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PRESIDENT PHILIP:

The regular Session of the 88th General Assembly will please come to order. Will the Members please be at their desks and will our guests in the galleries please rise. Our prayer today will be given by the Reverend Gerry Comstock, Unity Church, Springfield, Illinois. Reverend Comstock.

THE REVEREND GERRY COMSTOCK:

(Prayer by the Reverend Gerry Comstock)

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Reading of the Journal. Senator Butler.

SENATOR BUTLER:

Mr. President, I move that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, November 29th, in the year 1994, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Butler moves to postpone the reading and the approval of the Journal, pending the arrival of the printed transcript. There being no objections, so ordered. Now on page 7 of today's Calendar, in the Order of Secretary's Desk, Concurrence, Senate Bills. On the Order is Senate Bill 1153. Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Bill 1153 with House Amendment 13.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Dudycz.

SENATOR DUDYCZ:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move to non-concur with the House in the adoption of Senate Amendment -- or, House Amendment No. 13 to Senate Bill 1153.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Any discussion? Senator Dudycz moves to non-concur in House Amendment 13 to -- to Senate Bill -- House Bill 99. Excuse me. Senate Bill 1153. All those in favor, signify by saying Aye.

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Those opposed, Nays. The Ayes have it, and the motion carries.

The Secretary shall so inform the House. Senator Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

A point of parliamentary information. Were you on House Bill 1153? Rather, Senate Bill 1153?

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Yeah. Yes.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Because...

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Unfortunately, Senator, they had the wrong...

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Was that on 1153?

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

...on my -- on my little TV thing here -- screen, they had the wrong number. I apologize about that.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Then am -- am I correct in saying that what you meant was Senate Bill 1153, and not 99?

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Yes, that's correct.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Thank you.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Mr. Secretary, have there been any motions filed?

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Berman has filed a motion with respect to House Bill 99, and Senator Fawell has filed a motion with respect to House Bill 3457.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

WICS has regarded <sic> permission to videotape. Is leave

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granted? Leave is granted. If all Members would please come to the Floor, we're about ready to do a memorial service. And if they would please come up here from their offices, we would appreciate it. The Senate will stand at ease until the call of the Chair.

(SENATE STANDS AT EASE FOR MEMORIAL SERVICE)

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Will the Members please remain at their desks. Will all our guests please take a seat. Will the doorkeeper please secure the Chamber. This is a memorial service in honor of our late colleague and former President of this -- Body, Cecil A. Partee. The Senate would like to welcome our honored guests, Paris Partee, the widow of Senator Cecil Partee; Paris Partee and Cecile Partee, daughters of Senator and Paris Partee; Rudy Anderson, granddaughter of Senator and Mrs. Partee; Governor Edgar and First Lady Brenda Edgar; Attorney General Roland Burris; Secretary of State George Ryan; Comptroller Dawn Clark Netsch; fellow Senator Jim Donnewald; numerous staff and friends of Senator Partee. Invocation will be offered by the Reverend Rudolph Shoultz, Union Baptist Church, of Springfield, Illinois.

THE REVEREND RUDOLPH SHOULTZ:

(Reverend Shoultz offers Invocation)

WILLIAM FEURER:

I was privileged to serve on the staff of Cecil A. Partee at the time he became President Pro Tem of the Senate in 1971. I'm even more privileged to have been asked to give you a few words about his life today. Cecil A. Partee was born in Blytheville, Arkansas, on April 10th, 1921. Blytheville was a small rural community in northeastern Arkansas, just below the Missouri

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He was an only child. His father, Charles Cecil Partee, was the first, or one of the first, African-American cotton classifiers in the United States. A cotton classifier was a person who viewed and determined the staple and value of cotton once the seed was removed. Cecil's mother was a native of Tennessee, who finished school at sixteen, with an excellent As was the custom in those days, she began teaching average. school immediately. She attended college part-time during most of her life, and graduated from college one year after her son Cecil. Cecil was the president and salutatorian of his high school class He attended and graduated Cum Laude Blvtheville. Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tennessee, where he president of the senior class and editor of the school newspaper, and he then graduated from Northwestern University Law School in Chicago in 1946, with a JD degree. Much of his history since that time is familiar to many of you. He practiced law for a time, and then served as an Assistant State's Attorney in Cook County for six years, where he distinguished himself as a trial lawyer. was elected to the Illinois House in 1956, where he served for ten He was elected to the Illinois Senate in 1966, where he While in the Senate he served served another ten years. President Pro Tem of the Senate, as President of the Senate, and at one time, due to the absence from the State of other elected officials, he served as Acting Governor of Illinois. It's believed to have been the first time since Reconstruction that African-American person has served in any of those capacities -Leader of a Legislative Body or Governor - in any State of After he retired from the General Assembly, he ran for Union. He was the first African-American Attorney General in 1976. nominated for a major statewide political office in Illinois by a major political party. He lost to a popular two-term incumbent. He was then appointed by Mayor -- Mayor Bilandic of Chicago as

