

STATE OF ILLINOIS
88TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REGULAR SESSION
SENATE TRANSCRIPT

82nd Legislative Day

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PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Now the regular Session of the 88th General Assembly will please come to order. Will the Members be at their desks. Will our guests in the -- in the gallery please rise for the invocation today by Reverend Schahczenski, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Lincoln, Illinois. Reverend.

REVEREND SCHAHCZENSKI:

(Prayer by Reverend Schahczenski)

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Reading of the Journal. Senator Butler.

SENATOR BUTLER:

Mr. President, I move that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, October 26th, in the year 1993, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Butler moves to postpone the reading and approval of the Journal, pending the arrival of the printed transcript. There being no objection, so ordered. We have some requests from WSIU-TV, WSSU-TV, wanting to -- to film our proceeding today. Is leave granted? Leave is granted. Committee Reports.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Karpziel, Chair of the Committee on Executive, reports Senate Resolutions numbered 536, 759, 792, 820 and 822 Be Adopted; Senate Joint Resolution 80 Be Adopted; House Joint Resolutions 3, 7, 27 and 63 Be Adopted; and Senate Resolution 671 and Senate Joint Resolution 89 Be Adopted, as Amended.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 874, offered by Senator Geo-Karis <sic> (Butler).

And Senate Resolution 875, offered by Senator Garcia.

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(Senate Resolution 876)

(Resolution within parentheses submitted in writing, but inadvertently not read into record)

They're both congratulatory, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Consent Calendar. Messages from the House.

SECRETARY HARRY:

A Message from the House by Mr. Rossi, 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 81.

Adopted by the House, October 23, 1993.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Consent Calendar. Chair will yield to Senator Donahue.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

On the Consent Calendar there are Resolutions 841 through 846, and the Chair recognizes Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Thank you, Madam President. Resolutions 841 through 846 are those resolutions that honor the respective agencies, why we are gathered here today. It's my understanding that 841 is for IEMA <sic>, and then the Guard, Corrections, IDOT, Conservation and Agriculture. I would have no -- I would move for the adoption of these resolutions at this time. But before I do that, let me also indicate to those who are assembled in this Chamber that the reason that there are some absences on this side of the aisle is because a number of our Members are at the funeral for Representative Zeke Giorgi in Rockford, and the plane is not -- not back. So with that explanation, I would move the adoption of Senate Resolutions 841 through 846.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Demuzio. Senator Demuzio moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of the immediate consideration and adoption of Senate Resolutions 841 through 846. Those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the rules are suspended, and the resolutions are adopted. We are all here today to honor the employees of six State agencies for the efforts during the great flood of 1993, and I would like to welcome each and every one of you for joining us in this very important celebration. In our modern age we are sometimes lulled into believing that technology can overcome any challenge. We were reminded last summer that this is really not true. As the rain clouds and the rivers showed us, there is still much that we cannot control. If you do not live in this region that was flooded, it is hard to fully grasp the scope of this disaster. The flood of 1993 affected seven states. It resulted in over ten billion dollars in property damage, including four hundred and twenty-five million dollars in damage to crops. Nearly forty thousand people were forced from their homes and, tragically, at least forty-five people lost their lives. I will add that none of those were in the State of Illinois. But even in the midst of this tragedy, we found much to be thankful for and to celebrate. We were reminded of the strength and the courage of the human spirit, and of the essential bonds of humanity that inspired people to reach out to one another in times of need. Carl Sandburg once wrote, and I quote, "Big rivers ought to have big men." And I will add "women" to that in this effect. One thing I saw last summer was that Illinois has a great many big men and women. Those of us who represent the areas affected by the flood of 1993 are pleased to be able to take this opportunity to honor the men and women of the National Guard, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Transportation, the Department of

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Agriculture, and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. If I could have John Plunk, Director of the Illinois Emergency Management. ...(machine cutoff)...every effort of this magnitude, there must be one entity which has the responsibility of coordinating and directing and organizing all various groups. Director Plunk and the entire sixty-five-member staff of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency had that responsibility. I believe John will be the first to admit that this Agency is one that hopes they never have to be used, but in the event it is necessary, they want them to be ready and prepared to respond. And respond they did. IEMA opened and operated the State of Illinois Emergency Operations Center that continuously fought the battle with Mother Nature from early April until mid-September with employees working sixteen to twenty hours per day to help provide the various State agencies and the local communities with the necessary equipment and support and guidance to ensure the safety of our citizens and the protection of our property. IEMA continues to provide that support in the recovery and cleanup to ensure that the needs of the people of the communities are being met. Accompanying Director Plunk today - and I would like you to stand; they will be in the back of the room - Steve Quigley, Dennis Miner, Jim Watts, Tom Zimmerman, and Nancy Kime. Thank you very much for everything that you did. On behalf of the Illinois Senate and the people of Illinois, we thank you for the many efforts that you made and the sacrifices on our behalf. And we hope, John, that you will express our appreciation to your entire staff. Thank you, Director John Plunk.

DIRECTOR PLUNK:

Thank you very much, Senator, Ladies and Gentlemen. I -- I'm indeed honored that -- that you would honor us in this manner. About the first full week of the flood, in early July, Governor Edgar called a Saturday meeting. It was kind of an unprecedented

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meeting, in -- in, at least, my experience with the Agency, in terms of disasters. And he called all of the agency and all of the Cabinet-level directors together for a briefing on the flood, and he told all of us that this was to be our number one priority in the State, until further notice. I think it was probably the emphasis that he put on it that allowed the entire State to mobilize so quickly and to devote all of our time and energy to it in such a focused manner, because what we didn't know that first week was that this was not going to be an easy disaster. And many times, in the twelve years that I've been in emergency management for the State of Illinois, I've made remarks that, indeed, I didn't think the State had ever had a disaster. Sure, certain towns had, certain districts and counties had, but nothing that ever really took the breath out of the entire State of Illinois. We can no longer say that. This was truly a disaster of unprecedented proportions, and I think it's extremely fitting that the -- I'm joined here today by some of my fellow directors, and by no means all of them, because virtually every agency had some help, but the -- the main burden of responding and recovery from this disaster are going to be represented by the -- the five directors that will be brought up here in just a few moments. And I'd certainly like to express my appreciation to them because this was not a one-man show, this was not a one-agency show; this took the cooperation of the entire State, the Senate, the Representatives and everybody, working together. And -- and on a personal note, I'd like to take an opportunity that -- that is a little overdue. I'd like to -- to thank Senator Donahue personally. There was a lot of support shown to us through every district up and down the river, but there was one particular bad day in July, in Adams County, that I'll never forget. She arrived at our communications forward command post about nine o'clock in the morning and asked if there was anything she could do, and she

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could not have arrived at a more opportune time. In looking back, I don't think that I personally could have survived that day, had it not been for -- for her help and guidance through about - what? - the next eight hours. So I want to thank her for that, and thank you all very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Have you ever wanted to be in a situation where you said, okay, guys, let's roll? I had about two hundred troops behind me, and I was showing 'em where they needed to be, and it was great. It was great. General Lynn. While the Emergency Management Association <sic> was the coordinating unit, the Illinois National Guard was the manpower and our lifeline. All in all, over the course of the flood, there were a total of nine thousand men and women, from all over Illinois, called to active duty to assist the local communities along the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers. The first units were alerted on July 3rd, and by July 20th over thirty-five hundred soldiers and airmen were on duty. Those men and women worked twelve to twenty hours per day in sweltering heat, filling sandbags, patrolling flooded towns and water-soaked levees, providing needed helicopter transport, performing dangerous search-and-rescue missions, controlling traffic, distributing food and water to workers and to victims and to much, much more. But with the main command post that was located in the Quincy Armory, I had the opportunity to see a side of the National Guard that most people didn't see, and if I may be so bold, really didn't think about, but they were a vital part of this entire operation. So much of the press was centered around the front lines, so to speak, but no one showed the effort that goes on behind the scenes to feed and to clothe these some four thousand troops, or the mechanics who made sure that the helicopters and the vehicles were in safe working order. How about the supply units that made sure that everyone had the necessary equipment and

