conference rooms of all kinds. If you go to McCormick Place, there are relatively few conference rooms or meeting rooms to begin with, and those that are there are a sort of large, barn-like sort of facilities. We are just not competitive with the other facilities in those types of amenities. And we are

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finding that increasingly, people who exhibit at trade shows don't want just the raw exhibition space. They also want to be able to have meetings of one sort or another. They want to be able to demonstrate products. They want have educational programs. They want to have their own sales forces together. At McCormick Place today we are not competitive when it comes to those types of facilities. There was a time when none of that mattered. I think people took the view that well, McCormick Place was the biggest. People had to come to McCormick Place because they had no where else to go. And I suppose that was true. But, as you can see from that earlier chart, it's no longer true. And it's increasingly not going to be true as other facilities do have the space. And unless we provide competitive facilities in areas like conference rooms and meeting rooms, we are -- we are going to begin to lose out to those other facilities. The third major component of what we are proposing, and the one that has perhaps had the most attention, is the Domed Arena which can be used for large conventions and assemblies. To understand why we think we need this at McCormick Place, we put into the packet a chart which shows the various components of the meetings market, the way the industry defines it. And if you look at that chart, which is entitled, "What is The Meetings Market?" you can see there are basically five components. The two at the bottom - the consumers show such as the Auto Show, the Boat Show, are not particularly significant in terms of economic impact, because they don't attract visitors into the city. The conferences are small events which do take place in hotels but don't require a McCormick Place type of facility. The other three are the major components of the market that we are after. The first of those, trade shows, is where we are currently the dominant force. But the other two, conventions, which can get up to ten or fifteen thousand people, and then assemblies, which go anywhere from ten thousand up to

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seventy thousand people, are an area in which we are not competitive at all today.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Let me interrupt you a half-second. If we might keep the conversations down to a modest roar, because it becomes very distracting to the witness, and there is important information being given to you. Thank you very much. Proceed.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

All right. The assembly market is one where we are not competitive at all, because the largest facility at McCormick Place today for a meeting is Arie Crown Theater, which involves no more than five thousand people. The assembly market that we're talking about are groups such as the large religious assemblies. For example, the Hoosier Dome is having the Seventh Day Adventists -- next month, which is forty-five thousand people for ten days. The other large religious denominations around the country have annual events which require meetings of anywhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five, thirty, forty thousand people. There are large fraternal groups. The -- the Kiwanis International, the Intervarsity Conference. Groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, which has forty thousand people for a meeting that lasts four or five days. It was testimony at our hearing in Chicago the other day, that there are twelve International Unions that no longer meet in Chicago, because there is no facility which is adequate. The Steelworkers last met at the old Amphitheater back in the '60s. And in fact, the old Amphitheater was a major venue for these types of assemblies. But as it faded, as these events grew larger and needed a larger facility, Chicago simply ceased to be a competitive factor for these types of events. There's another chart following the one I just mentioned, which breaks down the market in terms of attendee spending - delegate spending. And you can see if you look at that, that this assembly market, which

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requires you to be able to accommodate upwards of ten thousand to sixty or seventy thousand people. And the large convention market, which requires you to be able to have at least opening and closing sessions in the ten to fifteen thousand range, is a very, very large component of the market, probably roughly comparable to the trade show business, in which we are currently the dominant force. There are a couple of other things about the assembly market and the ability to attract those types of events that are important in terms of the economics of the convention business. Most of the people who come to the assemblies do not spend quite as much money as the people who come to the trade shows. They're not business-oriented, and so they're not as likely to be on expense accounts. On the other hand, they tend to stay substantially longer. For example, the Seventh Day Adventists that I mentioned, are meeting in Indianapolis at the Hoosier Dome for ten days. The average visitor who comes to a trade show is there for two days or two days plus a fraction. In addition, the people who come to assemblies are much more likely to bring spouses along with them. In addition, the assembly events tend to take place at a time in the spring and the summer, when the trade show business is at a low ebb. So if you look at the overall convention business, and look for ways to maximize the impact of the convention business, economically, being able to become competitive for the large assemblies and the large conventions is a very important factor. The other advantage of having the large domed arena would be that we could attract the large athletic events. The Mega Events. The Final Four. The Super Bowl. The Olympic tryouts. Those type of events which currently cannot come to Chicago, or the State of Illinois, because we don't have an adequate facility. In all of this, I suppose it's obvious I have not mentioned the Bears as a factor in the Domed Stadium. The way we view the Bears as an element in the entire picture, the Bears

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do not represent a reason for building a Domed Stadium. It doesn't matter in terms of the convention business whether the Bears play their games in Soldier Field or play them a mile down Lake Shore Drive in a Domed Arena. And in terms of economic impact on the city and the state, it makes no difference, because those games would be there anyway. The Bears, as we see it, are a way to reduce the cost of the arena to the extent we can convince the Bears to pay a substantial portion of the cost. If we can do that, then we're in a situation where the Bears are helping us to pay for a facility which has the economic benefits derived from being able to be competitive for the large conventions and assemblies. This is not a unique insight on our part. The Atlanta World Congress Center is building a seventy-thousand-seat Domed Arena adjacent to its convention center, and they already have a fifteen-thousand-seat arena currently. If we don't build a comparable sort of facility, then I think it's -- it's not going to be possible to say that McCormick Place continues to be the premier convention center in the country. We will simply not have the range of facilities and the ability to attract and accommodate the range of events that other facilities around the country will have at that point. The final component of the project, and the one that I think Jim can focus on when he shows you the physical layout, is the Galleria or Atrium which would connect up the other components and also provide a new entranceway into the -- into the complex. Those of you who've been to McCormick Place know it's extremely difficult, currently, to get around and to know where to go from one place to another. To get from the east building to the north building, for example, you go through a subterranean passageway. The Galleria is a solution to that, by opening it up at the upper level, and providing an open space between the various components, including ultimately, the stadium, and would allow them all to be used together. So we think that the

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Galleria, as a design component, really works extremely well in allowing the entire complex to function as a unit. I want to take just -- just a moment before letting Jim talk about the specific physical aspects of the plan, to talk about the economic benefits. We put into your packet a summary of the study, which was done by Peat Marwick, on the economic benefits of what we're talking about. And there are really three -- three summary charts plus a pie chart, which are at the end of the packet that you have, which summarize that information. To put it very simply, the conclusion is that the incremental benefit - the benefit of the events which can come to the expanded center which we would not otherwise have -- new spending that comes into the state because people who wouldn't otherwise be coming come for these events - represents in the aggregate about two billion dollars a year statewide. The bulk of that, as you can see, is in Cook County, but it's not all in Cook County, by any means. You're talking about somewhere in the neighborhood of six hundred million of that two billion which is outside Cook County. If you look at it in a -- in an actual projection, it sort of spreads out, as you might expect. More of it is clearly in the collar counties and as you go out, and what we're dealing with there is the impact of that -- that spreading spending that I was talking about at the outset. But a significant portion of it is outside Cook County. That translates into jobs. The best estimate we have is about fourteen thousand jobs. There's an alternative model, that some people have suggested ought to be used, which produces a figure of sixteen thousand jobs. It translates into tax revenue, and the best estimate that we have, and - and the Peat Marwick study goes into detail on how they calculate this - is that we would be talking about somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred million dollars in additional taxes represented by the new events, the new spending resulting from the expanded complex. There, the bulk of

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that ends up at the State level. We're talking about -- about sixty percent of that is in -- is in new tax revenue that would come to the State level and could be spent Statewide. The rest of it is at the county and the city level. So we're talking about very, very large potential benefits. It's those benefits that represent the reason for doing all this. There's no particular motive on our part to build big buildings for the sake of building them. I suppose there may be people who can manage to love a convention hall, but I don't think we operate on that basis. I think our -- our reason for wanting to do that - and the only reason for -- for the State to have done it originally when it built McCormick Place, and the only reason to have expanded it - is because it does represent an enormous economic benefit for the State which translates into -- into jobs. It translates into other forms of sales and spending, and ultimately translates into substantial amount of tax revenues, which can then be used for all the public purposes that -- that are critical to the people of the State. At this point, I think I will -- I will turn this over to Jim Reilly, who's going to talk to you about the more specific aspects of the model, and then at any point in this, we're both eager and willing to answer any questions that you have.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, John Schmidt. You may notice, Members of the Senate, that there is a model. A reduced-size model that is available down in front, to give an idea of just the physical configuration of what they are talking about. I think what would be appropriate would be for the -- the presentation to be completed, and then take questions after that. Jim Reilly, who is well-known to many of us, when he wore a different hat, who is now the CEO, the Chief Executive Officer, of McPier. Mr. Reilly.

JIM REILLY:

Thank you, Senator, Ladies and Gentlemen. You actually have

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in your packets - if you want to -- want to follow them or you can look at the model later - a site plan. There are, as John said, basically, four building components. The first is a building between 23rd Street and the Stevenson, and between King Drive and -- and Lake Shore Drive. That's actually a two-million-square-foot building. A million square feet of exposition space and two hundred thousand square feet of meeting space, and all of the back-of-the-house space that you need to make a building like that work. That's the building that expands the business we're already in. We now have about a million two hundred thousand square feet of modern exposition space in the original building, and in the north building, the last expansion building, this would bring us to a total of about two million two hundred thousand square feet of exposition space. The second major building element is -- is the Domed Arena, which is a block further, actually about a block and a half further west. And fronts, on one end - on its eastern end - it fronts a park that becomes kind of a centerpiece of the complex. On its western end, it's on Michigan Avenue. And this Domed Arena would do several things. The one everybody wants to talk about, I suppose, is -- is the Bears. There'd be ten football games there. But the best estimate that Peat Marwick made is of a hundred and eighteen days a year of use, which I personally believe is probably a small number. The Hoosier Dome in Indianapolis, the Humphrey Dome in Minnesota, Minneapolis, both get used more than two hundred days a year. But just taking their numbers, there'd be ten football games. There'd be about -- between fifty-five and sixty days of -- of conventions or assemblies in the building. And the rest of the use would be the kind of things that any building like that does to pay the rent - concerts and -- and so on. And it would give -- give us - give the State a place to hold the nationally significant events. The National Political Conventions. The

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Final -- NCAA Final Four. The Superbowls. Those kind of things that we do not now, in Illinois, have the space to hold. The third, which goes out on 23rd Street and connects the east building, the original building, the north building, which is the last one that -- that was built in the complex, about 8 years ago, and the new -- the new trade show building is the Galleria. It's roughly of -- of the dimensions of -- it's a little wider than and about the same length as the New United Airlines Concourse at O'Hare. And for somewhat the same reasons. We have a big complex and we have the problems of moving people around in it. And we have the problems, the competitive problem, of providing the public amenities that the people who come to our shows need. The fourth is to convert the Arie Crown Theater, in the original building, the east building, to convert that into the Arie Crown Conference Center, which will do two things. One is, it'll give us an International Class Conference Center to accommodate our increasing number of international visitors in the conference business. But also it will give us another hundred thousand square feet of meeting space to work with the -- the trade shows that are in that building. That -- that is basically the building program that we are talking about. It's big, but it is, in my belief, planned well and planned in a coordinated way. Where we are in the process is that our board has approved the -- the expansion plan. We then, in order to avoid the problems that you and I suffered through a few years ago, with the cost overruns on the north building -- in order to avoid that, we have gone out for bids. Bids for developers that will bring in their own private team and bid the - build the project at a fixed maximum price with their own - at their own risk, or their risk or that of the -- the surety for the -- for the developer. Those bids are due in May 21st, a week from next -- next Monday. And sometime between then and probably about the first full week in June, the week of June

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4th, we then have to look at those bids, put together the numbers that we're satisfied this can be built for, and -- and with other people's money at risk, that it be built for that price. And sit down with the Mayor and the Governor and the Legislative Leaders and try to put together a package which we'll be bringing back to you. At this point, what we're doing is trying to show you the project and what we think are the benefits of the project. And, as I say, then -- then in June we'll be back to talk about the rest of -- of -- and if the other shoe drops, at that point, then we'll be back to talk about that. I just want to add two things that I -- I think may be of interest. John talked about the economic advantages to the State of McCormick Place, and they're considerable. But there are a couple of other things that we're doing which I think should be of -- of interest, particularly to people like myself, from -- from downstate. McCormick Place is basically a place where four and a half million people from all over the country and the world come every year. And people who have a lot of money to spend. Spend on factories. Spend on tourism. Spend in other ways. So one of the things we've done, which should have been done a long time ago, is enter into some agreements with -- with the State. For example, we now have a booth on the -- on the show floor where tourism councils from all around the State come and man the booth and pass out their -- their promotional materials. But more exciting is what we're going to be starting - working, to some extent, with DCCA and more directly with local Chambers of Commerce and the Corridors of Opportunity Councils - and that's to provide a place for downstate and -- and Chicago community area communities that are looking for factories or other kind of economic development activities to do that. For example, there are a lot of communities that are looking for auto parts plants. We have the biggest auto parts show on earth. And the executives of those auto parts companies

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come to McCormick Place. What more sensible place to go if -- if -- if you're a town and you're trying to land one of those plants, and to come to that show at McCormick Place and make those contacts there, rather than having to go everywhere. It's -- it's a low cost way to do that. It's an obvious tie-in, and -- and something that we're -- we're beginning to do. Basically, that is -- that is the proposal. And that is where we stand in it. And as John said, we'll be more than happy to answer questions. Thank you.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, Jim Reilly. Before we proceed with other witnesses, I think we really need to open it up to the Members for questions to the two main presenters. And we will now proceed to do that. Senator Brookins was first, and then Senator Marovitz.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you, to Representative Reilly. As you know, McCormick Inn, is, in my opinion, is still privately owned. And I see the -- sticking up here in our diagram. What happens with McCormick Inn Hotel?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

It really, in our minds, is a -- is a cost question, which we'll know more about when the bids come in. Clearly, if it weren't there you wouldn't put it there, and it's -- it's in the wrong place in terms of the building. There is an option to build around it. There's some costs of doing that, which we'll know more about when the bids come in. There's obviously an option to not having it there. You gotta -- you gotta buy it, and that has a cost. And so we're really waiting for the bids to come in. We can build around it. The building is not as good, if we do that. On the other hand, if that saves money, that would probably be the decision we would -- we would make. We -- we can do it either way and we're just waiting for the bids to come in to find out what

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the relative costs are.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

By it being privately owned, to build this complex around it is a bonanza to the owners and et cetera. I would imagine that if the State owned it, that's revenue for the State, though we're not in the hotel/motel business. But, I can't imagine us, as public owners, giving to a private organization that type of windfalls-type situation. And I think that that needs to be worked out and spelled out some kind of way.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

I -- I don't necessarily disagree with you. We've just got to wait till the bids come in to see how to work it out. But -- but I wouldn't necessarily disagree with you.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Senator O'Daniel, for what purpose do you rise, please?