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Commissioner of Human Services in 1977, a new agency formed of several old agencies, which had twenty-two hundred employees and an annual budget of about one hundred and forty million dollars. Two years later he was elected Chicago City Treasurer and served in that post for ten years. He then was appointed as Cook County State's Attorney for an unfinished two-year term in 1989, ending up as head of the agency where he had started as a young State's Attorney more than forty years earlier. He died on August 16th, 1994. That's the bare bones of it. Even with the bare bones, what I've just outlined is a terrific record - accomplishment from one individual. What is even more remarkable is what Cecil Partee had to overcome to do what he did. In today's relatively open climate, we sometimes forget what it was like to African-American starting in the South in the 1920s. Just let me give you a couple of examples. Cecil Partee went to a segregated school, in a segregated school system, in a segregated state -Arkansas. He was denied access to most public places, like public library, because he was black. He attended Tennessee State University, an all-black school, because as an African-American, he was not allowed to attend an Arkansas school or college. attended Northwestern University College of Law, because as an African-American, he could not attend the law school at the University of Arkansas, in his home state. In Chicago he commuted from the south side to law school, but he -- because he could not live with many of his classmates at the nearby YMCA because he was When he passed the Bar and came to Springfield in 1946 to be sworn in as a lawyer, he could not attend the recognition luncheon for new lawyers because it was held at a hotel which did not serve African-Americans. The name of that hotel, ironically, was the Abraham Lincoln. One of the most remarkable things about Cecil is he never showed any outward signs of bitterness or resentment or anger that affected the way he acted in any way.

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When he came up against a roadblock, he just worked harder. And He worked from the time he was in about the sixth worked. grade, as a paperboy, selling papers, drugstore, nearby farms. worked his way through Tennessee State; he worked his way through law school; he worked summers, including a couple of summers at a steel mill or coke mill in Joliet. In spite of, and in all dealings -- in spite of that kind of background he had to live with, in all his dealings with other persons during all offices, he established a reputation for being fair, open-minded, decent, engaging, just, and impartial. And I may have leaned a little toward the Democrats when he was up here. Cecil Partee lived to see many of those conditions in which he was change. At one point he was invited back to Arkansas by a sitting governor, to spend the night in the executive mansion. He had a lot to do with some of those changes. There's no question, his background and his experiences influenced his legislative agenda. For example, he was very active in the area of nondiscrimination legislation in housing and employment. He was very active in the woman -- women's rights movement. He was the chief sponsor of the resolution to lower the voting He was active in age. a result of his work in the Department of Aging creation. As consumer fraud section of the State's Attorney's Office, he very consumer-oriented. He was very proud of having sponsored, in cooperation with the business community, the first consumer -mandatory consumer education bill requiring a consumer education course in high schools in the State. The very first bill that he ever passed as a legislator in the House, in cooperation with the was a crackdown on these fly-by-night industry, insurance insurance companies that used to go around on the -- preying on minority community, selling insurance policies and then out before they were ever called upon to deliver on the terms of their policy. As a result of his work experiences and