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adequate housing facilities, whether it was in a gymnasium or a tent? Also, the amazing effort that went on to keep track of who was where at any given time. It was critical to know how many troops were in an area in case a levee broke and would need to be evacuated. All the troops, as well as the civilians, needed to be accounted for. General Lynn, this is one of those times that a "thank you" isn't enough, and the people along the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers will be forever grateful for your dedication and your leadership. With General Lynn today, we have -- representing the nine thousand men and women who were called to active duty, and if they too would like to stand, we have Lieutenant Ray -- Lieutenant Colonel Ray Perry, who served as a commander in the Winchester-Scott County area. And I've been to many celebrations for you, Lieutenant Colonel Perry, and they love you dearly over there. We have with us Lieutenant Vicky Nelson, who was with the medical corps. If you'll all just keep standing. I have an incident I have to express on behalf, over in Pike County, where the Guard was there at the right time, at the right place. And for one gentleman it was very lucky, because he had a heart attack. And if the Guardsmen had not been there, had the training, the man would not be alive today. And we owe a great deal of gratitude for that. There was another situation in Pittsfield where one of the Guardsmen had the opportunity to be at the swimming pool where a young boy had just hit his head in the swimming pool. They had moved him out. They really didn't seem to be very concerned about him, thought he was fine; but the Guardsman recognized the fact that the young man was going into shock, and I believe very strongly that the Guardsman saved that young boy's life, as well. So we have a great deal of gratitude for all of you, for many human life stories that happened over there. Also, we have Chief Warrant Officer Theodore Golab, Chief Warrant Officer William Sensenig, and Chief Warrant Officer Brian

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Vitale. And if you'll stand. These gentlemen were involved in the rescue when the Sny Levee broke, and without their quick response, I'm sure those gentlemen would have been in very difficult straits, as well. But I have to tell you one quick one on this one. They were on a bulldozer; the levee broke; they ran. The only place that they could go was one of the trees, and the helicopters could not get to the trees with their lifelines. They threw the gentleman a life vest, and he had the choice of staying in the tree and having problems - which I'll get to in a minute - or jumping into the water. Now if you think the water's like jumping into the pool, I assure you, the force of that water moved houses off of foundations. But he jumped in the water, because he was also sharing that tree with hundreds of snakes. Oh! I would have died. I would have jumped without the life vest, I tell you. But these three gentlemen were very much a part of that rescue operation, and I assure you, the men themselves are grateful, and so are the people. Also with us is Major Bob Arnett, Brigadier General Paul Gebhardt, and Lieutenant Colonel Sheedy, who was also in the area that represented the Randolph-to-Alexander County, and I'm sure the people down there appreciate all the efforts on your behalf. Again, General Lynn, on behalf of the people of Illinois and the Illinois Senate, we say "Thank you."

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYNN:

We had a lot of good people out there, and the State Legislature supported us extremely well. I know a lot of you got tired of the bosses calling, the wives calling, the individuals calling, saying they wanted to get back to work, but it's no different than Desert Storm or anything else. We go through that each time we do these things. But the fortunate thing about it is, I think we've been able to keep most of their jobs; we've been able to work that out. And you was involved in that, a lot of you personally, and we appreciate that a lot. But the -- the pilots

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that we were talking about back here a while ago, they also risked their lives to save the individual who was in the river, because they went beyond all safety limitations by putting the skids of the aircraft into the water to try to get the guy out. The guy weighed over two hundred and sixty pounds. The crew chief that pulled him out wound up in the hospital about three days himself because of the weight of the individual being wet. But the thing we are proud of, we came out of it with no deaths, no serious injuries. And I think we've left the State of Illinois with a good taste in their mouth for the Illinois National Guard, and I'm very proud of that. Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

The Chair recognizes Senator Dudycz.

SENATOR DUDYCYZ:

Thank you, Madam President. I would just like to add my accolations <sic> to my colleague on the Chicago Police Department, my fellow police detective who left the police department today to be with us, and he will be back in -- at the station this week. And would you please tell -- Chief Warrant Officer Golab, would you please tell the Commander that I will be in Springfield on Friday, and I won't be able to be at work?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Demuzio. Chair recognizes -- or, Senator Dudycz. The Chair recognizes Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

I don't look anything like Walter Dudycz.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

I know.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Thank you, Madam Chairperson. On behalf of this side of the aisle, I also want to express to General Lynn our personal thanks, in addition to Adams and -- and also to Pike. Those ravaged

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counties in our area of Calhoun and Jersey and Greene and right on down the river, down into Senator O'Daniel's area, we again appreciate your efforts, and we thank you for your helicopter. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Director Peters. Director Howard Peters -- or, Director Peters -- say it this way -- in all honesty, your Agency was the wild card in this entire effort. I bet that many people in this Chamber, but most importantly, the people across Illinois, would never have dreamed the impact that the Department of Corrections had on the flood of 1993. One of the first areas that the inmates were sent was Niota, Illinois, and for ten days, these inmates worked to fill and to lay sandbags in an effort to save the town of Niota. When it was apparent that the levee was going to be breached, the area was going to be evacuated, it was said that there were tears in many of the eyes of the inmates as they left. The people of Niota will never forget what they did on their behalf. Niota was the beginning, but it certainly was not the end. As the flood proceeded down the Mississippi and up the Illinois Rivers, the reputation of the inmates and the Department of Corrections simply grew, as did the floodwaters. Illinois Department of Corrections provided substantial assistance to the Counties of Adams, Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Jersey, Madison, Mason, Mercer, Morgan, Pike, Randolph and Scott. Also, in addition to fighting the floodwaters on the levees of the flooded communities, the Illinois Department of Corrections employees also made numerous sacrifices in their efforts to maintain the operations at the Menard and Pere Marquette correctional facilities, which were threatened by the flooded waters. The work camp program was established by the Department of the -- and the General Assembly a number of years ago, and more recently, we created the boot camps. And I honestly

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don't believe that we, again, visualized at that time the significance that these roles -- these programs would play. But the impact was great, and most important fact is that all the counties that I have mentioned earlier, the people know and are aware of these programs and what they are all about. We have two gentlemen that are here that are representing the work camp group, and unfortunately, the names are not on this. They're on the other thing and in my office. So I -- forgive me. Will you stand up, and could I ask you to -- Senator Watson, if your microphone could be put on and we would have you give -- your names and where you are from. Just speak into the microphone, please, sir. And my apologies.

MR. WIER:

My name is Ronald Wier, from Clayton Work Camp, in Mount Sterling.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank -- thank you, sir.

MR. GUNN:

My name is Derrick Gunn. I'm from Clayton Work Camp.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Derrick, thank you, and Ronald, we appreciate that. Also representing the Department, we have Warden O'Sullivan from the Western Illinois Correctional Facility; we have Superintendent Rausch, and representing -- from the management side, we have Superintendent McCorkle. Is that right? Am I -- in the right proper... Those are the notes that I had to put in late, so forgive me, guys. Yeah, I do. I have those names. Now, representing the boot campers - and they got known as the "boot campers" all across the rivers - we have Gregory Yance, who is from Chicago. And as you know, the boot camp program lasts about a hundred and twenty days, and Allen was discharged on July 14th. And when he went back to Peoria, he immediately secured a job, and

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then went back to the area across the river trying -- the levee, trying to save one of the Quincy bridges, and volunteered for a sandbagging operation. Also, we have -- shoot. Gregory Yance -- and Allen Church from Peoria. Allen was -- or, he -- Allen was the one who was discharged on July 14th. Now, Gregory's hundred and twenty days really weren't up until July 30th, but during the entire month of July, he worked from 8 a.m. to 11, 12 o'clock at night assisting in the flood effort. And to you two gentlemen, and to all four of you, and to all the young men that you represent, we have a heartfelt "thank you" for everything that we <sic> did. And we hope that it was an effort that will help you in your future. Thank you. Now, while we appreciate the tremendous effort this summer by the Department of Corrections, they are still helping the local communities with the clean-up process. Director Peters, this summer's effort had a very positive impact on the fight against Mother Nature. But more importantly - and I believe a very strong and vital significance to this summer - is that it had a positive impact on the image and what the Department of Corrections is all about. And to you, the Senate, and the people of Illinois, we say "Thank you."