SENATOR O'DANIEL:

Madam President, a point of personal privilege.

SENATOR NETSCH:

You may proceed.

SENATOR O'DANIEL:

To my rear, in the gallery, is a group of students from Casey Junior High in Mount Vernon. Also my namesake and grandson, and also Representative Hicks and their instructor, Mr. Ridenour. I'd like for them to stand and be recognized and welcomed to the Senate.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Will our guests in the gallery please rise and be recognized? Thank you very much. Senator Marovitz.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman and Members of the Senate.

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SENATOR NETSCH:

You'll get used to it, Bill.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. I hope I get used to another title. But this is for either Mr. Reilly or Mr. Schmidt. I have several questions that I think the Membership might be interested in. First of all, you mentioned a hundred and eighteen days, which I would be very hopeful would -- would come to fruition. But many of those days are non-revenue days. In your list here of the hundred and seventeen days, you've got twenty practice days for the Bears. Those are non-revenue days. You have eight days of high school athletic events. Those are kind of civic days that we will help out the surrounding communities. Those are certainly non-revenue days. So many of the days that you figure into your hundred and seventeen or hundred and eighteen are non-revenue days. And I think that we need to know that. Do you have any commitments? If this Dome gets built, and if we figure out a revenue source, do you have any commitments from any of these other events to, in fact, relocate or hold their conventions or assemblies in Chicago?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

We don't have any commitments, because we're not in a position to make commitments back. You may remember that was one of the things that happened on the last building that -- that caused a problem, was they made a commitment to a particular show on a particular date and then -- then the cost overruns basically came because they tried to meet that. We've had a lot -- a lot of contacts from them. We've had contacts from political groups. We've had contacts from professional and fraternal groups. And -- and, as a matter of fact, Jerry Roper, who is here somewhere from the Chicago Convention Bureau, is beginning to -- to, in a general way with us, market the building. We don't have commitments because we can't make a commitment until we -- until we have a

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timetable on which it's going to be built.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. Moving -- moving on. Before you come to the Legislature and ask us to vote on any package involving the Dome, will you have the Chicago Bears on a binding agreement of -- for dollars, so that the Legislature will know what is involved - what the Bears are paying for either debt service or/and rent - before the Legislature has to vote? And if you do not give that agreement, will you not come to the Legislature and ask for a Dome, or any revenue stream for a Dome?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, what was reported in the press, accurately, last week I guess, was that we have said to the Bears that unless they agree to a deal under which they make a substantial contribution to the financing of the stadium, and unless they do it in time for us to include that in the financing package that we would expect to present probably in early June, then we are not going to go forward with the stadium portion of the expansion, for -- for exactly the reason you mentioned. And it doesn't seem to me that it is realistic to think that we could come and ask the Legislature to fund a stadium with the possibility that the Bears would play in it, and not knowing what share of the cost of that stadium the Bears would contribute. So we -- we said that to the Bears, and that -- that's the basis on which we're proceeding, and -- and essentially we have a relatively short period of time, at this point - a matter of a few weeks - to find out if -- if the Bears are willing to make that kind of a commitment.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. Let me clarify a couple of things. I've seen a couple of figures in the papers. One was an eight-million-dollar figure, one was a ten-million-dollar figure. The eight may have represented rent and to debt service...(inaudible)... Can you

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just clarify that?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

They -- they were essentially the same figure. One was a gross figure and one was a net figure. What -- what we have said is that we would expect somewhere in the neighborhood of eight million dollars of revenues that would be available for financing purposes. There are a couple million dollars of game day expenses associated with having Bears' games. So, in order to have an eight-million-dollar net figure, we would need to have somewhere in the neighborhood of ten million dollars of gross revenues from the various sources that are available in connection with Bears' games. And those are -- those are -- those are essentially accurate. There are some -- some range of -- of negotiation still in those. But we've said we -- we need figures in that neighborhood in order to -- to view this as a project that -- that we're prepared to go forward with.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. If -- if that ten-million-dollar gross figure is accurate, does that mean that the facility or whoever operates the facility -- who will pay the operating costs? That means maintenance, field maintenance, field expenses, the insurance costs, the utility costs, game day operations. Who will pay for those?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, the -- the distinction between the ten million and the eight million is exactly the expenses that you are talking about. If we had ten million dollars of gross revenues, we would expect to have somewhere around two million dollars of game day expenses. And, in fact, part of the negotiation ultimately has to involve being precise about which -- which game day expenses we're talking about. But essentially, in rough terms, what we would be talking about would be ten million dollars in -- in gross revenues, which

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would then require a couple million dollars of game day expenses to be paid out of it, which would leave us somewhere in the neighborhood of eight million dollars of -- of net revenues, which could be used for financing purposes. These -- these, I should emphasize, are our figures. These are not figures that the Bears have agreed to in any sense, at this point.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. Based on the figures that I have, the Bears -- the additional revenue that the Chicago Bears would -- would make, as a result of the Dome, the additional revenue, the new revenue that the Bears would make, would be twenty million dollars on the new stadium. And let me tell you where I get that figure, so that there's no mistake. Two hundred and forty suites averaging -- two hundred and forty skyboxes, averaging sixty thousand dollars a skybox, that's fourteen million dollars. Ten thousand club seats at a thousand dollars a seat - that's ten million dollars. Those are extra dollars, over and above the current costs. 1.5 million in concession costs. And I haven't figured anything in for parking; I assume that they're not going to have the parking, but I just haven't figured anything for parking. 1.5 concession, 1.5 for advertising. That is all the billboards that -- that will be used, and that's -- that's an accurate figure, if you use any of the other domed stadiums or any of the other football fields. And two million dollars for the additional ten thousand seats over and above the seats that they currently have. The -- ten thousand more seats will be at the Dome than is currently at Soldiers Field. That's twenty-nine million dollars. And they currently get about nine million on the suites at Soldiers Field. So they're going to get an extra twenty million dollars as a result of the Dome, and pay ten of it to the -- for the operation and expenses.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

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I think -- I think those figures are somewhat high. The -- for example, the current specifications for the Dome that we've given to the developers to bid on, call for six thousand club seats, rather than nine thousand. And then we don't talk about two hundred and forty skyboxes, we talk probably in the neighborhood of a hundred and twenty, with the possibility of an increase up to a hundred and eighty. And I think you're double-counting when you count ten thousand additional seats on top of the club seats, because club seats are part of that seventy-four thousand capacity. I don't disagree with the general proposition that the Bears make substantially more money out of a domed stadium, and that's the basis on which I believe it's reasonable to expect them to pay substantially more to our authority than they are paying to Soldier Field. The argument, the other way, that they make, naturally enough, is that they're already paying more at Soldier Field than many other teams around the country are paying to their stadiums. And that is a fact which you can't really deny. But I -- but I agree with -- if the general point is that the Bears make a lot more money, and therefore, it's not unreasonable to expect them to contribute substantially more, I -- I do agree with that. I think your figures are a little high, you know...

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Well, I did figure in two hundred forty skyboxes, and that may be -- that may be high. That's what I had seen. And I might add that the tenth one, I'm not doubling the ten thousand seats. One ten-thousand figure was sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand - ten thousand more seats at the Dome. And the other ten thousand was the -- only the costs over the current cost of seats. In other words, those club seats are going to be so much more expensive than the current costs. That's what I'm figuring those ten thousand club seats at the additional cost. Let me ask

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this now. Now, when a park district spent thirty million dollars to refurbish Soldiers Field, based on a lease for the Chicago Bears till 1999, and the taxpayers of Chicago and the Park levy paid for those refurbishments, have there been any discussions about any remuneration by the Chicago Bears to the Park District or the City of Chicago for that thirty-million-dollar outlay to refurbish Soldier Field, based on a contract through 1999?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Not -- not in those terms. The Park District Bonds that were issued get paid off at the end of 1996. So actually, since - even if everything went forward on the most expedited schedule, we would not be talking, realistically, about the Bears playing in a new stadium until somewhere like 1994, or potentially even '95. You're not talking about a very long period of overlap. But you're right, in some way, you have to deal with that -- that overlapping period to the extent that the Park District is looking for revenues from the Bears' games. However, if you really analyze it, the -- the net revenues to the Park District from Bears' games are not a particularly large figure, because the Park District is in a position where they maintain Soldier Field for an entire year and pay all the expenses associated with that, and then receive only the revenues from the Bears. So there may be some -- some net benefit to the Park District from the Bears' games, but it's not -- it's not a -- it's not an enormous figure. But that is a cost element in the overall picture that would have to be dealt with.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. Just a couple of more questions.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Okay.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

I -- I figure that the debt service on the Dome - the Dome

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alone - will be somewhere based on a three hundred fifty million dollar cost. And I don't know if that - if you agree with that, but -

JOHN SCHMIDT:

No. No, I don't, and I wouldn't want any of the developers, who probably have their spies here watching it, to think for a moment that I would agree with that. I think that's too high.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

All right. What do you think the debt service would be?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, I think if you figure two hundred and fifty to three hundred million, which is a figure that's been in the press, and you figure long-term tax-exempt rates that are seven and a half percent level, which then requires some additional amounts for amortization of principal, I think you're probably talking about debt service in the -- in more like the twenty-five-million-dollar range. Somewhere like that.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Twenty-five to thirty million?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

No. Well, twenty to twenty-five. I mean, it depends. It depends upon which -- which end of that range you're -- you're ending up at.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

And -- and what about annual expenses for the Dome? Which -- at the Super Dome, it's about seven and a half million dollars for operating expenses.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Yeah. Our current projections - and we haven't totally completed the process - would suggest that if we could cover the Bears' game day expenses out of Bear revenues, leaving only other annualized expenses, that we could probably cover those out of

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other Dome revenues. Remember, there are other revenues in the case of the Dome other than the Bears, including things like large concerts and the like. So I don't have a precise figure on the -- the other operating expenses, but I think our -- our best current estimate would be that if -- if we could make a deal with the Bears so that we covered the operating game day expenses, then the rest of the Dome would be roughly self-sustaining.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Have you finished, Senator Marovitz?

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

I have two more, if -- but I don't want to take up other people's time. I would rather...

SENATOR NETSCH:

Would you mind holding that until we give everyone a chance to be heard, and then we'll come back to you again at the end? For the record, the person who has been answering the questions on finance was John Schmidt. That's just for our printed record. Thank you. Senator Newhouse.

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

Thank you, Madam President. Good morning, John. I'm asking questions off -- wearing three hats this morning. One is Chair of Commerce and Economic Development. The second, as a resident of the area who's going to be impacted by this construction. And third, as a taxpayer. This looks like a fine development. I have no problem with the economic development aspect of it. It looks like thousands of jobs and lots of contracts. That's good. What I do want to know is, are these jobs for Chicagoans? Are the jobs for members of that community in which we're located? Are the jobs for Chicago Companies? Are the jobs for minority women-owned firms? Now, I ask that in the light of my experience with the

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previous construction of McCormick Place. And perhaps I ought to share that with you. When the initial McCormick Place was built, I was in the Legislature. I went down to the parking lots where the workers parked who were constructing that building. I saw license plates from Oklahoma, North Dakota, West Virginia and elsewhere. Looking at the license plates from Illinois, what we found were numerous suburban stickers. Within walking distance of McCormick Place is a major project with thousands of unemployed youngsters. None of who worked on that building. None of who were privy to employment there. That was the experience the last time around. Now I'm hoping that there is -- that you can give me some assurance that something different will happen this time. Given that previous experience, which I think you ought to know about, the red flag should be up as to what kinds of plans you have, what kind of projections you have, how it is possible for any of us to go back and say to that particular community that there will be some benefits derived from this construction for its continued existence to the communities immediately surrounding it.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

We -- we have been working with various groups representing the minority community and other community groups, on putting together a specific plan which we would then impose upon the winning developer, which would require, among other things, a process in order to meet the goals for MBE and WBE participation in the contracting part of the process, but would also impose specific goals with respect to minority participation in the actual work force in connection with the construction. It also includes provisions for preference to be given for Chicago residents in that process, and would actually establish specific procedures under which a referral process would be established when vacancies occur in -- in the construction process, so that variety of groups that are participating in -- there's an actual

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Task Force which has been put together. Those groups would be able to help in referring people, so that there can't be any claim that the contractors aren't meeting the goals because the -- the employees who would fall under the various categories were not available. That -- that plan, in fact, will probably be made public fairly soon. It's been in the process of being reviewed by the various groups that have been discussing it with us. So, you know, I don't know that we can ever provide one-hundred-percent certainty. But I think what we can do is -- is put, as a contractual matter, into the agreements with the developers that they will meet certain goals, and then also establish a process for monitoring that on an ongoing basis, so that we will help them and make sure that they meet the goals.