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almost losing his leg in an industrial accident in Joliet, he was always a strong supporter of the working person and working-person legislation. Many people found it surprising that he was very interested in agriculture when he was a legislator, not realizing that he came from a small rural town, a rural background, and worked on farms, had been a member of the Future Farmers of America when he was young. And he saw, for example, what passage of the REA bill and the creation of electric coops had done for the quality of life in his hometown and was a strong supporter of, among other things, the co-op movement. Then there was Cecil Partee, the individual. It's impossible, probably, capture what he was like in these brief remarks, but just let me mention some examples, which aren't ranked in any particular order of importance. He loved colorful sport jackets; he must have had a hundred. He loved colorful jokes and stories; he must have had a thousand. One of his favorites, which he had posted in office for many years and which he liked to cite when he thought debate was becoming too extended, was his personal suggestion an additional beatitude in the Bible. And it went something like Blessed are they who have nothing to say, and more blessed be if they can be persuaded not to say it. thev shall proudest accomplishment was that -- was his lovely wife He had many other accomplishments in the Legislature, daughters. in the practice of law and other elected and appointed positions, but for some reason, the other thing he'd tend to brag about most was his golf game, which was a mystery to his friends. I think even the best of his friends were a little skeptical about some of his claims in that area, perhaps. He was a wonderful and powerful He was one of the best to ever come through Springfield. I can remember a number of years ago at a State AFL-CIO convention at the State Armory where the acoustics were terrible and the sound system wasn't much better, and one good speaker after

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another had come to the rostrum and couldn't be heard more fifty or seventy-five feet away from the stage, and when Cecil Partee started speaking, within three or four minutes, the entire building was absolutely quiet. You could've heard a coin drop on the floor. He could capture your attention like that. just an immensely powerful and compelling speaker, as those of you who knew him knew. He was religious about starting the Senate on time. He, himself, would describe that as a fetish. always knew what time it was because if you were scheduled to start at 9, you would hear the voice saying "The hour of the Senate is now in Session." o'clock having arrived, He was loved by the people he worked for, and by the people he worked with and the people who worked for him. That one thing - if any of us could say that when we die, we'd be well ahead of the game, He was a great pragmatist. If you ever lost a bill, think. typically his staff and others would gather around and outlining whatever conspiracy theory we thought had led to the defeat of that bill, and he would just hold up his hand and say, "We lost because we didn't have enough votes", and that was that as far as he was concerned. He had great vision and a great power to describe what he saw, what he wanted, and what he did. credited that to his mother. He told the story on a number of occasions that he thought the single greatest influence in his life was the fact that when he was a youngster, his mother used to make him walk with a blind person, who was a neighbor, back to town and back, on numerous occasions, and every time his mother say, "Tell him what you see." This is a man who had never seen anything in his life. And he thought the experience and training in trying to describe to a person who had never been able see what he saw had a great deal to do with his later success as an orator. It's been the practice for many years for a local citizens' committee in Springfield to sponsor, in conjunction with

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the Governor, something called the Governor's Prayer Breakfast. Cecil was often asked to give the opening prayer at that breakfast because he was such a spiritual and powerful speaker. At one of those breakfasts, in his prayer, he said that the religions of the world were like paths going up a mountain. He said some of them were dead ends, some of them went in circles, but an awful lot of those paths got to the top, and as they got to the top, they got closer and closer together. Through no fault of his own, Cecil's life was much like that. He had to start at the bottom of the mountain, but he persevered, he worked hard, he never complained or felt sorry for himself as he climbed that mountain. don't know of anybody whoever climbed it faster, better, For those of us who knew him, there's no doubt in our higher. mind that on August 16th, 1994, he took that path straight to the top. We miss him. Thank you.

DIANNA THOMPSON:

(Soloist DiAnna Thompson sings tribute)

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. HARRIS:

What a privilege has been extended to me to share with you a few thoughts about this friend of mine, the Honorable Cecil A. We served together here in the Leadership a very special four years. My two years as the President and Cec was the Minority Leader, and my two years as Minority Leader and Cec was the President. Every day before the Senate convened, we met together - neither of us liked surprises - and we exchanged, if there were special consideration matters, what we were going attempt to do. You talk about fairness; Cec Partee was the epitome of fairness. The five Leaders in my second year President had the responsibility of working with the Space Needs Commission to re-gentrify this beautiful Chamber. We researched other state capitols and learned that Georgia and New York had built their capitols and had also remodeled and updated their

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Senate Chambers within the decade that we were going to proceed with ours. Senator Donnewald, Senator Partee, Senator Weaver, Senator John Graham and I made that trip together, and I might add that Cecil and I both thought we should invite a representative of the press to join us. And a representative of the Daily News did join us throughout the trip. We studied and we talked to the architects, and I say this to point out the kind of cooperation that was a part of the life of Cecil Partee. If I were to use a single word to describe Cec, it is that he was an outstanding "student". He was always learning - learning remarkably complex, compound things that equipped him to do that remarkable job of representation and service that the people of Illinois and the people who were his good friends appreciated. Never, never a word Perhaps some emotion, but never anger. My life has of anger. been tremendously enriched with the association, the mutual respect and the friendship that I lived and enjoyed with Mr. President Cecil Partee. But more significantly, all of the people Illinois have been enriched by the work of that very special, faithful servant, Mr. President Cecil A. Partee. God bless.