DIRECTOR PETERS:

The Department of Corrections thanks Senator Donahue for facilitating and coordinating this recognition, and we thank all of the men and women of the Senate for recognizing us in this way. The Department of Corrections was privileged to be entrusted with some of the responsibility to help preserve and protect property and citizens along the Mississippi and Illinois River this summer, and we're privileged to be a part of the cleanup. It is indeed a unique opportunity for us to not only allow our employees, but inmates committed to the Department of Corrections, to give something back and to contribute. And it has been a good and positive experience for us. We are proud of how the staff have

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responded and how inmates have responded to this crisis on behalf of the citizens of Illinois. It makes me proud to be associated with the men and women of Corrections. It makes me proud to be associated with State government in general, and we thank you for the opportunity and this recognition. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Secretary Brown. Secretary Brown, if the Illinois Department of Corrections was the wild card, the Department of Transportation was our ace. Quite frankly, Kirk, I'm not -- really not sure where to start, and whether I can even begin to express all that IDOT did, or is doing. To start with, and I think to put the -- the flood in a perspective, the -- the flood of 1993 closed nearly three hundred miles of road, twelve bridges on the State highway system, all four ferries across the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and inundated over nine hundred miles of local roads and streets. Now, if you don't think we had problems, we had problems. And at one point, the bridges between St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa, were closed. There was a stretch of two hundred miles, and needless to say, we have many employees that work in Illinois that live in Iowa and Missouri, and we have many employees that live in Illinois and work across our borders. Getting access across that river was critical in that stretch of road, and the only hope, or the -- any chance we had was the bridge at Hamilton. And IDOT constructed a three-foot-high crushed-rock road on top of the approach to the Hamilton bridge. They got the bridge open, and they did it in a very record time. IDOT also provided crushed-rock approaches to two other very critical areas: a 2.4 mile stretch of Route 146 from Illinois 3 to the Cape Girardeau bridge, and thus preserving a very important access in Southern Illinois, and in Greene, Calhoun and Jersey Counties, they constructed another crushed-rock access road in the temporary landings to restore two very key ferry routes across the

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Illinois. In addition to these projects, the Department of Transportation employees hauled and stacked seven million sandbags. They hauled a hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred tons of rock, sixty-four thousand tons of sand and other materials; transported bottled water and other supplies. They assisted in evacuations of entire towns; they directed motorists to alternative routes and controlled the sightseer traffic - which, I might add, was not a very easy job - and provided air transportation support for the emergency medical evacuations and flight missions for the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. And these, folks, are just to name a few. As with the Department of Correction, IDOT's efforts are still ongoing, and they are very much involved with the clean-up effort in regard to hauling away debris and working on repair of our roads and bridges. Needless to say, as winter approaches and we get into a freeze-thaw cycle, we have no way of predicting the problems that we have ahead. Accompanying Secretary Brown today, we have Roger Wright from District 6, Dale Klor from District 8 - these are the district engineers - Karl Bartelsmeyer from District 9, Ralph Kaesberg, Gene Koehler and Joseph Smith from the central office area. And also with us today is Robert Scott. And Robert is over here, and he was a State Department employee -- Department of Transportation employee who happened to be delivering sandbags across the river in Missouri. I know I'm not supposed to say that, but we did say in Approp yesterday that you did what you had to do for the importance. And that importance was the Quincy bridge and the opening and the keeping open of that Quincy bridge. But Robert Scott has been commended for saving the life of a young lady. He pulled her out of the water. He didn't stop to think first. He happened to be at the right place at the right time, and the water came up so fast that the lady most certainly would have been washed away and not been able to -- to get a hold of anything.

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And Robert saved her life, and we thank you for that, Robert, very much. Also here today from the Department - and I didn't forget you, Don, you're back there - Don Vonnahme, with the Division of Water Resources. And I did kind of save him a little bit to last just for the reason that his area -- his agency or division is so much involved right now with the works on the levee and the waterways across Illinois, and very much a part of the programs from FEMA in regard to buy-outs and helping our local communities. And we welcome you today. Kirk, your Department's... Kirk, your Department's efforts were unmatched. And I hope that the Members of the General Assembly that are here listening realize the magnitude of the problems that they faced this summer, but that many of the problems may still be ahead. And with that, I'll give you Secretary Brown.

SECRETARY BROWN:

Thank you, Senator Donahue. All of the employees of Illinois DOT truly appreciate this honoring of our Department and thanking us. Our employees did work very hard, and we certainly appreciate the fact that you have acknowledged that and appreciate that. Senator Donahue is absolutely right, though, when she talks about problems ahead. We're very concerned about that. We've got exceptionally high soil moisture in Illinois. The runoff from the rains this next spring could be very large, and we're concerned about that. We'll be as ready as we can, though, next spring. On behalf of all of us at IDOT, we were pleased to be involved in what we did, although there were a lot of -- a lot of challenges. I think our district engineers did an exceptional job in keeping roads open. We did things that we'd never done before. Don Vonnahme did -- with Water Resources, did an exceptional job in manning a war room that -- when we had a levee break, that's who people called to say, "Who should we evacuate? Where is the water going to come up?" And Don did a good job. But I think the --

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the best thing that was most gratifying for all of us was the ability of all of the State departments to work together as a team. And, John Plunk, you deserve a great deal of credit for that. Clearly the Governor gave us the impetus, but, John, you were the guy on the scene. And we certainly enjoyed working with IEMA. They gave us our marching orders, and we went out and marched. We worked with a lot of other departments - the ones that were here - but I want to give some special credit to the Department of Central Management Services. They were our traveling mechanics. It takes a lot of people to keep those big orange trucks rolling day and night, which we did, and I really want to extend some thanks to Director Schnorf and all of the mechanics that worked with us as well. Thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Director Manning. Whoop! Sorry. ...(machine cutoff)...response of the Department of Conservation is also to be commended. On July 12th, Director Manning established a Department of Conservation Operations Center. It was open seven days per week throughout the flood to serve as a message center and to coordinate the Department's flood support operations, including, with the Department of Illinois Emergency Management Agency, the deployment of the Department's resources, such as personnel and equipment. They identified and logged many of the resources which had been deployed and were developing personnel replacement plans, as well. The Illinois Department of Conservation provided an average of a hundred employees per day to assist in the flood-relief efforts along the Mississippi, performing such necessary and dangerous tasks as rescuing stranded people, domestic animals, which was important, wildlife, and distributing food, water, clothing and other life-sustaining needs. They evacuated residents from areas that were threatened from flooding, they also were filling, hauling and placing

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sandbags along the levees. Besides helping others, some of the Department's own facilities were affected by the flooding and the continuous rainstorms. The Conservation police officers also assisted in efforts by providing on-site security, security patrols. They manned checkpoints, and they worked with State, county, federal and local agencies, as well as the National Guard, in providing law enforcement activities. The Illinois Department of Conservation's employees assisted in several areas. Again, Alexander, Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island Counties, but they also helped in the communities of Alton, Eldred, Grafton, Hardin, Niota, Nutwood, Olive Branch and Pontoosuc. With Director Manning today we have John Comerio, Bruce Clay, and Tom Wakolbinger. Would you please stand and be recognized? They're over here. Thank you. Again, we'd like to say thank you on behalf of the people of Illinois, and say to you, Director Manning, a job well done.