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

John, I'm not sure how this differs at all from all the assurances that we got before. I simply am not sure. Because I am not sure, I have a great deal of skepticism in accepting what you say. I don't doubt you. And, I don't doubt your intention. How do you get past the question of the availability of the labor pool, of the trading of the labor pool, and so forth? Have they given that some thought?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, what we have -- what we have done is -- is sit down with people who have been close to this process in connection with other major projects, and we've asked them. And I really don't know the specific history of the McCormick Place II. That -- that is a while back. I think there's been an evolution in thinking about this area, and also in -- in, possibly, in the people's ability to -- to work out procedures that, in fact, will accomplish the objectives. What we've asked them to tell us -- what's the best way do to it. And I think what we're talking about doing is doing it in as legally forceful a way as we can.

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But also beyond just putting it in an abstract way, establish specific procedures working with groups that have contact with the various categories of employees and -- and put those procedures into place and then have an ongoing monitoring process so that the -- the compliance, by the contractor, with the -- with the process is assured.

SENATOR NETSCH:

You -- you may proceed, Senator Newhouse.

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

Yes. Thank you. Madam Chair, I don't want to take up a great deal, but this is an extremely important subject matter. We have gone through it before. We have watched the charades take place, not questioning the intentions, but charades take place afterward. What I'm concerned about is not simply the minority community. What happened in that previous construction was, we shipped money out of this City and out of this State. So the State Street Merchants had no chance at it. The Bankers had no chance at it, and so forth, right straight down the line. John, you don't need to take the collar for that. That wasn't your doing. But you certainly need to be aware that it did take place, and understand that there is a possibility that same thing might take place there, no matter what assurances you get. I would ask that we talk - my Committee - so somehow there will be some constant monitoring by people who have a direct interest in what goes on. I would suggest that, and hope you can comply.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

I have no problem with that at all. I think we should discuss what procedure we should have to -- to engage in that process.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Have you finished, Senator Newhouse? Thank you. Senator DeAngelis.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

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Thank you, Madam President. Well. Who knows? My first question is - and either one of you might choose to answer this - are these projects umbilically attached, or can one be disengaged from the other in the following ways: Can they be disengaged financially? Can they be disengaged by leaving one out? Or can they be disengaged and leaving one for the future? And, if so, well, first of all, which one? It may be yes to all three of them. But go answer the first part. I have a second follow-up question then.

JIM REILLY:

Well, as to whether they can be ultimately - we're a creature of state government. And we'll do -- we'll do what you -- we'll do with what you give us. The argument I would make is that they shouldn't be. And let me explain that. They're -- the whole physical planning process ties them together. A convention that needs ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty thousand seats in the Dome also needs break-out space for committees and all kinds of other -- other break-out sessions. Those meeting rooms aren't in the Dome. They're - because there'd be no reason to build them there. They're in the rest of the -- rest of the complex. By the same token, a trade show that doesn't want a big meeting, other than maybe for a Grand Opening session or because the President or somebody is coming to address a group, nonetheless, once during its trade show, which will be in the other buildings, may need to get fifteen, twenty thousand people together. So if they do get separated, the whole complex is -- is lessened by the fact that they got separated. But ultimately, if -- if you tell us to separate them, then you tell us to separate them.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Well, except that we can't tell you to separate them, unless there is some cause or some logic or some financial bases for doing so. For instance, these numbers on McCormick Place here -

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are these predicated on the attachment, or are they predicated on McCormick Place alone?

JIM REILLY:

They're -- those numbers are predicated on McCormick Place alone, because all those numbers say is that if we didn't gain a single customer, didn't lose any, but didn't gain any, and they continue to grow at the rate they've been growing, the building would be filled up in -- in ten years. But when you -- when you get on into the projection, certainly, I think it was a feeling of the consultants that did the study, that -- that the -- even the trade show space would be more attractive because people could have general sessions in the -- in the Dome.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Well, then the downside risk of detachment, if these numbers are correct, would be about a hundred and ten million dollar revenue gain, minus whatever the debt service would be for that portion?

JIM REILLY:

I'm sorry. Where's the hundred and ten million coming from?

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

I'm trying to look here, but I was following -- when you said it would bring a hundred and ten million in revenue to the State.

JIM REILLY:

Tax revenues.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

That's what I'm talking about.

JIM REILLY:

Oh, okay.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

We're still going to pay for it, right? Or are you guys found somebody with some...(inaudible)...largesse?

JIM REILLY:

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No.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Okay. After that bill you passed yesterday, don't say anything. Is that correct?

JIM REILLY:

Of the hundred and -- hundred and ten million, about -- about a fifth to a fourth of that is -- is from the Dome, yes.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Now -- whoa, whoa. That's why I asked you that question. This breakout here, I thought was just for McCormick Place.

JIM REILLY:

Unfortunately, you say here -- what page are you on?

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

As they say in Italian, (Italian phrase).

JIM REILLY:

I'd say it back in Italian, but I don't speak Italian so good.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

New tax revenue. A hundred and one million. Okay. It's page

--

JIM REILLY:

That -- that's the total. That includes the Dome.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Okay, then -- all right.

JIM REILLY:

About twenty percent of that hundred and one million is the Dome.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

All right. Twenty percent of this, okay. And how much of the cost is the Dome?

JIM REILLY:

Until we get the bids in, we don't know. It'll -- it'll be somewhere in the neighborhood of the same percentage, I believe.

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But we don't -- we don't have the bids in yet.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Well, let's -- let's say it's the low number of two hundred and fifty million. Okay? And, after Chairing the McCormick Place investigation, I would tend to want to take the high number. But I'll give you, for the benefit of the doubt, the low number. Okay, it's two hundred and fifty million. What is the McCormick Place Expansion going to cost?

JIM REILLY:

Senator, as long as the bids are out, we're not -- we are not speculating on.....

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Ballpark. Ballpark.

JIM REILLY:

As soon as I give you a ball park number, that becomes the floor. The bids will be back a week from Monday. We can -- we can give you the exact numbers when they come back. But if -- but if I give you a ballpark now, every developer out there that's bidding will -- will instantly - assuming they might have bid less than that - you can be sure they won't after I give the number.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Senator DeAngelis, if I might -- excuse me. If I might interrupt just half a minute. Senator Hall, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR HALL:

Point of personal privilege.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Would you state your point, sir?

SENATOR HALL:

Thank you, Madam Chairman, President. We have in the gallery, to my right, a class from Saint Henry's School in Belleville and their teacher, Sharon Needham, their seventh and eighth grade and

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their chaperones are Carlyn Carter, Morton Colman and David Bowman. Would you please rise and be welcomed to Springfield by the Senate.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Would our guests in the gallery please rise and be acknowledged by the Senate.

SENATOR HALL:

Thank you.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, Senator Hall. Senator DeAngelis, you may proceed. While we have this immediate break, let me just tell you that on the list are Senator Tom Dunn, Senator Geo-Karis and then -- and Senator Severns, and then back to Senator Marovitz. Proceed.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

All right. What I'm asking is that, well, is -- don't give me the number, because we're going -- we're afraid the bids are going to be rigged. But is that McCormick Place Expansion going to cost more than five times what the Dome is going to cost?

JIM REILLY:

I don't think so. But the Dome will also have part of its debt service paid by the Bears. Or we won't be back asking you to build it. So -- so, if -- if you're talking about the public funding, I -- I think that'll probably...

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

No, I'm not. That's what I'm trying to determine is that twenty percent of the revenue is coming from the Dome, and yet McCormick Place doesn't cost five times more. So there's a disproportionate share of revenue going to come from McCormick versus the Dome.

JIM REILLY:

Well, why don't we wait two weeks and have this discussion? I think -- I don't think that'll turn out to be right, because I

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think a significant part of the stadium will be paid for by the Bears, not by the public. That -- that's the whole point of negotiating with the Bears to produce that kind of revenue.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Well, that -- that revenue number is not included in this number here?

JIM REILLY:

No. That -- the revenue number you have there is revenue to the State. I'm saying that part of the cost of the stadium will be borne by the Bears themselves. By revenue. By them giving us revenue to -- to -- to service part of the debt. So the public cost of the stadium may well be less -- less than twenty percent of the public cost of the whole project, because the stadium will be -- a significant chunk...

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Well, if that be the case, ...

JIM REILLY:

...will be privately financed.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Let me just...this will be my last question. Let's go back to the detachment theory, okay? If that be so, why not have two separate entities building two separate pieces of this project, so that maybe instead of, at this particular point - if the Pro-lifers don't mind - aborting McDome forever, maybe that could be part of the future package. And then the more eminent thing that we need is the convention space be done, one, but you have two separate funding sources. Since you're choosing to divide up this revenue stream so differently, why not have two different funding sources?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, I don't know about the funding sources. That's what we have to sit down and figure out once we have the packages in. It

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would be a mistake to have two different entities operate them, because that would defeat the purpose of having the -- the arena be part of the convention and assembly business. But -- but the funding source is a different question.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

So, it's possible to have two different funding sources?

JIM REILLY:

Yeah, sure.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Can I -- can I just make one other point? There -- there is a financing issue. The ability to use tax-exempt financing for the stadium is dependent, at this point at least - unless some change is made in the Federal Tax Law - on issuing bonds for that purpose by the end of 1990. That's because in general, Congress has said you can no longer use tax-exempt financing for stadiums, but there was an exemption provided, a Grandfather Provision, for both the Sox's Stadium and potentially a Bear's Stadium. And, as I say, unless that expires, after December 31, 1990, it will cost substantially more money if you ever want to go forward with the stadium.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Senator DeAngelis.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

That -- that's one of the elements of the doubts I had risked. But that's why I think it -- it - I'll wait the two weeks, obviously. But I think when the time comes, the analysis ought to be done in toto, separate from, and made with the option of doing just one. So that we can look at it. Because I really believe that this is a rather ambitious project. And I would not want to take the risk, if I were you, of losing the entire thing because you don't want to disengage part of it.

SENATOR NETSCH:

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Next questioner is Senator Tom Dunn.

SENATOR T. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. You alluded, earlier, Mr. Schmidt, to a benefit to the collar counties. I'd like to know what benefit stream to Will County you would be willing to commit to in the bill.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, the benefit to Will County, as to the other collar counties, comes from the fact that there's a lot of spending that is done by visitors to conventions, which ultimately finds its way into Will County. In fact, the Peat Marwick figures actually will allow - although I think they get relatively rough at that level - to break that down. And as I said, if you look at where that money flows, it flows first into Chicago, and then it flows outward, as the people who are the initial recipients turn around and spend it. So I think there is a -- a significant economic benefit to Will County from -- from this project. But it comes from the spending from visitors. It doesn't come from -- from any other source.

SENATOR T. DUNN:

Why -- why would they come to Will County when they're going to McCormick Place?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

It's not -- it's not that the visitors come to Will County. It's that the visitors spend their money in Chicago, when that, in turn, translates into hotels, for example, which turn around and buy equipment and services of various kind, and employees who work there who live in outlying areas, and they, in turn, spend their money. So it's possible through the models that -- that particularly the University of Illinois has developed, to trace where that money ultimately ends up. It isn't -- it isn't that the visitors themselves spend it in Will County. It's that they

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-- they spend it in ways which ultimately cause people in Chicago or Cook County to, in turn, buy goods and services from people in Will County.

SENATOR T. DUNN:

Do you know how many people work at McCormick Place from Will County now?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

No, I do not. I would think -

SENATOR T. DUNN:

It would probably be infinitesimal. I would like to know what's going to change that, if we build this.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

I don't think -- I don't think the benefit to Will County would come in any significant way from direct employment at McCormick Place.

SENATOR T. DUNN:

Then what would be the benefit?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

The benefit would be that -- that a lot of the spending which is done by visitors, in turn, causes businesses to -- to, in turn, spend money that ultimately gets spent in Will County. The...

SENATOR T. DUNN:

How is that money being spent now, as a result of McCormick Place? In Will County?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

That money is being spent now. Whatever you start with, the billion and a half dollars, that initially comes into Chicago because visitors who wouldn't otherwise be here spend money on -- on hotels and restaurants and cabs and whatever. All -- all of that has a second wave and a third wave, because the -- the hotel that is at full capacity because of conventions hires additional people. Those additional people, in turn, take their wages and

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they turn around and spend it. So what you have is a -- is a --
is a -- is a kind of a...

SENATOR T. DUNN:

How about a minimum -- how about a minimum guarantee, then, if
you believe that exists?

END OF TAPE

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JOHN SCHMIDT:

I -- I certainly believe it exists, and I think that -- that
-- that the numbers bear it out that it -- that it exists. The --
the convention business, in the aggregate, is almost certainly the
second largest business in the State of Illinois today, only after
agriculture. It is -- it's an enormous business, and it -- it
drives a large part of the economy of Northern Illinois. And I
think Will County is -- is a very direct beneficiary of that. But
it's...

SENATOR T. DUNN:

Well, I'd like to sit down with you and I'd like you to show
me those -- those monies that are flowing into my county that
reflect that.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

I'd -- I'd be glad to do it.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Senator Dunn, you finished? Thank you. Senator Geo-Karis.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Mr. Schmidt?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Yes.

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SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

I'm sorry, I was delayed on a telephone, so I don't know if my questions were answered or not. Your project entails McCormick Place and also the Dome, or what do they call it - a domed stadium?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Yes. The domed -- domed stadium would be -- would be part of an expanded McCormick Place.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Now, what do you anticipate the project, just for the McCormick Place Expansion, would cost?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, that was the issue Jim was talking about a minute ago. We have a process underway in which we have asked developers to bid for the right to build the complex on a fixed-price basis. So we want them to tell us what it's going to cost. And rather than come up with a figure ourselves, and prejudice that process, we're going to know in another week, when the bids come in, what it's gonna cost.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Now, at the present time, McCormick Place has about a one million square feet of space. Is that right?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

About a million-two of -- of what we would call really first-class space. The two...

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

A million two hundred thousand?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Right.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Can you just give me an estimate of how many blocks that would involve?