THE HONORABLE PHILIP J. ROCK:

Mr. President, Members of the Senate, to Paris and Butchee and Cecile, to Governor and Mrs. Edgar and the Constitutional Officers, my former colleagues, I have been with Cecil Partee since January of Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-one, and so I think it's fitting that this day, devoted as it is in part to the memory of Cecil Partee, it offers us, all of us, an opportunity for reflection. And reflection, I suggest, is an opportunity prized, especially by politicians. Cecil Partee was one of the granite figures of our time in Illinois. He was husband, father, doting and proud grandfather, but he was supremely two things: He was a politician and he was a legislator. A people, a state, reveals itself not only by the men and women it produces, but by the men

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and women it honors - the men and women it remembers. And so it is right that we here in Illinois honor and remember Cecil Partee. And it is particularly fitting that he be remembered here, in this Chamber. Cecil Partee was a politician in the finest sense of that word. He understood that his friends were not always his allies, and that his adversaries were not his enemies. understood the legislative process and how it worked, and he made He knew that his words were his weapons, but he also knew that his word was his bond. He knew the name of the game and the rules of the game. His sense of humor and his masterful use of the language proved to all of us that although he was a man of serious purpose, he never really took himself seriously. respect for other points of view lent additional weight to his own point of view. He was not afraid to change his position, because as he could persuade, he also could be persuaded. Cecil Partee was a special human being. A man of politics; he knew both victory and defeat. And so today we honor not the victories the defeats, but we honor and remember a man who contributed to our collective spirit, to our political beliefs, to our greatness as a State. Two thousand years ago the poet Sophocles wrote, "One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been." We who were fortunate to be his friends can take comfort in the fact that Cecil Partee in the rich evening of his life could look back upon his life and say, "This day has indeed been splendid." Yes, it has, so say we all, Cecil.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

The Chair recognizes Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

Thank you, Mr. President. To my colleagues, our distinguished guests, we do have a resolution. I would appreciate it at this time, Mr. President, that we read the resolution.

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Senator Jones asks that the Secretary read the Joint Resolution 199, and asks for its approval. We have previously adopted this resolution. Assistant Secretary, please read the resolution.

ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

(Secretary reads SJR No. 199)

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

Thank you, Mr. President. Upon assuming the position of Minority Leader last January, the first person I called after that was Cecil Partee, to ask him what should I do. I've known Partee for a number of years, and he advised me, he said, "Be fair. you think of your fellow colleagues, you will be successful." I first really met Partee when I got elected in 1972. I was serving in the House. And from time to time I heard all these about Partee, but I didn't really know him until one day he came over to the House and he said to me, "Can you support this piece of legislation?" And I respected the Senate Leader and I said, "Sure, I -- I will support the legislation." So when the came over, as most freshmen do, we began to listen to the debate, and I got hung up in the debate and I ended up jumping up on the Floor speaking against the bill. Cecil came over to the House. He said "Let me tell you one thing, young man. In this Chamber in the General Assembly, when you give your word, you must keep it." He said, "But I'm going to take it a little -- one step further." He said, "When I began to practice law, your father was a great help to me, so I'm going to talk to you like you were my son." And he began to speak to me in some languages that I would not repeat on the Floor, but I understood what he meant. was a great, great leader. All the people of Illinois, wherever I go, they always ask about Cecil. He was a trailblazer. To rise