DIRECTOR MANNING:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, I'm humbled by this opportunity to speak to you today. I am also humbled by the leadership that was provided to me by Governor Edgar, by Director Plunk, working with General Lynn, working with my other sister agencies, such as Agriculture and Transportation, in this effort. Corrections, you were wonderful. I received reports from the people that were manning our boats, which ranged from law enforcement, which falls under Mr. Wakolbinger's purview and Mr. Closson's, to our people on lands and wildlife, saying that they were the best workers they'd ever had. So my appreciation to all of the sister agencies, all the support that we had from the Governor and his staff, and to you, Members of the Senate, and to the other Members of the General Assembly in the other Chamber. Thank you all very much for this level of recognition.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

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Our last agency, and certainly not the least, Department of Agriculture, Director Doyle. Becky, we also appreciate the effort put forth by your Department. And I can see maybe a few raised eyebrows out there in the Chamber. Well, again, let me put this in perspective. The flood damaged eight hundred and seventy-two acres of cropland, totaling nearly four hundred and twenty-five million in damage to crops, with an additional hundred and ten million damage to the buildings, and seventy-five million in damage to the conservation practices and our levees. One of the first responses by the Department was to establish an Ag hot line, receiving both calls from people who needed help, as well as those that were wishing to give help. The Department also established a farm-help trust fund, and it was a direct response from those wanting to give direct cash assistance to the ag community. In addition to -- the Department of Agriculture assisted in flood-relief efforts in numerous other ways, including enhancing inspection and testing of flood-endangered livestock for transportation, sale or slaughter; offering temporary on-ground storage permits to expand the capacity of area grain warehouses; inspecting damage to grain elevators; collecting pesticides defected by the flood and working in conjunction with the manufacturers and the Illinois Department of Environmental Protection on the disposal of these pesticides; insuring that the slaughter in the plants in the flood-threatened areas maintained proper sanitation; developing flood-related displays and informal handouts for the State Fair; and helping to insure that animals in the floodplain were treated humanely. And they worked with the Soil and Water Conservation staff and the United States Department of Agriculture Conservation Districts to assess the flood damages and to begin to plan our corrective measures. Representing the Department today are Warren Goach, Janet Miller, David -- Dale <sic> Wavering, Steven Chard, Patrick Hogan and Chet Boruff.

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Thank you, Gentlemen and Ladies, for everything that you did. Director Doyle, on behalf of the people of Illinois and the Illinois Senate, we say "Thank you."

DIRECTOR DOYLE:

I was really a little concerned after the reference to the wild card and the ace, that maybe Laura would refer to us as the joker in the deck. But we really -- when put in perspective, the amount of acreage was four percent of America's farmland -- or of Illinois' farmland, I'm sorry. But -- and it sounds insignificant, but for the people who were involved, the people who lost not only their means of making a living, their business, but also their homes, their heritage, their history, on that ground, and a lot of the agribusinesses in the area too, what we did did grow in significance. We became kind of what I refer to as the Aunt Polly of the flood. We had the farm help hot line, where especially Janet and Dave Wavering spent countless hours just on the phone with people, symbolically holding their hand and putting an arm around their shoulders as -- as we walked them through this tragedy that they were going through. We were kind of the ears and the mouth of the people in the flooded areas who didn't know who to call, where to turn, but they had our 800 number and they knew we would understand about agriculture, so they called us. And we -- we were also the repository for people who wanted to help those farmers but didn't know who to call and knew that we would understand. And then our activities have extended to the point -- Chet Boruff, my deputy director, has been very involved in the recovery efforts, because as -- as several people have said, "This isn't over yet", and we're looking at -- most of these people in the flooded areas not only having lost their livelihood this year, but probably won't be able to plant a crop again next spring. So we're trying to help them find solutions to that. Essentially we did what Laura Donahue did and

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what Art Tenhouse did, maybe not always with the vengeance and the passion that they did, but we tried to achieve that, because we were out there trying to solve problems for people. This tragedy, more than any other natural disaster, affected a large amount of -- of farm area, where fires and earthquakes and tornadoes don't usually affect this extent of farm ground. But we couldn't have done what we did without the other agencies who you've already seen represented here today. They didn't stand on ceremony. If -- if we found a problem that needed addressing, they didn't wait for me to call or the Governor to call. One of the people who worked with me could call Kirk Brown or John Plunk or whoever and get -- get it taken care of right that minute. And that was what was so key to this tragedy was -- nobody -- the barriers were pushed aside, there wasn't any ceremony, there wasn't any chain of command; we just all dropped everything and did what needed to be done. And that's when government's at its best. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

That's true, Becky. Thank you. Chair recognizes Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Well, thank you very much, Madam Chair. Let me also echo this side of the aisle's thanks to all of the agencies that were involved. I think yesterday I made some comments to Director Brown in the Appropriations Committee, and I think Director Doyle had indicated some of those remarks that I made yesterday, and that was that there were a lot of creative and innovative things that took place during this flood. And I see some folks shaking their heads over there, and you did do what was necessary with or without the authority, and you did it on behalf of the people of -- of not only of Illinois, but also of those individuals who had -- had a significant problem. I think that represents compassion and good judgment. I applaud all of the agencies for the

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exemplary way in which you conducted yourselves, and I know that the goals, the plans, the priorities, and certainly the objectives of the agencies and the missions that you are encharged with by this General Assembly, were certainly met during this -- during this tragedy. So we associate ourselves, Madam Chair, with your remarks today, and also would request that all Members be shown as cosponsors of the resolution and say, "Thank you very much for a job well done." We know there's going to be some problems in the appropriations process. We bipartisanly will try to work with you to effectuate those problems, and to say that your work's not over. We're still counting on you. Thanks very much for what you've done so far. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you. Thank you, Senator Demuzio. Senator Watson.

SENATOR WATSON:

Yes. Thank you, Madam President. I want to personally congratulate you and thank you, Laura, for making this possible, and certainly Senator -- President Pate Philip. To recognize -- it's important we recognize people that respond in a time of need. And I -- my district wasn't directly impacted, but certainly we -- we witnessed a great deal of what went on, either through the media or personally by the volunteerism that went -- went about throughout my area. And the people -- not only the State employees that we recognize here today, but the people of Illinois that responded to the tragedy was just overwhelming. And I certainly want to pass on my thanks. I know that many of the State employees that -- that went over and worked in the metro-east area or up further -- in your area, or Senator Demuzio's area, they went on their -- oftentimes stayed overnight and worked extra hours, and we even went back on weekends, not even on -- on State time, went back to volunteer. That kind of effort just can't go unnoticed, and I think that what you're doing

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here today, and what the Senate is doing in recognizing that type of effort is to be congratulated. And I want to thank the Directors and the people of Illinois and the State employees who have helped get -- get us through this tragedy. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Watson. Senator Sieben.

SENATOR SIEBEN:

Thank you, Madam President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I, too, want to join with my colleagues in thanking the various State agencies and Department heads and -- and volunteers who are being recognized here today. On behalf of the people of my district, the northwest corner of the State of Illinois, I guess that's where the disaster really started, in East Dubuque, the very northern part of the State of Illinois. And quite simply, when the Pecatonica could hold no more, when the Rock River could hold no more, when the Green River could hold no more, and our land had been flooded, we dumped the water into the Mississippi and sent it to Rock Island and to Davenport, to Keithsburg and to Quincy. We apologize for the problem that we sent to you. But it shows what people can do in this State when they work together and they come together to respond to a common need, and we appreciate that help that's been received in our area. And seven of the eight counties I represent, very quickly, in June, were designated federal disaster areas. The loss were devastating. Although we didn't get the national attention that Davenport or Quincy or St. Louis did, we still had a significant amount of loss. And I might indicate to you that the problem's not over. We're continuing to repair damage and put people back into homes and put people back in business and get farmers through a tough winter. So I commend you and thank you for your help and assistance. And I encourage you to -- to keep at it. Keep on keeping on, and won't be too much longer, and we'll have it all

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taken care of. Thank you, again, very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Sieben. Senator Hasara.

SENATOR HASARA:

Thank you, Madam President. I had the privilege of participating in sandbagging efforts in Cass County in my district. By the time the flood arrived at Cass County, we had learned a lot. Each of the departments being honored today were there and visibly making a difference, teaching and helping the local people coordinate efforts. I have never seen such a well-planned and well-coordinated effort in all of my life as I did in those days in Cass County. I would also like to add that in addition to the departments being recognized here today, every single department of State government did help in this flood effort, and so did thousands of employees in those departments. I also had the privilege of helping man the flood hot line that was centered in our Communications Building over on West Jefferson, and saw hundreds of State employees sign up on their own time to man that hot line. It was really an incredible experience, particularly because of the calls that came in from all over the country wanting to help out our flooding problems in Illinois. I have never been so proud to be from the Midwest as I was the day that I heard a national public radio report talking about how midwesterners - in mentioning, of course, those of us from Illinois - how we had participated in flood relief. This report commented that if -- if this had happened on one of the coasts, the report would be that the National Guard had come in to -- to take care of looting. And in Illinois, the National Guard had come in to help sandbag and help teach the local people how to manage their problems. There was no looting. There were no problems of those kind. And so I, indeed, just could not have been more proud when I heard that report about the difference