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JOHN SCHMIDT:

How many blocks that would involve?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Square blocks. Just about.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Maybe somebody else could -- if somebody's good at that kind of calculation could help me, I would -- it's -- it's -- how many acres, I -- nine?

SENATOR NETSCH:

No, no. We can't hear you.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

How many city blocks?

SENATOR NETSCH:

If you want to pass your answer on to someone else, we'll try to transmit it to Senator Geo-Karis.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

I'm sorry. What did he say?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

He said possibly nine city blocks. It's very, very large. But, I -- I --

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Nine city blocks. Well, the reason I'm asking you this, I -- I can envision a trade show. But I don't know how many people would be willing to walk nine city blocks. And you've got nine city blocks now, right?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, I don't know if nine city blocks is the correct...

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Well, approximately. I'm not trying to stretch -- I'm not trying to split...

JOHN SCHMIDT:

That's about right. Well, people do walk now, the length of

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the trade shows.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Now, has it ever been filled? Has McCormick Place ever been filled to capacity?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Oh, yes. The -- the very largest shows -- well, as I mentioned at the outset, both of those halls are operating above capacity, currently. The -- the capacity level, as the industry defines it, is around seventy percent, because you have to have time to take shows in and out. And they're both above that level. And the very large shows today fill that entire million two hundred thousand, plus. They -- they set up exhibits in hallways. They use Donnelly Hall, which has turned out, generally, to be unusable for exhibitions, but the very large shows will use it. They're up in the million -- million-six range, in terms of total usage.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

All right. If you have nine square blocks, let's say, to figure it to complete the million and -- to handle one million two hundred thousand square feet. Then you're asking for another million square feet, which will be approximately another seven square blocks. Right?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Yes.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

And I can see some justification - I'll be very frank with you - to extending McCormick Place, but I can't see any justification for the stadium. And I voted for the Sox Park, and I think I -- and I did it because I wanted to keep jobs here. And although I was a guest at Sox Park for one of my clients back home this last summer, I didn't find that park bad at all. I thought it was a darn nice park the way it was. So I can tell you right now, I'm

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not very favorably imposed - inclined, rather - to support the McDome at the taxpayer's expense.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, let me make two points. One in terms of sheer size. Although having a two million two hundred thousand square foot center may seem very large, it would be something like the ninth or tenth largest in the world. The large European convention centers, today -- Frankfort has five million square feet. Milan has somewhere like four million square feet. So there's -- there's no reason to believe that we're at some absolute limit, or that beyond a certain point the center becomes unworkable. On the Dome, I guess all I can say is that in our mind, the justification for building this dome has nothing at all to do with whatever justification you may have thought there was for providing public funding for the Sox Stadium. The reason for providing public funding for the Dome here is because it would allow us to attract the kind of large conventions and assemblies which bring tens of thousands of people into the city to spend money and provide all those other benefits that we were talking about earlier. There's just a large segment of the market that Chicago is -- is out of, at the moment. And as a result, there are large events which do not come to Chicago. So the -- so the -- the justification for the Domed Arena is no different than the justification for building the additional exposition space. If the Bears will play in the Domed Arena, and they will help us to pay for it, and if as a result we get something that would provide those public benefits for a lesser public cost than we otherwise would have, seems to me that's a very good deal for the State. And that's the argument for doing it. But it has nothing to do with the Sox Stadium.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Yeah, but, what I'm saying to you is that sometimes I think we get carried away. And what is the bottom line? What's it gonna

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cost the taxpayers? That's what we're concerned about. You have - but you told us you don't have any figures.

JOHN SCHMIDT:

We don't have those figures yet.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Well, it seems to me, if you're going to make a presentation - and all due respect to you, Mr. Schmidt - and you come to me for my vote and the rest of us here, and you don't have the bottom line of what approximately it's going to cost, I think you're way ahead of your story. And I can tell you right now, I'm not satisfied with it. Because the taxpayers are fed up. And if you want the McDome Stadium in there, let them pay for it. They're making the money. Let the Bears pay - the manager can figure out a way. But I don't know that we should tax our people for it. And that's the way I feel.

SENATOR NETSCH:

All right. You've got lots of chance to say that later, Senator Geo-Karis. Senator Severns.

SENATOR SEVERNS:

Okay. Thank you, Madam Chairman. When the Chicago Bears started out, they were the Decatur Staleys. If they were still the Decatur Staleys, my interest in this project, I'm sure, would be heightened. Because they are not, I would like to have greater elaboration on a point that Mr. Reilly made earlier. You alluded to the possibility that Downstate Illinois will benefit by this expansion. Have you been able to more specifically project what those economic development benefits will be for Downstate Illinois?

JIM REILLY:

Yes. And -- and we'll get you - the numbers. They're really based, as -- as John said, on the University of Illinois model. For example, just to take the most basic example. Chicago

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restaurants don't grow food. The companies that build the exhibits in McCormick Place don't manufacture hardware or cut lumber, or do other things like that. It's just the most basic example. But, yes, there are -- there are numbers in terms of the economic benefit. And -- and we'll get you those -- those numbers. I would really argue that the benefit is -- to downstate is -- is more direct in another sense, though. There are companies all over -- over the past five years, several thousand Illinois companies have exhibited at McCormick Place. And only about a fourth of those are Cook County companies. The others are spread out all over the State. And that's how they employ people in your towns. I mean, they -- they gotta sell their goods. And the trade show business is a basic way that they sell their goods. And having that in Chicago is -- is a big help to -- to downstate. But in the -- in terms of calculated direct economic impact, there are numbers in, and we'll get them to you.

SENATOR SEVERNS:

If you could be more specific with those figures, I would be interested. Thank you.

JIM REILLY:

Yes. Yes. I can be more specific with that. I can also be more specific with the companies in each of your districts that exhibited at McCormick.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you. Before I return to some of those who are repeaters, Senator Friedland. Senator Friedland.

SENATOR FRIEDLAND:

Thank you. I apologize if this question's been asked, but I had a quick sandwich. To either gentlemen: I've heard, from some of my constituents, nightmare stories of persons who are vendors and exhibitors there, who it takes hours on end to get their wares set up and to plug into various cords and get everything

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operating. There are some times, and oftentimes during these events and the exhibits that are conducted there. And I just would like to hear your comment about that, or what's being done in that area.

JIM REILLY:

Okay. I think -- I think there are two parts to the answer. McCormick Place, when it was built back in the late fifties, was so far ahead of its time, and just so much bigger than any other center in the country, that it really developed an attitude that it was doing a favor to a show to let it come there. And to some extent, maybe that was true back then. But long since, there are a lot of competitors and -- and -- and we're not competing. So, part of it is that - and this Peat Marwick recognizes, and John Schmidt, the Chairman, and I have recognized this - and we're doing some changes to make the place understand that it's in a service business. Second part of it is -- is -- is the union issue. Actually, I think you'll find it's not a timing problem. The unions -- the union workers at McCormick Place, everyone in the industry will agree, move shows in and out faster than any other place in the country. In fact, that's the only way we can operate at such a high level of -- of utilization. But there are some work rule problems, and there are some attitude problems. And I've talked to the union about that, and in fact -- unions about that, and in fact, we are now in a negotiating process over some of the work rules that -- that we hope to make some progress on. There has - there have been some problems. They think they've gotten better. They need to get a whole lot better than that.

SENATOR FRIEDLAND:

The chronic complaint was that the length of time it took to a -- a -- a person had wares on trucks to back in, or get in line, before their exhibit would be up, but...

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JIM REILLY:

Okay. Well, I'll -- I'll talk to you more, directly. In an overall sense, timing has not been a problem, but maybe there's some of that I ought to look to.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Now, before - we have, now, two Senate Members who have already asked questions who would like to appear -- or like to ask some additional ones. Before we do that, so that we make sure we get everything on the record, let me proceed this way. And to read off the other witnesses who are registered here, only one of whom, I believe, wishes to be heard. Don Johnson, Legislative Director, Illinois State AFL-CIO intended to be heard, but he is willing to submit a written statement, and would like read into the record, as would the McPier folks, the list of those who have submitted written statements, which should be on your desks. Frank Considine, Honorary Chair of American National Can Company; Rubin Hedlund, who was Chair of the Chicago Plan Commission; Tony Calanca, Vice President of Cahner's Exposition Group; Sister Sheila Lyne, President of Chicago's Near Southside Mercy Hospital; Richard Godfrey, Public Relations Manager for Bloomington-based Eureka Company; Carl Alessi, Legislative Director for the Chicago Federation of Labor; Marsha Hagney, Vice President of the Rockford Chamber of Commerce; Dan Rosenthal, owner of two Chicago eateries; Gerdardt Seibert, General Manager of the Chicago Hilton and Towers; and Michael Zaransky, President of Airways Rent-a-Car; Paul Keeshin, President of Keeshin Charter Service. All of those are people who have submitted written statements which should be part of your packet. And to Don Johnson, I say thank you for forgoing the opportunity to be heard orally. In addition, Charles Baldwin of Parkland College had intended to be a witness, but he is not able to arrive until one-thirty, at which point we will be doing something else. Gerald Roper, Chicago Convention and

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Tourism, Bureau President thereof, is here and would be available to answer questions. William Goss, who is Executive Director of Henry Booth House, had requested an opportunity to testify. He is not part of the McPier team. Is Mr. Goss still here? Did you wish to testify, sir? Or just submit a statement? Please, come forward. And while you're coming forward, I will read off one other name, Jack Lavin, Legislative Director, Hotel Employees and Restaurants International Union has submitted a written statement also. Yes, and Mr. Roper had submitted a written statement also. Mr. Goss. Please.

BILL GOSS:

Thank you, Madam President and Members of the Senate. My name is Bill Goss, Executive Director of Henry Booth House, which is a ninety-two-year-old social service agency on the near Southside of Chicago. We service to three thousand residents of low-income housing, CHA, that is located within a mile of the proposed expansion of McCormick Place. It is these residents' concern which I would like to bring before you today. Before I express those concerns, however, let me just say that we are not opposed to the expansion and to the revenue that it will bring to our great State, and the impact that that will have on the quality of life, in general, on the citizens. However, there are some concerns that there is a growing feeling in the community that we are so close, within a mile, and as a matter of fact, that the parking lot will be within two blocks of the residents of our community. We feel and we are concerned that we will not <sic> be excluded from the planning of the expansion for the State. To date, we have not really been involved in any kind of systematic planning. We have not been contacted. We have, by the graciousness of Sister Sheila Lynes of Mercy Hospital -- she has convened two meetings which the Pier Authority, we thank them for coming to that meeting, to share some information. We also was

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talked to by the transportation department the other night. But as I said, that we have been excluded from the planning. The authority has contacted twenty-one groups around the city about planning. Those groups are a - is a circle around our community and is as a circle of exclusion from our community. We would like to be involved in the -- our community would like to be involved in the planning. We would suggest to the Authority, that it's not unreasonable to include members from our community on the Pier Authority. I can suggest a couple leaders that would have the skills to be involved and to insure that our community would have a part and be partnership in this great expansion. We have in our community the oldest black church in the State of Illinois. A landmark church, at Quinn Chapel. We think -- I would suggest the Reverend Sanders could be a member of the Pier Authority. We have a unique situation in our community - one of the few in the nation that the CHA Housing Management and the citizens and residents of that development are in partnership that the residents will take over control of their own apartments. We have a president who is in charge of that development. She is capable. Also, we have Mrs. Randolph, who is in charge of the Central Advisory Committee of CHA, that represents a hundred and forty-five thousand citizens of -- of the area, would make a good input into the Pier Authority. The other concern that we have, and we are also...(inaudible)..., and we are elated that there will be fourteen thousand new jobs for the residents, potentially for the residents of the State and of the city. However, we would caution, as a Senator Newhouse cautioned, that those jobs will not be jobs imported from out of the state workers, because if you import workers from out of State, the result is that you export revenue out of the State. And that would be a crime. We would suggest to you that the people who are underclass citizens of that area, who are on the welfare rolls, who are undereducated, it is a

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beautiful opportunity. If we would just rearrange priorities to afford them the opportunity to get a fair share of those fourteen thousand jobs, then we will do more than bringing in a hundred million dollars of revenue. By creating new jobs, we will bring in additional revenue by simply removing people from the welfare rolls. From taking dollars away from prison institutions and from law enforcement. I learned in business school that it makes good economic sense to reduce expenditures and to increase revenue. And this formula would do this. If we simply provide some job training. Our community has the facilities to do that. In that community is Dunbar Vocational High School, one of the few public high schools in the city of Chicago with a good track record. It could train people for the jobs. Those jobs could be identified early on. A commitment could be made for training for those jobs. People who are uneducated, undereducated, in the community, could also receive GED training at Williams Elementary School. Also, we are concerned, too, about our beautiful lake front. I will remind you that Phase II of the expansion, promised there will be a land bridge built that would give access to the lake front. As you well know, the expansion has been completed, but no land bridge has been built. We will further suggest to you that an additional land bridge is needed to the south of McCormick Place. As you -- as you go north, there are many beach areas for the citizen to enjoy. But if you go south from McCormick Place, until you come to 57th Street, there's no beach front. So we would suggest to you that some...(inaudible)...we made that we could enjoy our lake front that we would not have to love it from afar. But we can love it close up. The other concern we have is one more and that concern is for guaranteed housing. As I stated early, the parking lot will be only two blocks from low-income public housing. There is growing, growing fear and concern among the residents of our community that as the Bears fans drive up and park in the parking