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from the settings in Arkansas, to be -- to be denied opportunities education, but to rise to the top position, become President of this Body, is quite an accomplishment. So he fought tenaciously in many areas. He opened many doors. He didn't win the statewide office, but Attorney General Roland Burris came And one story that was never really told, and I recall when the late Mayor Harold Washington was running for the Illinois Senate, taking the seat of Cecil Partee. There was a fierce fight in that Senatorial district. And people were calling Partee all names - he's not this; he's not that - but had it been for Cecil. Harold would never have won that Senate seat by less than two hundred votes. And from there, we all So he opened many, many doors. And from time to time we story. had the opportunity to ride in the car from Springfield. He would stop by the house and we -- pick me up and we would ride down to Springfield, but he -- he always treated me as though I was his son. He -- he would often say, "You know, your father would you." So I worked precincts and did all those really proud of great things, but Cecil Partee is a person that every person on both sides of the aisle, people all across the State of Illinois, deeply respected, because he was a person of integrity, a person who kept his word, and again, he opened many doors. It is a deep honor on my part to stand here and say he was my friend. I the people of Illinois and people who serve in the Illinois General Assembly have been truly enriched by having a Cecil Partee.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Demuzio.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Thank you, Mr. President. Governor Edgar, Constitutional Officers, special guests, and Paris Partee and family, as I look around this Chamber, I guess I'm one of the few surviving Members

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that had the opportunity to serve at the time when Bill Harris was the Minority Leader and Cecil Partee was President of the Senate. As a matter of fact, as Paris knows, we had known Cecil about seven years before I was elected to the Senate in 1974, because my wife, Deanna, began work here during that period of time and was well acquainted with both Senator Partee, as well as Senator Rock. And so it's a special privilege, I guess, to arise today to say a word about Cecil. When I remember our friend, Cecil Partee, word comes to mind more than anything else, and that was that Cecil was a gentleman. And those of us who had the honor of him will always remember that Cecil knowing and serving with carried himself with class, grace, elegance and dignity. was warm, eloquent and gracious - a man who could put an entire room at ease with his engaging smile and that soft but magnificent voice that he possessed. I've had the honor and the privilege to serve in this Chamber now for some twenty years, and Cecil Partee is probably one of those few public officials that I have served for whom I have never heard an unkind word. He was truly loved by he was admired by all. He was an inspiration and a everyone; mentor to an entire generation of lawmakers. On countless occasions he would stand in this Chamber, at this desk where -- to my left, and he would quiet this Chamber with his passionate, And yes, Senator Rock, he had a command of the riveting debate. words language. Sometimes when we __ he used the that nature, we hadn't the "discombobulation" and things of foggiest idea what that language was, but he coined it for himself and he certainly used it with eloquence here in this Body. But he was always filing -- fighting valiantly for the battles for those who could not help themselves. He was always an inspiration of attempting to lift our spirits, always trying to take our Illinois on a -- on a brighter path for a better way of life for everyone. Paris, yes, we will miss him too, but his example

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and his legacy will live forever in this Capitol. Cecil Partee, his life was built on sacrifice. Cecil Partee was dedicated to fairness, equality, to justice, and to family. Cecil Partee believed always in compassion. Cecil Partee will always be our friend and statesman. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Carroll.

SENATOR CARROLL:

President. Paris, Governor, other Thank you, Misters Constitutional Officers, I am one of those old fogies who also I was -- late twenties at the time under President Bill Harris, Minority Leader Partee, and then of course under President Partee, and stayed close with "Cap" as I called him, as Paris knows, 'cause Cecil A. Partee, the initials C.A.P. not only captain of our side and ultimately captain of the Senate, but captain of so much that meant a lot to each and everyone of us in giving us that kind of leadership and guidance. And as my colleague just said, being here was a unique experience under Cecil, and to those of you who didn't have the pleasure, you really, really missed something in the history When he talked of discombobulating - everybody smiled Illinois. here when Vince just mentioned that you could imagine the reaction around the room as everybody called -- we wouldn't do it ourself; we called staff and said, "Look it up in the dictionary, find out what it means." We didn't have to know what it means, because once Cecil said it, we all understood it. And I remember freshman Member of the Minority, Cecil had another little way about him. When you came to him, and he did stop and listen, and you said, "Cec, I don't like this. Cap, what's going on?" he would look at you, walking down the aisle here, and just with that little flick of the wrist, just say, "Don't worry about it." you'd look at him and start arguing and he would just say, "Don't