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between the Midwest and some other parts of our country, and how we happen to handle our problems. So I would say to all of you, while we're making the analogy of cards, that you're all the heart of this whole operation, and from the bottom of our hearts in the Senate - because every single one of our districts are affected; if you haven't figured that out yet, Senators, you will when you see the appropriation bill that will be coming - we thank you with all our hearts for all the heart that you've put into this effort. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Hasara. Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you, Madam President. Although my district doesn't stretch to the Mississippi, we were directly affected by the flood of '93. One weekend we got over ten inches of rain in a thirty-hour period. You couldn't get in or out of Warren County; many of the township roads were washed away. In Knox County, sadly to say, I think we suffered the only fatality of the flood of '93 when a road was washed away and took with it a car of a lady from Rio, Illinois, and she was drowned. But I think one thing that we have to recognize is not only the thousands of employees and inmates and others who worked, but these people who head up the departments that we've honored today personally put in thousands of hours and worked as hard as anybody else. I think when Kirk Brown came up in the immediate aftermath of -- of our tragedy in Knox and Warren Counties, I don't think he'd had sleep in a long time, and he'd been seeing those big orange trucks do the work. And we very much appreciated his efforts, personally, as well as the other directors, and their quick action and quick turnaround in getting the declarations of disaster, both at the State and the federal level, is something that we won't soon forget. And so from -- behalf of the people where the Spoon River

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and the Kickapoo Creek and all those smaller tributaries also had major flood problems, we also want to thank these people.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you, Senator Hawkinson. Anyone else like to -- to make a comment? Well then, as we salute these State agencies today, we also have to recognize - and has been said earlier - the tremendous contribution of the thousands and thousands of volunteers who shared themselves to fight the flood of 1993. After this immense effort, a public service announcement aired on WGEM Radio in Quincy, and it's a station that showed tremendous leadership and served as a constant source of information for everyone affected by the flood. And those people who wanted to help, I think it's an appropriate way to close our ceremony today. As I said, Carl Sandburg, a native of Western Illinois, and one of Illinois' poet laureates, once said, "Big rivers ought to have big men." We understand that great poet of the American Midwest and what he was trying to say. People who live with big rivers need big hopes and big dreams, determined men, courageous women, resolute husbands and wives, eager sons and daughters, caring neighbors and friends, and hearts bigger than boundaries. We salute those who built fortresses from sand, plastic and snow fence; those who fought heat, sun, rain and insects; those who manned telephones, command posts, cut string, scrubbed laundry, and drove trucks; those who baked brownies, fried chicken, made sandwiches, hauled water and ice; those who gave shots, socks, coolers, sunscreen, towels, pasture, storage, and baby-sitting; all those who gave up a piece of them -- in their lives with compassion, leadership and reassurance. You have been true to your heritage, steadfast, resilient and prayerful. Big rivers need big people. Thank you all. And to each of the Directors, thank you for everything, and to all your employees that you represent. God bless. Thank you all for joining us. And I'd

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like to invite you all to a very quick respect -- brief, as Pate says -- no -- reception in Pate's office - right behind -- in President Pate Philip's Office, right behind the Chambers here, for some cookies and punch and some coffee. So please join us, and thank you again for being here. The Chair yields to Senator Topinka.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR TOPINKA)

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Senator Demuzio -- Laura, I cede the Chair back to...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Thank you. Excuse me. Chair recognizes Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

I would like to inquire of the Senate President, Senator Philip, if we might have some idea as to what the schedule will be for the remaining part of the day.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Thank you, Madam President. We -- we -- I'm led to believe everybody's back from Zeke's funeral, and what we plan to do is go through the Calendar and try to get some work done this afternoon.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

I'm told by the staff that the planes aren't leaving Rockford until at least 2 o'clock. So, maybe I have the wrong information.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Garcia.

SENATOR GARCIA:

Thank you, Madam President. I rise for a point of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

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State your point.

SENATOR GARCIA:

Madam President and Members of the Senate, it is my pleasure this afternoon to recognize some friends and international visitors who are in the President's Gallery, who are joining us this afternoon, looking at our proceedings. They are here from Chile, South America. They are Victor and Alicia Ulloa, accompanied by Charles and Rosa Doty and Mario and Audrey Lopez. We welcome them, please.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Please rise and be recognized by the Senate. Welcome. Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Yeah. Let me suggest this. I guess we're going to do an ROT <sic> thing right now.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Yes, sir.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Well, why don't I suggest this, because we're going to have a reception in my office. Why don't we -- to make it convenient for everybody, why don't we just -- why don't we do the ROTC, and then stand in recess till, say for one hour, to - it's 1:30 now - 2:30, and come back after the reception at 2:30. Would that be acceptable on the other side?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

I -- I am -- I am told that the planes are not leaving till 2. Why don't we -- why don't we say come back at 3 o'clock. I don't know what -- what the flying time is from Rockford, but why don't we just make it till 3 o'clock and play it by ear?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

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Senator Philip.

SENATOR PHILIP:

Senator Demuzio, that certainly is -- request is in -- in order, and we will -- unless we hear differently, we will come back at 3 o'clock. If the plane is late or delayed, we may come back at 3:30. But let's plan on being back here - after we do the ROTC.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Yes, sir. At that point, the Senate yields to Senator Topinka.

SENATOR TOPINKA:

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, and if -- if there -- you know, some of the confusion of people coming and going at that wonderful program - and Senator Donahue, you did such a good job with honoring those that helped in the flood - if you could all kind of take your places, we do have with us today the -- the representatives of various public and private colleges and universities' ROTC: Army, Navy, Air Force, Corps of Cadets, and their commanding officers. This is our First Annual ROTC Day. We had ceremonies down in the Rotunda earlier. We are also honored by having Major General James M. "Mike" Lyle, who's the Commanding General of the U.S. Army ROTC come from Washington to be with us. And they would like to be presented to you, because it was your almost universal vote here which helped keep ROTC on Illinois campuses and their curriculum in order. So if I may, at this time, introduce them. It will be the commanding officer and the head of their corps of cadets from the various universities who are here represented. First off, from Chicago State University we have Major Lance Lashley and Cadet Battalion Commander Kenneth Wilson - and if you'll hold your applause till the end, because we're going to have them all lined up in front; from Eastern Illinois University, Major Robert Dinnen and Cadet Battalion

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Commander Lee Wolff; from Illinois State University, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Jackle and Cadet Battalion Commander Michael Flynn; from Northern Illinois University, Major Roger Seymore and Cadet Battalion Commander John Adkins; from Southern Illinois University, Captain Mitchell Malone and Cadet Battalion Commander John Schwartz; from the University of Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Lou Best and Cadet Battalion Commander Susan Stoltz; from the University of Illinois - Chicago, Major Michael Bonner and Cadet Battalion Commander Charles Chang; from Western Illinois University, Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Reinhart and Cadet Battalion Commander Patrick Schreiber; from Wheaton College, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel France and Cadet Battalion Commander Robert Krogulski. That represents our Army ROTC Contingent. From the Navy ROTC: from the University of Illinois, Captain Dennis Gladman and Midshipman Captain Jay King; from Northwestern University, Captain Timothy Myers, Senior of Illinois, and Midshipman from Northwestern, Captain Thorston Johnson; and also Midshipman Captain Donald Lawson from the Illinois Institute of Technology. That is our Navy ROTC contingent. From the Air Force: from the University of Illinois, we have Colonel Richard Brewer, Senior Air Force of Illinois, and the Cadet Corps Commanding Officer, Tony Tunyavongs - hope I pronounced that correctly; from the Illinois Institute of Technology, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Kwiatkowski and Cadet Corps Commanding Officer Anthony Mastalir; from Park College of St. Louis, Missouri, Lieutenant Colonel Randy Hobbs, and Cadet Corps Commanding Officer Michael Miller; and finally, from Southern Illinois University, MSG Ken Iwasiuk and Cadet Corps Commanding Officer Jon P. Mickle. That's your Air Force ROTC. A round of applause for our schools who are participating and the leaders of tomorrow. If I may suggest, maybe the press might like to look at this fine crew of young people we have in front of us, because all week long we've

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been reading on the front pages and seeing on TV, gang summits. These are the leaders of tomorrow. And now it is with great pleasure I present to you the -- the spokesman who has come from Washington, the Commanding General of the U.S. Army ROTC, Major General James M. "Mike" Lyle.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES M. "MIKE" LYLE:

Well, thank you, Senator Topinka. It's a great honor for -- for me to -- to be here with you all today, and I just got to tell you: Coming in from the -- from the hotel this morning, the officers that you see assembled before you were telling me great stories about the support that the State of Illinois gives to not only the ROTC program that's represented here before you, but your veterans, which I and many of you out there represent, and it's just wonderful and heartening to me. As she has so proudly stated, what you see in front of you is the -- are the next -- the future leaders, not only of the United States Army, but probably the State of Illinois. And that's something we ought to be proud of, because we -- when we look at these kids, what we see is -- seventy percent of the officer production for the military comes from ROTC. We expect about forty percent of them to stay in the military, and the rest of them to come back to you in whatever line of work that they choose to do in -- in their world. So they're -- they're training for leadership positions as citizens in our country, and I can tell you frankly, based upon my thirty-some years of service, that this is the finest quality officer corps and -- and military, that you've ever seen. The soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines are even better. And the other part of the program, that's not represented here today, but that you support so well, is the Junior ROTC program. This half - we are proud of the fact that we present to you the next generation of officer leaders. The other half - we are proud to say that we're developing future better citizens for America in

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the Junior ROTC programs. Where they are, we're graduating at the ninety-fourth percentile from high school. Where we aren't, we're graduating at the seventy-eighth percentile from high school. So it's develop self-esteem, self-discipline, stay out -- stay in school, stay off of drugs. Another thing that you shouldn't miss is that in the senior program we're -- we're -- we're well-represented in the minority business, we're well-represented in -- in female population - twenty-five percent of our cadets are women in the senior program - about twenty percent are minority population. In the high school program, forty percent are women, and about forty-five percent are black, Hispanic, and so forth. So it's a dynamite program. I -- thank Senator Topinka very much for the great speech she gave downstairs. It fires us all up about where the future leadership is. Thank you for having us today. Thank you for honoring a great institution of our country -- ROTC. I keep saying Army, but it's more than that here today. And thank you so very much for having me here to represent that -- that great institution. Thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR TOPINKA)

And I would like to thank, you know, Director Poshard, from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, certainly Bob Foster, for the work they put in in organizing this. It's been in the mix now for about six months, and little did we know that, of course, we would have a death in the family in terms of the -- the Illinois House, which would take some of our people out for the day. And these -- these young people have just tried so very hard to make it a wonderful day for all of us, and I think we've been most successful. The Chair recognizes Senator Geo-Karis.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Madam Chair, Senator Topinka, General and Members of the Armed Forces, the reserves and regular, welcome to the Senate. I, myself, am retired Reserve Navy. And, General, don't forget the

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Navy. And I'm delighted to see you all here. The volunteers, the reserve corps are the backbone of tomorrow's future leaders, as Senator Topinka said. And I want to commend Senator Topinka for arranging this special event. It would have been greater in number; unfortunately we had a death we didn't expect, of a Representative. So that took a flock of people away to the funeral. But I want to say that I believe in the Reserve Officer Training Corps. I believe in the young cadets. I believe in both the men and women. It's wonderful and it's heartwarming to see that you're represented in all races, colors and creeds. And this is what's important: You represent America and the future of America. And I congratulate you for a job well done, and keep going, because we need you in the future. God bless all of you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR TOPINKA)

We thank you for your kind attention, and hopefully for those of you who represent the fine schools from which these cadets and commanding officers have come, truly, I think you'd kind of like to shake their hands, get to meet them, and get to know who'll be taking your places, and keep your seats warm for them. Thank you so much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

The Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 3.

(SENATE STANDS IN RECESS)

(SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

If I might have your attention, the Senate is about to reconvene. If the Membership will come to the Floor, we'll be

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acting on vetoes, overrides, motions in writings. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 877, offered by Senator Watson.

And Senate Joint Resolution 96, offered by Senator Klemm.

They're both congratulatory, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. We'll be starting on page 11, the middle of page 11, Motions in Writing - Senator Karpziel. Then we'll go to Recommendations for Change: Senator McCracken, Senator Topinka, Senator Hawkinson and Senator Raica. Let the record show that Senator Demuzio is on the Floor. Resolutions, Madam Secretary.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 878, offered by President Philip.

And Senate Joint Resolution 97, offered by Senator Cronin.

They are both congratulatory.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. WICS, WGN-TV and Eric Krol - SSU - request permission to videotape. Is there leave? Leave is granted.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

All right. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are going to begin on -- on page 11 of the Calendar - Motions in Writing, Override of Total Vetoes. And we'll start with House Bill -- House Bill 317. On page -- on page 11 of the Calendar is the Order of Motions in Writing to Override the Total Veto of the Governor. Senator Karpziel, on -- on House Bill 317. Senator Karpziel? Mr. Secretary, read the motion, please. Madam Secretary, read the motion, please.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

I move that House Bill 317 do pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Filed by Senator Karpziel.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

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Senator Karpiel.

SENATOR KARPIEL:

Thank you, Mr. President. House Bill 317 is a bill that raises the income eligibility threshold for the Senior Citizens Tax Deferral Program from what it is now at fourteen thousand, to twenty-five thousand. What we have found is that the fourteen-thousand eligibility threshold is so low that it really isn't that helpful to the senior citizens who are living in their own homes but finding it difficult to pay their taxes. We think that by raising it to twenty-five thousand, it'll have a greater usage. The Governor is, of course, afraid that it may cost money -- more money, but don't forget, this is not a giveaway program. This is simply a kind of a loan. It is repaid at six percent. When the homeowner either dies or sells the home, the money is repaid to the State with a six-percent interest. I think this is a very good bill. I'm sorry that it was vetoed. The estimated cost, if it is used, is somewhere like around six hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and as I say, that's only an estimated cost by the Department of Revenue. I think this would be a good override, and I ask for your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Karpiel has moved that House Bill 317 do pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Any discussion? Any discussion? Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Well, thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I want to echo what Senator Karpiel has just indicated, and for those who are not paying attention, House Bill 317 is the bill that would, in fact, raise the Senior Citizens Real Estate Tax Deferral Program from fourteen thousand to twenty-five thousand. I think sometimes we engage ourselves in conversations and we sort of lose track of what we are doing here. I think this

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is sort of an important bill for everyone so that you want to really take a look and know what you're voting on on this particular bill. And I would rise in support of Senator Karpziel's motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Further discussion? Further discussion? Senator Hendon.

SENATOR HENDON:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, rise in support of Senator Karpziel's motion. I cosponsored this bill after it came over from the House. I believe we really need to raise the threshold so that we can truly help as many senior citizens throughout the State of Illinois that we possible can, and I rise in full support of Senator Karpziel's motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Further discussion? Senator Karpziel, to close.

SENATOR KARPIEL:

This override came flying out of the House. I believe there were no dissenting votes. I hope the same thing happens in the Senate, and I ask for your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

The question is, shall House Bill 317 pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Madam Secretary. On that question, there are 55 Ayes, 2 Nays, no Members voting Present. House Bill 317, having received the required three-fifths vote, is declared passed, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

I'd like the record to reflect today that Senator Shaw is absent due to illness.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

The record will so indicate, Senator Demuzio. We will now proceed to the Order of Motions in Writing, Accept Specific Recommendations for Change. On page 11 is House Bill 659. Senator -- Senator McCracken. Mr. <sic> Secretary, read the motion, please.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 659, in manner and form as follows:

Amendment to House Bill 659

in Acceptance of Governor's Recommendations

Filed by Senator McCracken.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator McCracken.

SENATOR MCCRACKEN:

Thank you. I move to accept the recommendations, because those changes merely clarify that the bill does not apply in cases of willful and wanton misconduct, as opposed to negligence. Therefore, I move to accept the specific recommendations for change.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator McCracken has moved to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 659. Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Any discussion? The question is, shall the Senate accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 659, in the manner and form just stated by Senator McCracken. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Madam Secretary. On that question, there are 57 Ayes, no Nays, no Members voting Present. The specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 659, having received the required

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constitutional majority vote of Senators elected, are declared accepted. On page 11 is House Bill 1377. Senator Topinka. Read the -- read the motion, Madam Secretary, please.