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lot, and having their tailgate parties, that they will be a little fearful of looking at the residents in low-income housing, and to begin to suggest, begin to phone, begin to write, that maybe those public housing residents should be removed. We love our homes there in the area. As I said before, HUD has granted us money. With the help of Senator Dixon to have one of the model programs, where the residents of that CHA -- housing projects -- Dearborn homes will eventually manage and own that property. They want some assurance that they can live the next ten, fifteen, twenty years in those housing projects. Thank you for your patience. I'll make this short, because I'm aware of your two o'clock deadline. Thank you, again.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, Mr. Goss. I might just mention, with respect to your first point, I think, there is now, a community advisory committee, and you might, before you leave, submit some of your suggestions to one of the persons who's here, such as Mr. Reilly, who is standing right in front of you right now. You've raised some very good points, and thank you very much for your testimony. Now, we can conclude with returning to two Members who have asked questions already. And I guess that I would admonish both to keep it as short as possible. We are pressing our time limit. Senator Marovitz.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. Just to make a brief -- I want to commend both Chairman Schmidt and Director Reilly for their openness in dealing with the legislators and making everything available to us. I really appreciate your help, and I think that when Chairman Schmidt put in sort of an ultimatum, I guess, to the Bears about the need to have a commitment from them, it certainly helps us out, and I think the dollars are there, clearly. One thing I would disagree with John, and I think the

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developers are planning. And I have some information that -- that two hundred and forty skyboxes is -- is in their plan, right now. And I think if we take a per-seat cost on the stadiums that have been built across the country in union cities - in union cities - the cost has been about three thousand dollars a seat, in union cities. Which would - if you add sixty - that's without a Dome - if you add about sixty thousand dollars for the Dome, it's inconceivable to me how the cost of this thing could come in for less than three hundred million dollars. I hope you're right, but I -- I kind of think I've seen some other things go on at McCormick Place long before the tenure of either one of you. It's inconceivable to me that it could come in for less than three hundred million dollars. Let me ask you a question. John, has it been proposed to the Bears to pay a percentage - a third or something - of the cost of construction of the Dome in addition to the rent? Have they been asked to pay anything regarding the construction of the project itself?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, the way -- the way we put it is that -- that we would -- we would want a stream of revenue, which we could use for financing purposes, which would in turn, in effect, represent a portion of the construction cost. That's -- that's really the way we -- we came up with the -- the eight million or ten million dollar figure, whichever you want to use. That probably represents somewhere around a third of the revenue stream that's needed to finance a two hundred and fifty to three hundred million dollar stadium. So, we -- we -- that's -- that's really -- that's the way we have structured this.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

So we're not talking about cost over and above that?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

No. No.

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SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. I understand. Okay. Now, John, if we figured in a thirty-million-dollar debt service -- this is for the Dome itself. Let's just take that figure. How much debt service do you project on McCormick III?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Well, you can't know how much debt service to project unless you know what the cost is, which gets us back to the -- the problem of not knowing that until the developers come in with their bids a week from now. So I -- I, you know, you could -- you could come up with rough figures, but for the reasons Jim mentioned, we really have been very reluctant to do it, because whatever -- whatever figure we use is going to become a floor for the developers in bidding.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

I understand. Is the revenue stream that you're going to be proposing sometime in June -- whatever the new taxes are, whatever revenue stream you propose -- is -- is that revenue stream going to be projected to pay for the cumulative debt service of -- of -- of McCormick III and the Dome, plus -- plus the Bears' lease, obviously?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

Yes. I mean, what we're going to be looking for is -- is a revenue stream of which the Bears' revenue would be one portion and the remainder would have to come from other sources. And in the aggregate, that would have to be sufficient to pay the debt service on the overall financing of the complex.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. Now, specifically -- the RFP's that you have structured transfer the development risk on the project from you, the owner, to the developer. And there's two or three, let's say, who are competing. To do that, the owner -- namely you guys -- needed --

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need to give up something. What's the cost of transferring the risk to the developer, and how did you guys analyze the cost? One of the concerns - one of the costs - is -- is the provision that any savings, under the guaranteed maximum price of the project, will be retained one hundred percent by the developer, so that the owner, or the taxpayers, receive no share of the project savings. Is that true, or -- ?

JOHN SCHMIDT:

No. No, that's not correct. The -- the -- the structure that has been utilized actually provides that a portion of any costs saving, even below the guaranteed maximum that the developers provide, is -- is -- goes to us. So it's shared. So -- so, clearly one thing you give up, if you insist upon a guaranteed maximum, is you can't have it totally both ways. You can't say to the developer, "You take all the risks that it's higher, but you don't get any benefit if it -- if it turns out to be lower." But in order to create a continuing incentive for him to keep it as low as possible, the documents are written so that if there is, ultimately, a saving below the guaranteed maximum, that's shared. I've forgotten the exact percentages. Jim, do you have any idea what the percentages on the sharing of the cost savings?

JIM REILLY:

That'd be -- that'd be part is -- a bid will come in, okay? And our cost, and our own consultant that will do the cost analysis will look at it and -- and we'll do value engineering on the -- on the bid. I actually don't remember -- what -- I think they get like a fourth, we get three-fourths. But I won't swear to that exact number, but we negotiate the lower cost.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. That's enough. Okay. All right. I think this is the last question. The two or three development teams have been given a relatively short time frame to design a very massive complicated

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project and submit a GMT based on the design. This means that whatever teams are competing will be adding a lot of contingencies in their proposals, in order to protect themselves. And that's - we've seen that in other things. It also means that if the project is built, the owner and the development team will be -- could be constantly engaged in a disagreement over the interpretation of bid documents and who's going to be responsible for change orders. How do you plan on protecting yourself and the taxpayers because of the short RFP time and the -- the necessary distance of a lot of contingencies?

JIM REILLY:

Well, we -- we went to great lengths to come up with very, very precise specifications of what it is that we are asking the developers to build. And, as you may know, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill acted as our consultant on that. They are barred, having played that role, from acting as a -- an architect, with respect to the project. But you're right - a key -- a key to this process is the precision of the specifications. Otherwise, you have the classic problem you have if you have an estimate on an addition to your house, that, you know, a week later he comes back and says, "I never knew you wanted walls," or something. So -- so we -- we've gone to great lengths to make those specifications very, very precise. That also tends to help the developers in -- in terms of the timing problem, because the more we give them to work with, the more precise we are, the easier it is for them to go through their process of coming up with a bid. As far as the time frame, I think the word we have gotten from the developers is that while it's a tight time frame, a couple of them said in a way they were grateful to us for giving them a tight time frame, because if we had said six months, they would have taken six months, but that they can do the job in the period that they've had. So I think -- inevitably, the teams are limited - just in

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the nature of this project and the time frame and everything else - to people who do have a lot of experience. We're not dealing with -- with any team, anyone of the three, that has not had major experience building large-scale projects of this kind. I think -- I think their experience, the - the professionalism of Skidmore and the other people who are involved in developing the specifications - are -- are really the key elements in coming up with something that we think is going to work.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Okay. You'll make all documents that have been agreed to between you and the Bears available to the Members of the Legislature before we have to vote?

JIM REILLY:

Yes.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you so much.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Finally. Senator Newhouse. Our last questioner.

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair. Jim, I wonder if you could get for me a profile on the staff and employees - part-time, full-time, racial designation and so forth? Sure appreciate that. You also ought to be aware that there is, in the making, a South Lakefront Development Planning Association. I would like, through that association, to be in touch with you on a continuous basis. If we can work that out, I'd appreciate that also.

JIM REILLY:

Fine. They'll -- they'll contact me to begin with? Or -- or did you want me to call someone?

SENATOR NEWHOUSE:

They'll contact you. Thank you. Thank you, Madam President.

SENATOR NETSCH:

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Yes. Thank you, Senator Newhouse. Senator Rock, that completes the list of witnesses. Since we didn't have a formal motion for a Committee of the Whole, I will simply announce that the Committee of the Whole now arises, and the gavel returns to the President of the Senate, reluctantly.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. The Senate will come to order. We will begin on Page 2 on the Calendar and move again through the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, with the avowed intent to conclude our business somewhere around two o'clock so that people can meet their travel and other commitments back in their district. Messages from the House.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

A Message from the House by Mr. O'Brien, Clerk.

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Joint Resolution 127.

And it is substantive.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Executive.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

A Message from the House by Mr. O'Brien, Clerk.

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Joint Resolution 128.

It is congratulatory. And I have a like message on House Joint Resolution 129.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

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Consent Calendar. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 1032 offered by Senator Dudycz.

Senate Resolution 1033 offered by Senator Dudycz.

Senate Resolution 1034 offered by Senator Demuzio.

Senate Resolution 1035 offered by Senator Newhouse and others.

Senate Resolution 1036, 1037 and 1038 offered by Senator Newhouse and others.

Senate Resolution 1039 offered by Senator Zito.

Senate Resolution 1040 and ¹⁰⁴¹1041, 1042 offered by Senator Zito.

Senate Resolution 1043 offered by Senator Newhouse and others.

Senate Resolution 1044 offered by Senator del Valle.

They're all congratulatory and death resolutions.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Consent Calendar. All right. We'll begin on the bottom of Page 2 on the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading. And the Chair would also like to announce that those bills that are on 3rd Reading at the close of business today will be subject to a proposed Agreed Bill List, which will be published and made available next Tuesday when we return, with the hope of again expediting our work. 1491. Senator Watson. 1508. Senator del Valle. There's a fiscal note on 1523. 1532. Senator Jones. 1556. Senator Maitland. 1558. Senator Demuzio. 1565. Senator Lechowicz. Read the bill, Madam Secretary. Middle of Page 3, on the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 1565.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1565.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

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SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Lechowicz offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Lechowicz, on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR LECHOWICZ:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Amendment No. 1 is the amendment that was discussed in the committee. It's an agreed amendment between all parties. The amendment would propose to codify the existing law as to relates to the incontestability and marketability of tax titles, while at the same time providing new and additional relief in situations where the issuance of a tax deed resulted from a clerical error as part of a county official's functions, with the proposed amendment required in order to remedy a problem disclosed in recent media accounts of homeowners who have lost title to their property as a result of mistakes occurring in the office of the county clerk. The amendment creates new ground for relief in these situations, while at the same time preserving the merchantability of the tax titles. The amendment also gives the court an option of granting relief for the indemnity fund in the same procedure which the action is brought to set aside a tax deed, and allows the court to award attorney's fees to compensate homeowners for the cost incurred in being in an action declaring taxes be void. It also increases the fund -- the cost from forty dollars to eighty dollars in Cook County alone, to provide enough money within the fund. I know of no opposition of the amendment, and I move for its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Lechowicz has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1565. Discussion? Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield for a

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question?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Sponsor indicates he will yield.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Senator, in regard to the merchantability of the title - Chicago Title and the attorneys guaranteeing the others satisfied with this amendment - that it's a workable process?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Lechowicz.

SENATOR LECHOWICZ:

Yes, they are.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Further discussion? If not, Senator Lechowicz has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1565. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1573. Senator Brookins. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1573.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Executive offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Brookins, on Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you, Mr. President. Committee Amendment No. 1 is the same that was introduced in committee. And with respect to the

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organization, it allows them to reduce from the fifteen hundred to the five hundred. And that's Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Brookins has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1573. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Committee Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Committee Amendment No. 2, Senator Brookins.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you, Mr. President. This amendment has been approved by the State's Comptroller's Office and by groups which have participated in the volunteer payroll deduction program. And the amendment would require that any group seeking to participate would have to certify to the State Comptroller that it has been in existence for at least two years prior to making application.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Brookins has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1573. Any discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1575. Senator Barkhausen. 1585. Senator Collins. There's been a request for a fiscal note. 1588.

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Senator Vadalabene. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1588.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Are there amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Vadalabene offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Vadalabene, on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR VADALABENE:

Yes. Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Amendment No. -- Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1588 is the concern of the Committee on Agriculture, that I committed myself that I would bring it to their satisfaction. And what the amendment does is that the State of Illinois shall not use its power of eminent domain to acquire land, rights to property, or easements in furthering of the Alton Heritage Parkway Act. The State shall not adversely affect businesses along the Parkway or their successors, and shall not restrict ingress or egress from these businesses, and I move for its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Vadalabene's moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1588. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1617. Senator Jacobs. Top of Page 4. 1629.
Senator Fawell. 1641. Senator Karpel. 1644. Senator Tom Dunn.

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Senate Bill 1647. Senator Etheredge. Senate Bill 1649. Senator Jones. Read the -- 1649? Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please. 1-6-4-9. Top of Page 4, Ladies and Gentlemen.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1649.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1651. Senator Jones. 1653. Senator Dunn. 1701. Senator Rea, there's a request for a fiscal note. 1704. Senator Jacobs. 1709. Senator Topinka. 1710. Senator Macdonald. Aldo, I can't see Senator Macdonald. Hello! Anybody alive back there? 1710. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1710.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Macdonald offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Macdonald, on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR MACDONALD:

Thank you, Mr. President. Senate Bill 1710 was presented in committee for exactly what it was. And that was a shell bill which was waiting for the Northwest Municipal Conference and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District and other entities to join

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together for an amendment. That amendment has now come, and I will tell you what the amendment does. The amendment establishes a planning process. As you remember, in 1988 we authorized the establishment of a stormwater planning and management county -- or, program -- on a county level, and Cook County was exempted from this legislation. And at this point now, the Northwest Municipal Conference and the councils of government in the suburban Cook County area are desirous of building on past tradition of the county, and in conjunction with the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District, they want to implement a current stormwater management process. That's what this amendment does. And I -- I will be happy to answer any questions. It creates seven stormwater management planning councils. They are formed according to established watersheds of the Chicago Metropolitan area: the Upper Des Plaines River, the North Branch of the Chicago River, Lower Des Plaines Tributaries, Cal-Sag Channel, Little Calumet River, Poplar Creek, Upper Salt Creek. And the membership on these watershed councils shall consist of one representative from each of the municipalities within the watershed, and one representative from Cook County if unincorporated area is included in the stormwater, and one representative from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District. They are creating, by intergovernmental agreement, a countywide Stormwater Management Planning Committee with its membership consisting of the Chairman of each of the watershed management councils, and the Cook County Board President or his designee, and the Planning Commission's President or his designee. So basically there -- that -- that is essentially what this amendment does, which is to get these water reclamation district plans in order so that we can have a flood plan area -- plan in Cook County. So I move --

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Macdonald has moved the adoption of

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Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1710. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1713. Senator Rigney, there's been a request for a fiscal note. 1732. Senator Welch. Request for a fiscal note. 1736. Senator Holmberg. Top of Page 5. 1741. Senator Jones. All right. Top of Page 5, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 1741. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1741.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Insurance, Pensions and Licensed Activities offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones, on Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR JONES:

Yeah. Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Amendment No. 1 requires companies selling auto insurance to the -- disclose upon request the names and addresses of their authorized producers nearest to the residence of the person making the request. I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1741. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Committee Amendment No. 2.