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worry about it." And pretty soon you learned you didn't have If Partee was on the case, you knew ultimately worry about it. that everything was going to come out all right. Cecil had a of capturing people in all of this. And in a unique little experience, there's a small Catholic college in my district run by the Felecian nuns called Montay College. Sister Charlene president, and had no real relationship to Cecil till but a few years ago. But Cecil got involved with the program there of teaching minority people, basically, how to get ahead in life. And it was his own experience that led him to this college, and he became a true mentor to that institution, and in fact. celebrated a few years ago his donation of his personal books and records and his memorabilia as President of this Chamber Treasurer of the City of Chicago as a donation to that institution to create what will hopefully be soon a Cecil A. Partee library to that inspiration to other people. And they did a service for him recently, while fortunately he was still with us, where people could come and talk about this wonderful person, and -- and Sister Charlene commented to me how there were so many things about him she didn't know. And I had just mentioned a little story that she asked me to share again today. When I was serving here with Cecil and Stan remembers this, too, I'm sure, as does President Harris, when we went -- when he was President of the Senate and we were giving a sword - a ceremonial sword - to Admiral Mack, who was Commandant of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and we Admiral Mack was a had been invited to make the presentation. citizen of southern Illinois and was retiring at that point, and they invited President Partee to give the ceremonial sword on the fields of Annapolis during graduation week, which is the most ceremonial time of one of the most ceremonial places in America. And it showed to me both sides of Cap, both the dignity that he had and the humor that he absolutely mastered as a person. We

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went to this place and he went to the parade grounds, and with all the pomp and ceremony of all the cadets who were graduating, made this presentation and magnificent speech to Admiral Mack, and he did so with such dignity and pride that all of us felt good at just being there and -- and what it represented to the State of Illinois and the people of the State of Illinois. We then were invited back to the Admiral's residence, which is one of three owned by the United States of America - the White House, that particular location, and the one at the Air Force Academy, and it had the rose garden and everything else. And as Cec walks in, they had brought over the person who was the coach of the football team and the athletic facilities for the Naval Academy Annapolis, and it happened to be a person he had grown up with Arkansas, except this fellow was one of the rednecks when he grew up in a very segregated system in Arkansas. And -- and as pointed out, Cecil's mother actually was the superintendent of the black schools as he was growing up, so he always had to be a good boy there, but we all knew his sense of humor. Well, when he saw this person who Admiral Mack had brought to sit next to him, they've had some comradery having coming from the same small town of Arkansas and having gone through school together, classic Partee and started relating to this redneck, who's neck was truly bulging and the veins were popping every time Cec would Cecil started remembering the names of all the white comment. girls in the school, and started talking to this guy as if maybe Partee had dated them when they were in high school. And it was classic Partee - he never said he did, and in fact he never had, but this guys veins were popping like crazy till finally Admiral Mack came over and said, "President Partee, why don't you sit next to me for the rest of the meal." That is what I will remember most about this great humanitarian. The dignity he presented on the parade grounds of Annapolis and the humor he presented at the

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residence of the Commandant of Annapolis. And so let me just finish by saying that in the teachings of our faith, he will always be remembered for a blessing. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

Senator Severns.

SENATOR SEVERNS:

Thank you, Mr. President. President Rock, President Harris, Governor Edgar, Constitutional Officers and colleagues, I didn't have the pleasure and privilege to serve in this Chamber with Senator Partee, but I had the privilege and pleasure to serve with him in another capacity. Yesterday afternoon a friend and former colleague of Senator Partee, Comptroller Netsch, called and said that she had a picture that she wanted to show me. She said, fact, that it would "blow me away" - was her term. I walked down to Dawn's office yesterday afternoon and -- and the picture was from August of 1972, showing the handful of members from Illinois who had just been elected to the Democratic National Committee. I was lucky to be among them. It was Cecil Partee and -- and I was a young college student, twenty years old, being quite fortunate, I knew, to be elected to the Democratic National Committee. And I was always amazed and impressed by Cecil Partee, who not only demonstrated interest, but also the patience and wisdom to answer the questions of this young political science There were many interesting people from Illinois on that committee - Jayne Byrne; Jack Karns, from the Metro East area; John Rednour, from DuQuoin; and Peggy Gordon, from the North Shore; and Cecil Partee; and myself - and I knew I was quite fortunate to be among this most interesting lot. But the one who made the most indelible impression on me was Cecil Partee, took the time, demonstrated the wisdom and the patience to try to teach a young person interested in politics. He was a gentleman and gentle man. In fact, I think he dedicated himself to what the

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Greeks wrote so very long ago - "To tame the savageness of man, to make gentle the life of the world." Let us all dedicate ourselves to that today, as we remember Cecil Partee. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT PHILIP:

SECRETARY HARRY:

All those favoring the resolution please rise. The Senate will stand at ease. The Senate will reconvene at 1:30.