END OF TAPE

TAPE 2

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

...(machine cutoff)...move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1377, in manner and form as follows:

Amendment to House Bill 1377

in Acceptance of Governor's Recommendations

Filed by Senator Topinka.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Topinka, on House Bill 1377.

SENATOR TOPINKA:

Yes. Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, House Bill -- I -- I would ask that we accept the -- the comments of the Governor here on House Bill 1377. It attempts to -- to clarify how to deal with a second-chance lottery. I don't know that the bill is still one hundred percent in perfect form, but I think next year we can probably clean it up in its entirety. But for the moment, this probably does the job.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Topinka has moved to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1377. Is there any discussion? Discussion? Discussion? The question is, shall the Senate accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as

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to House Bill 1377, in the manner and form just stated by Senator Topinka. All those in favor, vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Madam Secretary. On that question, there are 56 Ayes, no Nays, no Members voting Present. The specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1377, having received the required constitutional majority vote of Senators elected, are declared accepted. House Bill 1451. Senator Hawkinson. Read the motion, Madam Secretary.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1451, in manner and form as follows:

Amendment to House Bill 1451

in Acceptance of Governor's Recommendations

Filed by Senator Hawkinson.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Hawkinson.

SENATOR HAWKINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move that we accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change. This is a bill dealing with the admissibility of blood alcohol tests in which we struck the word "written". We neglected, however, to strike the word "written" in two other places, and this amendatory veto just cleans that up and makes it -- the bill consistent. Be happy to try and answer any questions; otherwise, I would move for its acceptance.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Hawkinson has moved to accept the specific recommendations of -- of the Governor as to House Bill 1451. Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Any discussion? The question is, shall the Senate accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1451, in the manner and form just

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stated by Senator Hawkinson. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Madam Secretary. On that question, there are 57 Ayes, no Nays, no Members voting Present. The specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 1451, having received the required constitutional majority vote of Senators elected, are declared accepted. House Bill 2375. Senator Raica. Madam Secretary, read the motion, please.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 2375, in manner and form as follows:

Amendment to House Bill 2375

in Acceptance of Governor's Recommendations

Filed by Senator Raica.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Raica.

SENATOR RAICA:

Thank you, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I move to accept the -- specific recommendations of the Governor. What this merely does is, on page 7, line 23, replaces the word "or" with the word "and". And I just ask for a positive vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Is there any discussion? Senator Raica has moved to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 2375. The question is -- the question is, shall the Senate accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 2375, in the manner and form just stated by Senator Raica. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take -- take the record, Madam Secretary. On

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that question, there are 57 Ayes, no Nays, no Members voting Present. The specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 2375, having received the required constitutional majority vote of the Senators elected, are declared accepted. All right, Ladies and Gentlemen, bottom of page 11 is House Bill 1256. Senator Klemm. Read the motion, Madam Secretary, please.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

I move that House Bill 1256 do pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Filed by Senator Klemm.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Klemm, on House Bill 1256.

SENATOR KLEMM:

Thank you, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. House Bill 1256 actually had two provisions. The Governor originally accepted the first provision and then amendatorily deleted a provision and I'm asking for the override. That provision said that in the case of a conviction of a -- a drug or sex offender of a serious nature that the courts would notify the employer - the school district in most cases - that that person has been convicted of those offenses. There was a case up in McHenry County where we had a superintendent who was convicted. The school didn't know anything about it. He was convicted a second time. Subsequent -- several months later, it finally came to the school board's attention. They were shocked. The parents of the children were outraged. We found we had a hole in our legislation that requires no one to notify these people when we have those offenses. This bill corrects that deficiency. And when we talked to the Governor -- and the reason he did veto it at the time was because he did not want to create another unfunded mandate, because the clerks of the circuit court would be required to notify the schools. So in the discussions, the

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Governor realized that the legislation was needed and does support the override, has suggested a appropriation in the supplemental budget to reimburse the courts, if in case they do need any additional costs that has to be reimbursed. I might add, there's only a dollar and twenty-nine cents needed to notify a school board when some teacher or a person working with young people has been convicted of one of the serious offenses. So I do ask for your support. It was unanimously passed by the House and Senate originally. It was unanimously passed by the House. And again, before I close, I'd like to thank Representative Jay Hoffman and Senator Dan Cronin in a bipartisan support to move this legislation on. I'll answer any questions, but do ask for your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Klemm has moved that House Bill 1256 pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Is there discussion? Is there discussion? Senator Geo-Karis.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, the -- the bill is good in the first part and it's good in the second part since it does require the clerk of the court to notify school districts whose employees -- whose employees are convicted of drug or sex crimes. I think this is very important, and whoever advised the Governor to veto that part out obviously didn't know his facts very well. And I certainly concur with Senator Klemm, and ask for a unanimous vote on this.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Further discussion? Senator Carroll.

SENATOR CARROLL:

Thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Senate. If I could ask Senator Klemm maybe a series of questions, just questions that

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arose during the Appropriation's debate yesterday morning in Chairman Maitland's committee, and that dealt with the issue of how do you know who the employer is; did it not take some investigators; is there anything within this legislation that provides for investigators, and who, in fact, will pay for those. The Governor has suggested about a ten-thousand-dollar appropriation, which to me seems silly that he vetoed it for ten thousand dollars. We don't even round off that close. But unless there's spendings that are greater than that for investigative, I wonder how they are dealing with it. The way this is worded, at least as I read the synopsis, it mandates the clerk to find the employer. How do they find them, in many of these instances? How would they know, for example, that they work for a school board?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Klemm.

SENATOR KLEMM:

Well, the bill -- the language specifically says that the court shall determine whether the defendant is employed by such a facility. And that it was appeared -- apparent when we were researching this issue that the court has all the latitude to determine exactly what the employment may be of that -- that -- that employee, if you will, or that defendant. When we talked to the various agencies, it was felt that at the time of sentencing or at the time of conviction that the defendant, State's attorney's office, the lawyers, the police department and whoever else is there, they're all present, and certainly the court would be the one who would make that determination, not the clerk of the circuit courts, no one else. However, we found out that normally in the investigation of the State's attorney or the sheriff or the police, they usually have that information for the court. So it's usually readily available.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

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Senator Carroll.

SENATOR CARROLL:

Thank you, Mr. President. Senator, I guess the question really arose because the court said, as I understand it, in the discussion, that the dollar twenty-nine you identified is really just the cost of the clerk's mailing; that the court felt there would be significant investigative costs - and I'm not saying at all that it's a bad idea, in fact the contrary, in my opinion, is true - that there is significant investigative costs and potential liability if, in fact, the person did work for a regulated, under this Act, location - school board, day care, et cetera - and the court did not find that out, and the court felt it had to do its own investigation. These are things that may not have been apparent on the record. And when an incident unfortunately occurs, somebody's going to go back to the court and say, "Under the law, you were responsible to notify and you did not." The court was saying there was significant costs. Are we incorporating those anywhere in some kind of a budget idea?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Klemm.

SENATOR KLEMM:

Well, it's -- it's been the history of the courts to make those inquiries as the proceedings either go on, but certainly prior to the sentencing. I don't see where it would really change too much of anything right now. Certainly we didn't want anything to be done prior to a conviction, because there may be innocent people or the charges may be invalid, may be false. The court has all the latitude to require anything. They can even direct the Department of Revenue to provide 1099 Forms, I guess, if they want to. So it's not a problem, I think, and the court really has probably the greatest latitude of all. And they already are doing that in most cases, on a serious offense. And as you know, as a

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-- as a former president of a board of education, it was one of my requirements to notify the State Board of Education if, in fact, we found a felony or something. We do have these eighteen or nineteen, twenty different crimes that certification can be revoked that's on the Statute, but nobody's telling anybody when any things are happening. So it's -- it's kind of a compromise, I guess, of trying to protect people's rights and yet still leave the courts that validity. Now, I don't think the courts would be the ones who are going to be sued as easily as if I mandated that the clerk would have to determine that, or the State's attorney or the sheriff. At least I think the protection with a -- of the court is the best and would be the one who would answer that question.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Senator Carroll.