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PRESIDENT ROCK:

Committee Amendment No. 2, Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

Yeah. Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 2 require that auto insurers provide potential applicants with an oral telephone estimate of premium charges. And I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1741. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Committee Amendment No. 3.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones, on Committee Amendment No. 3.

SENATOR JONES:

Yes. This -- Amendment No. 3 creates the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, and it creates the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund. This is an act that's patterned after the Michigan law to deal with the rising costs as relate to theft of automobiles in the State of Illinois, recommended by the State's Attorney's Office. And I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 1741. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

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Senator Jones offers Amendment No. 4.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones, on Amendment No. 4.

SENATOR JONES:

Yes. Thank you, Mr. President. This is a cleanup amendment. It includes insurance producers, as well as insurers, as a designated representative who must provide the oral estimate by telephone. I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1741. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Jones offers Amendment No. 5.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones, on Amendment No. 5.

SENATOR JONES:

Yes. Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 5 require insurance companies not -- insurance company not to charge a surcharge or refuse to cover an insured if that insured belong to a substandard company - so-called substandard company - and provide that that insurer must provide that loss information experienced over the previous three years. And I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 5 to Senate Bill 1741. Discussion? Senator Barkhausen, on Amendment No. 5.

SENATOR BARKHAUSEN:

If the sponsor will yield?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

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All right. Ladies and Gentlemen, we've only got about an hour and a half's worth of work, so if we can hold the rhetoric down, there'll be plenty of time at 4:00 o'clock to have all the meetings you want. Senator Barkhausen.

SENATOR BARKHAUSEN:

A question of the sponsor, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Sponsor indicates he will yield, Senator Barkhausen.

SENATOR BARKHAUSEN:

Senator Jones, inasmuch as we're now dealing with Floor Amendments that we haven't seen in committee, I just want to be clear as to what -- what this is. I understand this is a -- is this an agreed amendment?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

It's agreed to a certain extent. And that is that the -- the customer must provide that loss information. But we -- we didn't want the loss information to go for the -- the customer's entire life as a driver, so we put a limit on it of three years - three years of loss information to the potential insurer so that they would know that that person didn't have any substantial losses. That's the reason why that was put in.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Okay. Senator Jones moves the adoption of Amendment No. 5 to Senate Bill 1741. Further discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Senator Maitland. 1752. 1754. Senator

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Savickas. 1760. 1761. Senator Joyce. 1767. Senator Schaffer. 1768. Senator Joyce. 1776. Senator Joyce. 1778. Senator Raica. You turn please to Page 9. Page 9. The appropriations bills on 2nd Reading will -- will be dealt with the -- on Tuesday. Senators Carroll and Hall and the Minority Spokesman have indicated they will be ready on Tuesday. So we'll turn to Page 9. 1845. Senator Marovitz. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please. Middle of Page 9, on the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 1845. Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1845.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Marovitz offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Marovitz, on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you very much, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1845 is an agreed amendment between the unions, URMA and JEWEL, and provides that there will not be an affirmative defense if the agent or employee accepted written evidence knowing that written evidence of some -- someone's age to be false or fraudulent. And I would ask for the adoption of Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Marovitz has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1845. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

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SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1856. Senator Watson. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1856.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1861. Senator Raica. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please. 1-8-6-1.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1861.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Raica offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Raica, on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR RAICA:

Thank you, Mr. President, and as you know, this is the one I spoke to you about. I spoke to and got permission of Senator Jones. Amendment No. 1 guts the bill. It becomes a vehicle. The paramedics and physicians are still talking. We want to keep it that way. We're going to move it to the House. If there's no

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agreement, we're going to have it Tabled there.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Raica moves the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1861. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Senator Topinka. 1862. Bottom of Page 9. Okay. Top of Page 10. Senator Dunn. Ralph Dunn. 1864. 1867. Senator Mahar. 1870. Senator DeAngelis. 1-8-7-0. Top of Page 10. Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1870.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Energy and Environment offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator DeAngelis, on Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Oh. Committee Amendment No. 1 was just a technical change, and I'd like to Table that amendment.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator DeAngelis has moved to Table Committee Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1870. Discussion? If not, all in favor of the Motion to Table, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The motion carries. Amendment No. 1 is Tabled. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

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Are there amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator DeAngelis offers Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator DeAngelis, on Amendment No. 2.

SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1870 creates the chemical substance storage fee. The fee would generate roughly a revenue of twenty-four million dollars per year, which would be used to clean up the most badly needed cleanup sites in the State of Illinois. This fee would be imposed upon those facilities which store hazardous chemicals, and it would do it on an annualized basis of three-eighths of a cent per pound. There would be a maximum fee of fifty thousand dollars for any one person -- or one industry -- or one company, I should say, and a five-hundred-dollar minimum fee for any establishment that stores these hazardous chemicals. I would be more than happy to answer any questions.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator DeAngelis has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1870. Discussion? Senator Welch.

SENATOR WELCH:

Thank you, Mr. President. I would just like to rise in support of the amendment. This is a proposal somewhat toned down from the Governor's original environmental challenge; however, it does contain some of the better proposals in that program. And I think that we should support it.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator DeAngelis has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1870. Further discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

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SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 1877. Senator Joyce. 1881. Senator Smith.
Read the bill, Madam Secretary, please. 1-8-8-1. Top of Page 10.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1881.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Public Health, Welfare
and Corrections offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Smith, on Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR SMITH:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate.
Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1881 merely retains the
original bill and requires the Department of Public Aid to select
a child support advisory committee to examine the State's child
support guidelines in relation to the Federal Family Support Act
of 1988. It describes the composition of the committee and the
members' term of the office. I move the adoption --

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Smith moves the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1
to Senate Bill 1881. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate
by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's
adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

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3rd Reading. Ralph Dunn. 1897. 1905. Senator Macdonald.
Read the bill, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1905.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Top of Page 11. 1949. Senator Jones. Jones
week. This is the Jones Agenda Day. Read the bill, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1949.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Insurance, Pensions and
Licensed Activities offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jones, on Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR JONES:

Yeah. Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the -- of the
Senate. Senate Bill 1945 <sic> (1949) amends the -- the Cemetery
Care Act. And Amendment No. 1 is essentially the bill. It raises
the minimum trust fund requirement and addresses other situations
in which the cemeteries must now be required to make contributions
to the care of the trust funds. This amendment was worked out
between the Illinois Cemetery Association and the Comptroller's
Office. And I move its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Discussion? If not, Senator Jones has moved the adoption of
Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? Senator

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Brookins.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Senator Jones, would you classify that you're moving the trust fund? Are you lowering the trust fund? Raising the trust fund? And to what level?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

It does not have a stipulated level in the bill. This is an amendment that was worked out with the Comptroller from the Illinois Cemetery Association. The -- I have -- I know you're concerned about this, because you're in this business as well, but your -- your industry also supports this.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator Jones has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment -- Committee Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further committee amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Donahue offers Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Donahue.

SENATOR DONAHUE:

Thank you, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1949 deals with not-for-profit private cemeteries in townships that have levied a tax for support of these. It's a situation that is happening in a number of areas around the State, and this amendment is addressing

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a problem that they have. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is there discussion? If not, Senator Donahue has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2. Those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 2's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 1951. Senator Jones. All right. Take your time. How about 1955? Okay. Senate Bill 1955, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1955.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 1957. Senator Thomas Dunn. 1960. Senator Collins. Senate Bills 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 1-9-6-0, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1960.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Philip offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

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Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. It does two things. It -- it puts a two-year sunset on the commission, and requires a reporting date. Move the adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Philip has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will -- Senator Collins. All right. If those -- those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 1977. Senator Barkhausen. 1985. Senator Holmberg. 86. Senator Brookins. Brookins. 1-9-8-6. 1-9-8-6. Page 11. 2000. Senator Welch. Welch. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2012. 2013. Senator Welch. Top of Page 12. 2-0-1-5. Senator Welch. 2-0-2-0. Senator Marovitz. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, top of Page 12, Senate Bill 2-0-2-0, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2020.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Judiciary offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Marovitz.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you very much, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Committee Amendment No. 1 was merely a clarifying amendment - made no substantive change, whatsoever. It put a couple of sections together, because separately they were -- they were inconsistent

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and unclear. And Committee Amendment No. 1 -- I would ask for adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Marovitz has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Committee Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further committee amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Marovitz offers Amendment -- pardon me, Senator Hawkinson offers Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Could you read me the LRB number and make sure I've got the -- because I think we filed two amendments.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Certainly. SRS86S2020mwbgam01.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Withdraw that one.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Senator Hawkinson seeks to withdraw the amendment. Is leave granted? Leave's granted. Amendment's withdrawn. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Senator Fawell.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Will -- will you please withdraw --

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

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Senator Fawell.

SENATOR FAWELL:

Will you please withdraw that amendment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Senator Fawell requests withdrawal. The amendment's been withdrawn. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Senators Hawkinson and Fawell.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Is this the one with the LRB that ends pam1/dwa?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Yes, it is.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

This amendment would delete the felony provisions in the original bill, and replace them with a Class C misdemeanor where there is no injury and a Class A misdemeanor where there is serious injury, and would also provide for civil damages when death or great bodily injury is caused by this action. And I would ask for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson's moved -- I'm sorry, Senator Hawkinson has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 2's adopted. Further amendments?

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No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2050. Senator Rock. 2052. Senator Daley.
2-0-5-4. Senator Hawkinson. Senate Bill 2-0-5-4, Madam
Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2054.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Hawkinson offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator -- Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. This is the amendment that I promised would be added in committee after discussions with the Department of Mental Health. This would limit the -- the bill, which has to deal with information to be provided to police departments when someone is -- is away from the facility unauthorized and a crime has been committed. This would limit the bill to forensic recipients, rather than all patients at the center. Forensic recipients are those who are there because of the -- their interaction with the criminal justice system. They're either those who've been found not guilty by reason of insanity or those who are being held because they're unfit to stand trial. And I would ask for the adoption of the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Senator Hawkinson's moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1. ...(machine cutoff)... Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay.

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The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2-0-5-8. Senator Maitland. 2-0-7-5. Senator Mahar. 7-6. 8-2. Senator Woodyard. 86 has a fiscal note filed. 2-0-8-7. 2-0-8-8. Watson. 2-0-9-7. Senator Macdonald. On the Order of -- Bills -- Senate Bills 2nd Reading, bottom of Page 12, is Senate Bill 2-0-9-7, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2-0-9-7.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Energy and Environment offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Macdonald.

SENATOR MACDONALD:

Thank you, Mr. President. I guess we're ready for Amendment No. 1 in the committee?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Yes. Committee -- Committee Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR MACDONALD:

Yeah. This bill deals with underground storage tanks for heating oil. And all this amendment does was merely to have taken out residences from requirement of registering. So I move for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Macdonald has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Committee Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further committee

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amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Committee Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Macdonald. Senator Macdonald, there are two committee amendments and a Floor amendment that have been filed to this bill.

SENATOR MACDONALD:

Well, where -- where the --

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Well, I -- my Calendar indicates two committee amendments and a Floor amendment. The Clerk indicates to me that there is not a Floor amendment filed, so perhaps my Calendar is in error. Is there -- Madam Clerk, is there a second committee amendment?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Yes. There is a second committee amendment.

SENATOR MACDONALD:

Can we take it out of the record for a minute?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Take it out of the record. All right. With leave of the Body, Senator Maitland indicated that I had passed over his bills and didn't call it. And I don't believe it. But with leave of the Body, we'll go back. Senate Bill 2-0-5-8, Madam Secretary. I'm sorry, 2-0-5-8.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2058.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Madam Secretary, could you get a copy of the transcript also? I want to make sure I -- Senator Maitland. Any Floor amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

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Senator Maitland offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Maitland.

SENATOR MAITLAND:

Thank you very much, Mr. President, as always, for your kindness. Committee -- Floor Amendment No. 1 simply clarifies. It's technical in nature. It clarifies that there will be an appropriation for each one of the two years. I move -- I move for the adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is there discussion? If not, Senator Maitland has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2-0-5-8. Those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2101. Senator Maitland. Bottom of page. Page 13. 2102. Senator Kustra. Madam Secretary, please, 2-0-1-2 <sic> (2102).

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2-1-0-2.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2112. Senator Hawkinson. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2112, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

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Senate Bill 2112.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Judiciary offers Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 1 provides -- and this bill is a bill regarding a uniform forfeiture procedure. Committee Amendment No. 1 provides for judicial review in the case of someone who has had property forfeited but was somehow not notified when the nonjudicial proceeding took place, and this would give them a hundred and twenty days from the date of the order of forfeiture to come in and make a claim. I would ask for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Committee Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further committee amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Committee Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Committee Amendment No. 2 says that nothing in the Forfeiture Act shall apply to reasonable attorney's fees. And I would ask for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 2.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson has moved the adoption of Amendment -- Committee Amendment No. 2. Is there discussion? If not, those in

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favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Committee Amendment No. 2's adopted. Further committee amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Hawkinson offers Amendment No. 3.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Floor Amendment No. 3 is an LRB corrective number that corrects the misspelling of the word "occurred," and deletes the word "or." I would ask for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 3. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 3's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Senator Hawkinson.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Senate Amendment No. 4 is a -- an amendment which corrects language in the attorney's fees Amendment No. 2, which was requested by Senator Fawell and the Judiciary Committee which clarifies that any reasonable attorney's fees are exempted, regardless of when they were paid. I would ask for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is there discussion? If not, Senator Hawkinson has moved the

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adoption of Amendment No. 4. Those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 4 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2113. Senator Madigan. House <sic> Bills 2nd Reading, is House <sic> Bill 2113, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2113.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Madigan offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Madigan.