(SENATE STANDS AT EASE)

(SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DUDYCZ)

The Senate will come in -- come to order. WAND and Jones Intercable Television seeks permission to film the proceedings. Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Committee Reports.

Senator Weaver, Chair of the Committee on Rules, reports that the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to committees: to the Committee on Environment and Energy - Conference Committee Report 1 to Senate Bill 1724 and Conference Committee Report 1 to House Bill 1594; to the Committee on Revenue - Conference Committee Report 1 on House Bill 282; referred to the Committee on Transportation - Senate Amendments 2 and 3 to House Bill 457; and Be Approved for Consideration - Senate Bill 447 and House Bill 61.

Senator Madigan, Chair of the Committee on Insurance, Pensions and Licensed Activities, reports Senate Bill 251 Do Pass, as Amended.

And Senator Karpiel, Chair of the Committee on Executive,

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reports Senate Resolution 1896 Be Adopted, as Amended; and Senate Resolution 1926 Be Adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

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 refused to recede from their Amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 19 to a bill of the following title, to wit:

Senate Bill 1232.

Action taken by the House, November 29th, 1994.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

For what purpose does Senator Mahar arise?

SENATOR MAHAR:

For the purpose of an announcement, Mr. President. The Senate Environment and Energy Committee will meet in Room A-1 in 2:45 to consider two bills.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator DeAngelis, for what purpose do you arise? SENATOR DeANGELIS:

Thank you, Mr. President. To announce that the Senate Revenue Committee will convene at 2:45 at Room 212. We have one bill to consider.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Thank you. Senator Fawell, for what purpose do you arise? SENATOR FAWELL:

For a purpose of an announcement, Mr. President. The Committee on Transportation will meet at 3:15 in Room 212 for consideration of two bills -- two amendments on a conference bill. 3:15, Room 212.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

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Senator Butler has moved to accede to the request for a conference committee on Senate Bill 1232. The question is, shall the Senate accede to the request of the House that a conference committee be reported <sic>. All those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the motion carries. And the Senate accedes to the request to appoint a conference committee. Senator Barkhausen, for what purpose do you arise?

SENATOR BARKHAUSEN:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move that the Senate non-concur in Amendments 7 and 8 to Senate Bill 447.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Barkhausen moves to non-concur in Senate <sic>
Amendments 7 and 8 to House -- Senate Bill 447. All those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. The motion carries, and the Secretary shall so inform the House.

Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 1941, offered by Senator Ralph Dunn.

Senate Resolution 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, also by Senator Ralph Dunn.

Senator Petka offers Senate Resolution 1946.

Senate Resolution 1947, by Senator Dillard.

Senate Resolution 1948, by Senator del Valle.

Senate Resolution 1949, Senator LaPaille.

Senator Syverson offers Senate Resolution 1950.

Senate Resolution 1951, Senator Jones and all Members.

Senate Resolution 1952, Senator Lauzen.

Senate Resolution 1953, Senator Hasara.

Senate Resolution 1954, offered by Senator Ralph Dunn.

Senate Resolution 1955, by Senator Rea.

Senate Resolution 1956, by Senator Molaro.

Senate Resolutions 1957 through 1979, all <sic> offered by

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Senator Topinka.

They're all congratulatory and death resolutions, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 1981 <sic> (1980), offered by Senators

And Senate Resolution 1982 <sic> (1981), by Senator Raica. They're both substantive.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

On the Supplemental Calendar, there are Motions in Writing to Accept Specific Recommendations For Change. Senator Berman, are you ready on House Bill 99? Mr. Secretary, would you read the motion please?

SECRETARY HARRY:

I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 99 in manner and form as follows:

Amendment to House Bill 99.

Filed by Senator Berman.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Berman. Senator Berman.