SENATOR CARROLL:

Thank you. Just a final follow-up, based on what the court had said, and their suggestion was, I believe, that we place a portion of the fine against the convicted person to fund the investigative side. And I think, Senator Klemm, we can work with you to accomplish that.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MAITLAND)

Further discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 1256 pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, vote Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Madam Secretary. On that question, there are 56 Ayes, no Nays, no Members voting Present. House Bill 1256, having received the required three-fifths vote, is declared passed, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

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Senator Woodyard, do you seek recognition?

SENATOR WOODYARD:

Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

State your point.

SENATOR WOODYARD:

Thank you, Mr. President. For the purposes of an announcement that actually should have been made earlier this afternoon. If you'll look at your Calendar, there was an error in -- in the Calendar that called for an Agriculture-Conservation Committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. What we had decided in committee yesterday was that we would meet - the Senate Agriculture-Conservation Committee - Thursday, tomorrow afternoon, at 2 p.m. or directly after Session. We only have one bill. So I would encourage our Members to be just as quick as possible, and we could be out of there very -- very quickly tomorrow.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Thank you, Senator Woodyard. On page 2 of today's Calendar, the top of the page, are Senate Bills 2nd Reading. Senator Sieben. Oh, read the bill, Mr. -- Madam Secretary.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Bill 1121.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

3rd Reading. For what purpose does Senator Raica seek recognition?

SENATOR RAICA:

Just a point of announcement, Mr. President. The Local Government and Elections Committee is planning to meet, but we're checking with the Secretary of the Senate whether we should meet later today or whether we should meet tomorrow. We have one bill,

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Senate Bill 990, and I guess it pertains to the firefighters, and that's the only -- only bill that we're going to have in front of us. So just -- if they would just become aware, within the next two days, we are going to be having a meeting.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Thank you, Senator Raica. Also on page 2, in the middle of the page, are House Bills 2nd Reading. House Bill 4. Senator Maitland, do you wish the bill read? Madam Secretary, read the bill.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

House Bill 4.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Have there been any Floor amendments that have been approved for consideration?

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

No further amendments, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

3rd Reading. Senator Madigan, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR MADIGAN:

Thank you, Mr. President. Purpose of an announcement.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

State your announcement.

SENATOR MADIGAN:

Tomorrow morning at 9 -- 9 o'clock in Room 400, the Senate Insurance Committee will meet. We've got one bill. It should take us a very brief time, and I would ask everyone on the committee to show up at 9 and we'll be out of there very quickly. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

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Thank you, Senator Madigan. Senator Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Point of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

State your point.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, on Sunday morning, one of our most distinguished Representatives, Zeke Giorgi, from Rockford, Illinois, passed on very suddenly. Senator Weaver, Senator Philip, Senator Dunn and I had the privilege of serving with Zeke in the House. He was a very colorful, very kind, very astute and very nice person, and his loss will be felt by all of us who knew him. And I'm just stating it for the record that some of us would have loved to have gone to pay our respects to him this morning when he was buried; unfortunately, we were tied up in committees. But anyway, we certainly want to offer our heartfelt condolences to his wife and family.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Thank you, Senator Geo-Karis. Resolutions.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate Resolution 879, offered by Senators Topinka and Geo-Karis.

Senate Resolution 880, offered by Senator Ralph Dunn.

Senate Resolution 881, offered by Senators LaPaille and Hawkinson.

And Senate Resolution 882, offered by Senator Cullerton. They're all congratulatory and death resolutions.

And Senate Joint Resolution, Constitutional Amendment, No. 98, offered by Senator Berman.

It is obviously substantive.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Will everyone please return to their seats. Will the doormen please secure the door. Will all staff find a place to sit. We have a resolution, a death resolution. Will the Members please be in their seats, and will -- and will staff please clear the Floor. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 883, offered by Senator Butler and all Members.

(Secretary reads SR No. 883)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Senator Butler.

SENATOR BUTLER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. I was privileged to know Bill Carroll for perhaps some -- some forty years. He was a neighbor of mine, and in my humble opinion, my -- one of my proudest moments was the fact that he was a good friend of mine. He served, as the resolution says, for seventeen years in the General Assembly, and I think all of us would like to leave here feeling that we had made a -- a mark on history, that we had -- we had made a -- a sizable contribution to our community and to our State. Bill Carroll's contribution was some very experimental work, some -- some new horizons working on our welfare system. And in the few days after his death, I was contacted by a number of his former colleagues in -- in the Assembly. They all mentioned how hard Bill did indeed work to bring about some order and some new ideas into our welfare system that are -- that are with us today. He was a colorful guy. He had a good sense of humor. One of the things I'll remember about him is the fact that, as the resolution says, he was born in -- on a farm in Canada and came -- used to say he came into the United States with five dollars in his pocket. But a -- one of the things he -- he

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always seemed to -- to push, so to speak, was the fact that he was an Indian. Now I don't know what portion of his background was Indian, but we used to accuse him about -- his little finger was about the amount of -- of his Indian blood. But he was quite proud of it. And those of you who knew him remember that one of the things you had to be very careful about Bill was when he said, "Well, I'm just a little old Indian." Well, you know, you'd better put your hand on your wallet, or you'd better take extra caution, because he was about to -- he was about to schmooze you, as the saying goes, in one way or another. Our community is going to miss Bill. He was our local newspaper editor for many, many years, and I am proud to say he worked with me during my time as Mayor of Park Ridge. So I know, as I said, our community is going to miss him. I think he made a lasting mark on our State, and I know you join me in extending our condolences to his two children, Mike and Pat, and to all of his brothers and sisters. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Senator Carroll.

SENATOR CARROLL:

Thank you, Mr. President. I think it only fitting that Senator Carroll gets up and makes comments about Senator Carroll. We had had a -- excuse me -- a long-standing, great relationship, John William Carroll and Howard William Carroll, and when I first came to the Illinois General Assembly twenty-three years ago serving in the House, my first -- two years later running for the Senate, after the first time that we could cross city-suburban borders, part of Bill Carroll's district became my district, or the district I was running in. And so he had north of Dempster, and I had south of Dempster, and if you want to see mass confusion, those of you who had the privilege of serving with Bill knew his voting record, and having now served with me, know mine, and they were generally diametrically opposed. What happened in

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that first campaign: We decided in the primary that we would put up a sign on Dempster, "Vote for Carroll for Senate", and not say which Party or which side of Dempster. Bill, as Marty knows, was a very frugal person; so he liked the idea of sharing the cost of election day signs, and the two of us split that cost during that primary. A unique thing then happened, and Bill retired during that campaign, succeeded by John Nimrod, who then ran in the general election. Their House Member subsequently died that next year, Art Simmons, and Bill went over and served in the House. I had come from the House to the Senate. He had now gone from the Senate to the House. He had had Skokie, Lincolnwood, parts of Morton Grove. I now represented them. You cannot imagine the phone calls - irate phone calls - he would get from people who thought it was the former Representative Carroll now Representative Carroll who switched from a progressive-liberal vote to an ultraconservative vote in the House, and the kind of unbelievable phone calls I was getting, burning my ear, for having switched what they thought was his vote in the Senate of many years to my voting record. And we used to sit there about once a week and exchange phone messages and mail so that we could each appropriately answer to our -- what had been really our side of the issue constituency. We became even closer friends as the year went on, and I think he truly left a mark not only on our community, but on the State as a whole. He did serve the people extremely well.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Senator Hall.

SENATOR HALL:

I want to congratulate Senator Butler. I had the rare privilege of serving with Senator Carroll those years back and he was a wonderful man.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

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Senator Butler moves to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration and adoption of Senate Resolution 883. All those in favor of that resolution, please rise. The resolution is adopted. The Senate will please stand at ease for a few moments. We're waiting for the Senate Rules Committee Report. We've concluded all substantive business, if you wish to leave. For those of you who may want to find out about the report, please hang on. Director Gade, will you please approach the Chair when you're done? Committee Reports.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Weaver, Chair of the Committee on Rules, reports that the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to committees: Referred to the Executive Committee - House Bill 730; Be Approved for Consideration - House Bill 344, House Bill 795, Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 795, House Bill 1032, and Conference Committee Report No. 1 to Senate Bill 614.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DeANGELIS)

Is there any further business to come before the Senate at this time? If not, Senator Klemm moves that the Senate stand adjourned until 12:05 Thursday, October 28th.

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