SENATOR MADIGAN:

Thank you, Mr. President. Floor Amendment No. 1 is just a technical rewrite of the bill that was drafted in error, and there is -- there is no change in the substantive language to it. And I would move for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Madigan has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House <sic> Bill 2113. Is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2114, Madam Secretary, Senate Bill.

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SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2114.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Davidson offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Davidson.

SENATOR DAVIDSON:

Amendment No. 1 does two things. One, it corrects a technical mistake by LRB. It changes the word "the by" to "by the," and secondly, it removes the words "and completed," in an agreement that was worked in committee hearing with all the players there. I move the adoption of Floor Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Davidson has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there -- is there discussion? If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 has been adopted. Madam Secretary, has the fiscal note been complied with? Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Senator Jacobs.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Jacobs. Senator Jacobs.

SENATOR JACOBS:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Amendment No. 2 strictly exempts downstate. The problem that was discussed in -- in -- in committee, as I understand it, was a problem that was developed in Chicago, partially because they were inadvertently exempted from the requirements of a background check

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a couple years ago. We have -- always had the background -- or have -- have been performing the background checks in downstate Illinois, and don't feel if -- if it isn't broke, don't fix it. So it -- it would include still the Chicago, where the problem exists, and exempt us downstate. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Is there discussion? Senator Davidson.

SENATOR DAVIDSON:

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I rise in opposition to this amendment, because doing testimony in committee and also in the hearings as they held through around the State, there is problems that exist in other parts of the State. Particularly mentioned was Lake County. This is an agreed-on bill that came out of the State's Attorney, Criminal Justice, Mayor of Chicago and the State Police, in trying to answer this problem. And if you exempt downstate, you'll have no way to get at a search on a background of an individual who applies other than by name search. Fingerprints - the only thing that's acceptable by the FBI to get into the master national files. And the reason we had this episode happen in Lake County was because the present law made a name search, and the name didn't - he'd never been arrested in Illinois, but by a anonymous phone call, the individual had served five years on conviction for sodomy in Minnesota and was teaching -- was a tenured teacher in an area of Lake County. And I don't know what school district, and don't want to know, as far as that goes. The only way they can really get a complete check so the person doesn't use a false name or false ID, et cetera, is by getting into the fingerprint file, and that's why this bill was drafted this way, so we can prevent any abuser or drug pusher being hired as a bus driver - be it by the school district and/or by a contract hauler. I resist this amendment.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator Holmberg.

SENATOR HOLMBERG:

Thank you, Mr. President. I was in committee when we debated this. And it is true - and I'm not so sure it would be made any better - there was only one incident, and that was in Lake County, outside of Cook County. And that could only be traced had there been a conviction. I've not heard from downstate, from my school district or any of the other school districts, that this is a necessity there. It seems to be a more common occurrence in Cook County. In fact, it's the only other place where it has happened. And I think that Senator Jacobs' amendment is a good one.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator -- Senator Marovitz.

SENATOR MAROVITZ:

Thank you very much, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Well, I rise in opposition to this amendment. It seems to me that we have to have tragedies before we begin to act. And all the law enforcement agencies in -- in our State have said that this is something that they need. What could be a greater priority than the protection of our kids? And the people that we charge the responsibility of those kids to, going to and from school -- we should know everything we can about those people. If you've got nothing to hide, you shouldn't -- you shouldn't be fearful of doing this. And if there is something to hide, we ought to find out about that. So let's not wait till there's a tragedy and just say, "Well, there's only one incidence here or one incidence there." Let's be proactive instead of reactive, and save perhaps the lives and the safety of our kids. And I think this amendment is -- is a mistake, although I respect its sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? If not, Senator Jacobs may close.

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SENATOR JACOBS:

Thank you. Here we go again. We want to take care of all the -- all the problems, because there's a problem created because the Chicago district was not doing the background checks before, so now they have to exert the pressure to go all the way to one extreme. We're saying in the downstate, most of the bus drivers that are hired in most of the schools are respected people of the community. They know that -- who they are. That may not be the case in Chicago. I just say, that if it isn't broke, don't fix it. If we have a problem, we'll address it. And -- and I just don't see where this poses a problem for downstate. It hasn't. And if it hasn't, why do we want to assume that it will? And I just ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Senator Davidson has requested a roll call. Senator Jacobs has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2114. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, Nay. The voting is open. 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? Last call. Take the record. On that question, the Ayes are 24, the Nays are 29, none voting Present. Amendment No. 2 fails. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2115. Senator Macdonald.

END OF TAPE

TAPE 3

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

2116. Senator Schaffer. 2127. Senator Raica. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2127, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2127.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Raica. No Floor amendments. 3rd Reading. 2130. Senator Karpel. Senate Bill 2130, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2130.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2144. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2144, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2144.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

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Senator Rock offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Rock.

SENATOR ROCK:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I'd like the Fairness Committee of Senators Keats and Brookins to be aware of this amendment. This is the basic fairness amendment, and I don't think there is any question - at least in my mind, certainly not in Senator Philip's mind - that both the 18th and the 19th Judicial Circuit have a workload that would require - does require - more judicial help. And so Senate Bill 2144 would provide for additional judges in those two circuits, and that is - as I am sure everyone's aware - DuPage, Lake and McHenry Counties. Amendment No. 1 would divide, for the next election, the 18th Judicial Circuit into five units known as subcircuits. Rather than pull the transcript and listen again to the basic fairness speech as is was applicable to the County of Cook, it seems to me that all those arguments obtain, that if we are truly concerned about one-man-one-vote and minority representation and the rights of those of us in a minority political party in the County of DuPage to be adequately represented in this third and equally important branch of government, this is amendment -- this is an amendment that should be subscribed to by all concerned. It would divide essentially the 18th Circuit into five subcircuits, and the 19th Circuit should be divided also into five subcircuits for the purpose of electing these new judges. And I would urge adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2144.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Rock has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? Senator Keats. Your time is up. Senator Keats.

SENATOR KEATS:

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That's a heck of an amendment, Phil. Howard and I are going on board with you. Just let us control when it's called. Okay? No. Seriously, I really cannot tell you how much I appreciate you finally understanding the logic of our decision. There is one difference. There is no minority party in DuPage; you have to understand that. But seriously, let me explain what the problem with this was, because I think people have forgotten. Howard and I remember it well. There were four hundred judges in the State of Illinois, outside of Cook County, divided into twenty circuits. There were four hundred judges in Cook County, divided into one circuit. And so what you ended up with is, in reality, last time we were simply making Cook County a little bit like the little State of Illinois, right outside Cook County. And so, in the old days, when you had forty -- I mean, excuse me -- four hundred, with twenty, you in reality had a fairly good balance. Now in Cook we have four hundred judges divided into fifteen. Frankly, we should've divided Cook into twenty, but that was an unwieldy number, and frankly, we thought that might go too far. So really, that was our logic last time, and that was the fundamental fairness argument of the fact that we in Cook County felt that we'd like to be considered just like the rest of Illinois. Now Senator Rock's amendment goes six steps farther. Now I will tell you, this amendment's pretty sneaky, cause Senator Rock's trying to pull on Senator Schaffer. If you look at this, McHenry County's going to gain about thirty-five judges. Jack Schaffer's on board; we're trying to hold him down now. That's sneaky, President Rock, trying to fish out our Members. But seriously, that is the technical problem with the bill. We already have this in the State of Illinois. It was Cook County we were trying to bring in, and what you're now doing is making the State of Illinois again dramatically different than Cook County, which for those in Cook, we think's unfair. But Phil, thanks for coming

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over to our side, and Howard and I've got another amendment we'll show you later, that I know you will appreciate.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator Brookins.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you. Will the sponsor yield?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Sponsor indicates he will yield. Senator Brookins.

SENATOR BROOKINS:

This in no way will slow down the drawing of the maps or et cetera, on the original bill, will it?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Rock.

SENATOR ROCK:

No, it will not. It -- it effectively tracks the same language. It says the General Assembly shall create the subcircuits by law on or before July 1, 1991, using the population data as determined by the 1990 Federal census.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Brookins. No further discussion? Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

Well then, let me ask another question.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Sponsor indicates he will yield. Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

This is not an attempt to keep us from passing the map, by pulling in somewhat -- like -- against the map?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Rock.

SENATOR ROCK:

I'm not sure I understand the question. But if indeed I do understand it, the absolute unqualified no is the answer. This --

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this deals with the two circuits that are outside of the Circuit Court of Cook County, namely DuPage County and the circuit that's comprised of Lake and McHenry.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator -- Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank -- thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. And I certainly rise in opposition to Senator Rock's amendment. And for this simple reason. As you know, we're comparatively a small unit compared to Cook County. Cook County, if I remember, has five to six million people. DuPage County has in round figures, maybe between seven hundred thousand -- eight hundred thousand. And I am not sure how many judges are on the Cook County ballot at one time - I'm guessing in the area of twenty, thirty, forty or fifty. This next November we will have -- the total judges on our ballot next time -- will be two appellate court judges and two circuit judges. That will be it. Everybody knows who they are, where they come from, and quite frankly, Senator Rock, maybe twenty years from now, when were a population of four million or five million or whatever we might be, and we have a lot more judges, it might be necessary to break those districts down, like we have in Cook County. So once again, I think you are a little before your time. I understand what you are trying to do. Give us another twenty years - and I'm not going to be here, but I'm sure that we probably will have people from DuPage that would probably agree to split them up into districts.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Further discussion? Senator Rock may close.

SENATOR ROCK:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Senator Philip, the -- the difficulty with that argument is it

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doesn't really address the point of the exercise. Whether there is one person or five hundred thousand, the point is that we are constitutionally mandated to have one-man-one-vote, and we are also constitutionally mandated to provide adequate representation for minorities in this country, and in this State. And so if you've taken -- take the County of Cook and take its population as we have done already, by a majority vote of this Body, and subdivided it - prospectively at least - into fifteen districts, now just numerically, think what that means. You take the two million people in Cook County and divide them fifteen ways. And my math isn't very good, but those districts then are smaller than, I suggest, the County of DuPage in its entirety. And all I am saying by virtue of Amendment No. 1, is to take the County of DuPage and the ten resident judges from that County and divide it into five districts, so that those of us who represent a different political party and perhaps indeed even minorities themselves in Oak Brook or some other part of the County, will indeed have an opportunity to vote for and elect a representative of their choosing. I think this is, again, fundamental fairness. And the fact of the matter is, if it's good enough for the people of Cook County, it ought to be - and I suggest it is good - for the people of DuPage. And I would urge an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Rock has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, Nay. The voting is open. 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? Take the record. On that question, the Ayes are 27, the Nays are 26, 2 voting Present. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Senator Philip, for what purpose do you arise?

SENATOR PHILIP:

Verification of the affirmative votes.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

I thought we were going to go home early. All right. Senator Philip has asked for a verification of those who voted in the affirmative. Will all Members be in their seats. The Secretary will read the names of the Members who voted in the affirmative. Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

The following Members voted in the affirmative: Berman, Brookins, Carroll, Daley, D'Arco, Demuzio, Thomas Dunn, Hall, Holmberg, Jacobs, Jones, J.E. Joyce, J.J. Joyce, Kelly, Lechowicz, Luft, Marovitz, Netsch, Newhouse, O'Daniel, Rea, Severns, Smith, Vadalabene, Welch, Zito and Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Philip, do you question the presence of any Member, having voted in the affirmative? Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Jeremiah Joyce.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is Senator Jeremiah Joyce on the Floor? Senator Jeremiah Joyce on the Floor? Strike his name.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Senator Brookins.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is Senator Brookins on the Floor? Senator Brookins on the Floor? You know he just made a great speech, too. Senator Brookins. Strike his name.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Senator Carroll.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Carroll on the Floor? Senator Carroll on the Floor? Strike his name.

SENATOR PHILIP:

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Senator Jones.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator Jones on the Floor? Is Senator Jones on the Floor?
Emil Jones. Wherever you are. Strike his name. Senator Philip,
have you concluded? Okay. Madam Secretary. On that question,
there are 23 Ayes, 26 Nays, 2 voting Present. Amendment No. 1
fails. Further amendments? Senator Rock. Senator Rock.

SENATOR ROCK:

Thank you, Mr. President. On a point of personal privilege
and a much happier note, I'd like to introduce and have recognized
the seventh and eighth grade class from St. Edmund's School in Oak
Park, along with their teacher, Mary Dillon. They are in the
gallery behind us. Welcome, kids.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Will our guests in the gallery please rise? Welcome. 2145.
Senator Philip. Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2145,
Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2145.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. Let the record show that Senator Brookins has
returned to the Chamber. 2168. Senator Jones. 2171. Senator
Thomas Dunn. 2174. Jones. 2176. Senator Daley, for what
purpose do you arise?

SENATOR DALEY:

Mr. President, on Senate Bill 2114 an amendment to -- I am

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recorded as voting no, I would like the -- Aye. I -- I would like the record to be -- show that I -- would -- would've voted No.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. The record will so reflect. 2176. Senator Joyce. I'm sorry. Senator Brookins, for what purpose do you arise?

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you, Mr. President. I have permission from Senator Joyce that the bill be transferred from him to me as chief sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Well. You have to file with our Clerk, and he is not here, in order to do that. Why don't we just do it Monday?

SENATOR BROOKINS:

Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Okay. Page -- you sure you don't want that divided up into five or six different questions? Page 14. 2190. Senator Marovitz. On the Order of Senate Bills -- all right. 2195. Senator Netsch. Senate Bill 2195, Madam Secretary, at the top of Page 14.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2195.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2208. Senator Jones. 2209. Senator Netsch. Senate Bill 2209, Madam Secretary, please.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

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Senate Bill 2209.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senator Netsch offers Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Senator -- Senator Philip, did you wish recognition? I'm sorry. Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank you, Mr. President. I don't remember hearing you say you moved 2144 to 3rd Reading. I just want to make sure you did that.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. For the...

SENATOR PHILIP:

I just want to make sure...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Well. In -- in -- in -- did you want it moved to 3rd Reading? I'm sorry.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

I -- I...

SENATOR PHILIP:

One close call a day is enough.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Well -- I -- I...

SENATOR PHILIP:

And may I also say this, that I'd like to have the record show that Senator Cal Schuneman is still home convalescing from his

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operation.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

All right. Thank you. Well, I think -- inadvertently, I think Senator Rock had introduced a group from the gallery, and I may or may not have done that, but, if there is any doubt how -- Senate Bill 2144 is on the Order of 3rd Reading. Page 14. 2208. Jones. I'm sorry, we were on 2209. We had read the bill into the record. Senator Netsch is recognized on Amendment No. 1.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 1 was suggested to us by Senator Alexander, specifically on behalf of the Recorder of Cook County. It deals with the filing and registration of plats, and for clarification, the Recorder's Office asked that we provide that the notice of these recordings be sent not to the owner or owners, but to quote "Persons submitting the plat for recording or registration," and that that would more nearly accomplish the purpose. I would move the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2209.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Is there discussion? Senator Netsch has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2209. If not, those in favor will indicate by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 22 -- I'm sorry. 2222. Senator Welch. Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2222, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2222.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Any amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading. 2228 still has a fiscal note that's been -- not been complied with. 2231. Senator Welch. 2237. Savickas. 2253. Senator Welch. 2253. 2255 has a fiscal note. Senator Netsch. 2256. Senator Severns. At the bottom of Page 14. 2256. Top to Page 15. 2267. Senator Marovitz. 2274 still has a fiscal note that has not been complied. 2291. Senator Brookins. 2304. Senator Marovitz. 2306. Senator Carroll. All right. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2306, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 2306.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

Amendments from the Floor?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DEMUZIO)

3rd Reading.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Rea, for what purpose do you arise, sir?

SENATOR REA:

Thank you, Mr. President. On a point of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

State your point.

SENATOR REA:

In the President's Gallery we have seated the Junior High and

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High School of Thompsonville from my district, and I'd like to welcome them to Springfield. Will you please stand.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Will our guests please stand and be recognized. Welcome to Springfield. All right. Ladies and Gentlemen, in an attempt to afford Enrolling and Engrossing an opportunity to work over the weekend at a more leisurely pace, we have one, two, three, four, five, six Recalls. So if you will bear with us for a few more minutes, we can dispose of the Recalls. Afford the Members the opportunity to present their amendments, and if amended, then Enrolling and Engrossing can have the weekend to put them in the proper order. The list has been - or is currently being - distributed. It is Senators Mahar, Kustra, Rea, Philip and Alexander. We will again deal, obviously, with Recalls, probably on Tuesday and/or Wednesday, so -- and the Assistant Secretary has pointed out that the amendment on 2150 -- the amendment's sponsor should read Philip, Welch, as opposed to Philip - Weaver. Philip, Welch. All right. Senator Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you arise?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, there will be a Republican Caucus immediately after the Session this morning. I just repeat, Republican Caucus, so we expect all Republicans to be here.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Mahar, ready? All right. Ladies and Gentlemen, then with leave of the Body, we will move to the Order of Senate Bills 3rd Reading for the purpose of dealing with the Recalls. If you'd turn to Page 19 on the Calendar. Page 19. On the Order of Senate Bills 3rd Reading is Senate Bill 1730. Senator Mahar seeks leave of the Body to return that bill to the Order of 2nd Reading for purposes of an amendment. Is leave

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granted? Leave is granted. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 1730, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Senator Mahar.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Mahar, on Amendment No. 2.

SENATOR MAHAR:

Thank you, Mr. President. The amendments -- we were advised by Enrolling and Engrossing that Floor Amendment No. 1 that was put on the bill yesterday was technically flawed, so I would move to remove Floor Amendment No. 1 for yesterday, and replace an amendment that now is at the Secretary's desk.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Mahar, having voted on the prevailing side, is moving to reconsider the vote by which Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1730 was adopted, for the purpose of Tabling. All in favor of the Motion to Reconsider, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The vote is reconsidered. Senator Mahar now moves the -- moves to Table Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1730. All in favor of the Motion to Table, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. Amendment No. 1 is Tabled. Further amendments, Madam Secretary?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Senator Mahar.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Mahar, on Amendment No. 2.

SENATOR MAHAR:

Thank you, Mr. President and Members. This is the corrected version that has been provided to us by Enrolling and Engrossing. It is basically -- the content is basically -- is the same as the one that was put on the bill yesterday. I would move its adoption.

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PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Mahar has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1730. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Senator Kustra indicates he will wait until next week. 1838. Senator Rea. Bottom of Page 19. On the Order of Senate Bills 3rd Reading is Senate Bill 1838. Senator Rea seeks leave of the Body to return that bill to the Order of 2nd Reading for purposes of an amendment. Is leave granted? Leave is granted. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 1838, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Senators Rea and Woodyard.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Rea.

SENATOR REA:

Thank you, Mr. President. This amendment deals with the Wildlife Code, and it adds four additional deer hunting days to deal with the overpopulation of deer in this State. I would move for its adoption.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Rea's moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1838. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

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3rd Reading. 2143. Senator Philip. Top of Page 24. On the Order of Senate Bills 3rd Reading is Senate Bill 2143. Senator Philip seeks leave of the Body to return that bill to the Order of 2nd Reading for purposes of an amendment. Is leave granted? Leave is granted. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 2143, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Senator Philip.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. And we finally have come to an agreement with the Illinois EPA and -- excuse me, I have the wrong bill. All right. Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2143 -- as you probably aware, when the assessor goes up on an assessed valuation, he has to notify that homeowner that he's going to go up -- with his telephone number -- when he's going to do it, et cetera. They have a chance -- they have a thirty days to come in and complain about that, and believe me, they do. What we are doing with this amendment is providing the same thing for school districts. That when a school district is going to go up moneywise on your taxes, they have to notify you in writing 30 days ahead of time. You have a chance to come in and complain. Now we have excluded the City of Chicago. This would only deal with the school districts in suburban Cook and downstate. This was a recommendation from one of my assessors. One of the problems that we have is that people don't always know what's happening in regards to their school tax increases until they get the bill and after it's too late. All this does is give them notice in writing so they have a chance to come to that meeting and complain about the tax rate. I move the adoption of Amendment No. 1.

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PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Philip has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2143. Discussion? Senator Jacobs.

SENATOR JACOBS:

Thank you, Mr. President. Would the sponsor yield?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Sponsor indicates he will yield, Senator Jacobs.

SENATOR JACOBS:

Why did we exclude the City of Chicago? We just heard a big -- couple of big discussions here that Chicago, you know, what's good for them is good for the rest of the State, vice versa. So why are we excluding Chicago in this amendment?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

At the request from some of my friends from Chicago.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Jacobs.

SENATOR JACOBS:

That's fine.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Further discussion? Senator Hall.

SENATOR HALL:

Well, I would like to know that also. I mean, what is their objection to it? That's what I'd like to know. If it's good for downstate, it ought to be good for Chicago.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Further discussion? Senator Netsch.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Thank you, Mr. President. I think this bill is going to be held on 2nd Reading, in any event, Senator Philip, because I filed a request for a fiscal note. This is quite different from what

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you had in committee, and I think we do need an opportunity to look at it more carefully. This is now an amendment to Truth in Taxation, which, as I am looking quickly at the amendment, requires a first-class mailing to, I guess, every property tax payer, with certain information about school costs. But I -- in any event, may I suggest that it is going to have to be held on 2nd Reading, and that'll give us an opportunity to look at it more carefully.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Netsch, I -- I'd -- lest you work under that misapprehension - I've just underlined the word "misapprehension" - the bill will be, at the sponsor's request, if the amendment is adopted or if it is not adopted, moved back to the Order of 3rd Reading. Senator Netsch.

SENATOR NETSCH:

If I have filed a request for a fiscal note, doesn't that require that the bill be held on 2nd Reading until the fiscal note is filed?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Well, the requests have to be filed on the Order of 2nd Reading. This bill is on 3rd Reading. Its been called back for the purpose of an amendment.

SENATOR NETSCH:

Yeah. But don't I get a chance to file a request for a fiscal note when it is called back and amended? I think the Statutes so provide, Senator Rock.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Well, then I'm subject -- always subject to being corrected. My reading is otherwise. Discussion? Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Oh. No, I just -- I just wanted to ask the same question as Senator Netsch did with respect to the -- to the mailing. I

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mean, if this is going to be a first-class mailing to all of the taxpayers within a school district, do you have any idea how much that's going to cost and add to the school district's budget?

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

I -- I will be happy to hold this bill on 3rd Reading, till we get some kind of an idea from somebody that ought to know. And it would not go to every -- it would go to every home, or everybody that pays real estate tax. So it wouldn't be to every citizen in that district. I'll tell you, since we've just have had a tremendous problem -- I know you guys don't have the problem we have downstate. Because our assessed valuations have gone so high it's unbelievable. You may get your real estate bill and find out that your assessed value -- that you're up sixteen or eighteen percent and it's -- you know, it's seventy percent schools.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

That's right. And my suggestion is, if you took out the County of Cook, why don't you take out downstate and just make it applicable to your county, and, you know, I think we won't have any difficulty with it. 'Cause, you know, at your own admission, we don't have the problem downstate, and we don't want to go through the extra expense.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Philip has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2143. Is there further discussion? It's obvious a roll call has been requested. Those in favor of the amendment will vote Aye. Opposed will vote Nay. And the voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that

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question, there are 20 Ayes, 31 Nays, and the amendment fails.
Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. 2150. Senator Philip seeks leave -- on the Order of Senate Bills 3rd Reading is Senate Bill 2150. Senator Philip seeks leave of the Body to return that bill to the Order of 2nd Reading for purposes of an amendment. 2-1-5-0. Is leave granted? Leave is granted. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 2150, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Senators Philip and Welch.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank you, Mr. President. You know we have been trying to work out a reasonable amendment. I've been working with the EPA and Senator Welch. We finally have come up with something I think is reasonable. If you had a new car -- you bought a new car, you would not have to have that new car tested for three years. After that, you'd have to have it tested every two years, and then after that, you'd have to have it inspected yearly. And as you know, the newer cars have not been failing like 1.3 percent, the cars over seven years of age are always failing, so we ought to be doing those once a year. It also would include -- it would change the boundaries from -- include all of Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane and Will. I move the adoption of Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Philip has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2150. Is there discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it.

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The amendment's adopted. Further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Top of Page 26. Senator Alexander has Senate Bill 2307. On the Order of 3rd Reading, she seeks leave of this Body to return that bill to the Order of 2nd Reading, for purposes of an amendment. Is leave granted? Leave is granted. On the Order of Senate Bills 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 2307, Madam Secretary.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Senator Alexander.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Alexander.

SENATOR ALEXANDER:

Thank you, Mr. President. Amendment No. 1 is in response to concern of the members on the committee. And what it does -- it deletes that portion referring to closed of <sic> (clothed or) -- from the bill -- it no longer would be there if this amendment is adopted.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Alexander has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2307. Discussion? If not, all in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The amendment's adopted. Are there further amendments?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

3rd Reading. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 1045 offered by Senator Welch.

Senate Resolution 1046 offered by Senator Welch.

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They're both congratulatory.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. With leave of the Body, we'll add those to the Consent Calendar. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 1047 offered by Senator Brookins.
It is substantive.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Executive. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Joint Resolution 171 offered by Senator Demuzio.

(Secretary reads SJR 171)

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Thank you, Mr. President. Senate Joint Resolution 171 is the Adjournment Resolution. It calls for us to return Monday, on May -- Monday, May the 14th. No, it doesn't, either.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

Tuesday. The House is coming back Monday.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Tuesday, May the 15th, the hour of noon. And so we don't have to come back on Monday at four; we have to come here Tuesday at twelve. So I would move to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration and adoption of joint -- Senate Joint Resolution 171.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. Senator Demuzio has moved to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration and adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 171. When we conclude our business in about two minutes, we will not return until Tuesday, May 15th, at the hour of noon. All in favor of the Motion to Suspend, indicate by

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saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The rules are suspended. Senator Demuzio now moves the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 171. All in favor, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The resolution is adopted. Senator Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you again arise?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, this is to remind the Republican Members of this Senate that we are having a caucus, immediately after adjournment, in Senator Philip's room. Please come. And don't disappear.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

All right. I will remind them again. To remind our Democrats, we are not having a caucus. But I wish everybody has a great weekend. Madam Secretary, has -- Senator Brookins is back with us. Thank you very much. Madam Secretary, have any objections been filed to the Resolutions Consent Calendar?

SECRETARY HAWKER:

No objections have been filed.

PRESIDENT ROCK:

No objections having been filed to the Resolutions Consent Calendar, therefore Senator Vadalabene moves the adoption of the Resolutions Consent Calendar, copies of which have been distributed to all Members, and certain resolutions were added to with the consent of the Body. All in favor of the adoption of the Consent Calendar, indicate by saying Aye. All opposed. The Ayes have it. The resolutions are adopted. Is there any further business to come before the Senate? If not, Senator Vadalabene moves that the Senate stand adjourned until Tuesday, May 15, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Senate stands adjourned.

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