SENATOR BERMAN:

Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. House Bill 99 is the International Anti-Boycott Certification Act. After we passed that bill, which was on a unanimous vote, it was determined that some of the language created the wrong impression and set certain standards that were not appropriate to the bill. So we requested of the —of the Governor that he make amendatory veto changes, which he has done, and it more clearly defines what we originally intended, and these were the outgrowths. Same purpose; same execution of the purposes of the anti-boycott legislation. I'd be glad to respond

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to more specific questions. I move the adoption of my motion to accept the amendatory veto language.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Berman has moved to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 99. Is there any discussion? Senator Geo-Karis.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Would the sponsor yield for question?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

He indicates that he would.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Senator Berman, are the changes in line with what -- with what we agreed when we had our hearings on this bill?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Berman.

SENATOR BERMAN:

Yes. In fact, without these changes, we would not have been keeping our intent. This carries it out even more so.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Is there further discussion? If not, the question is, the Senate accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 99, in the manner and form just stated by Senator Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed will vote Berman. Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 57 The -- the Ayes, no Nays, none voting Present. recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 99, have received the required -- having received the required constitutional majority vote of the Senators elected, are declared accepted. Senator Fawell, on House Bill 3457, on the Order of Overrides of the Specific Recommendations for Change. Mr. Secretary, will you read the motion, please?

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SECRETARY HARRY:

I move that House Bill 3457 do pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Filed by Senator Fawell.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Fawell.

SENATOR FAWELL:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. This is a bill that has been discussed many times by a number of people. Just to refresh the memory of -- of those who -- not sure what this bill does: This is the bill that -- there was an agreed bill process It was a bill that involved the school had in my office. improvement plan. This bill started out as a bill that the IEA introduced that said basically that only eight hours would have to be spent by the teachers to do the school improvement plan. personal feeling was, when I first looked at that bill, was kind of a dumb bill, and I told them so. But I said I would try and work out some kind of an agreement with all involved. Senator Watson had come to me at one point and had told me about a problem that he had in his district, where the teachers had literally produced volumes of work, trying to come up with a school improvement plan that would meet the criteria of the State Board of Education. Unfortunately, they were being kind of led down a golden path, and when they got all through, even though they were being advised by a -- an employee of the State Board of Education, bottom line is that the work was rejected and they were told to start over again. When I looked at the school improvement plan, I realized part of the problem was no guidelines had set out on exactly what we expected the schools to do. And nobody was sure exactly what we were doing. And so a meeting was held. Various people came into the -- into the office, and eventually a compromise was worked out. I understand that there's been some

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information that has been told by -- to some of mν colleagues, that indeed not everybody had signed on. I have copies of the slips for anyone who would like to see them, and I'd like to read this into the record: Heidi Biederman, Large Unit District Association, agreed to the final version of the bill, and Jeff Mays, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, signed agrees; onto the bill, put a slip in and still agrees; Ed Harmeyer, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, signed onto the bill and still agrees; Rick Capriola, State Board of Education, signed onto the bill: Rich Frankenfeld, Illinois Education Association, signed onto the bill and still agrees; and Peggy Agnos, Statewide School Management Alliance, signed onto the bill, put a slip in saying that the bill was okay. And I understand there's a question about that last one, but if anybody would like to see the slip, please feel free to come to my desk and I will show it to Now to the bill: The bill does a number of things, but thing that we are debating is whether the school boards are mandated in a collective bargaining situation. Let me language that is being debated. "Unless contained in a collective bargaining agreement, the district inservice committee" - which is the committee that is set up to do the school reform - "shall also define what constitutes the <sic> (an) amount of time expected to be spent in developing the <sic> (all) school improvement plans." "Expected to be spent" - not shall be spent - which was what, frankly, the IEA wanted. This was a compromise, and agreed to by all - the "amount of time expected to be spent". I think this was a good compromise. I have run that language by an appellate court judge, by a circuit court judge, both of whom are respected attorneys and who were former school attorneys, and last Friday, and I was informed that that late as Schirott, as Ι don't think language does not mandate anything. unreasonable for teachers to know what amount of time they might

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expect to spend on a school improvement plan. If it goes over that time, there's nothing saying that the school board is in jeopardy. If it goes under that time, it is an expectation, and that is all it is. Everybody is still on board, except for the School Board Association, LUDA is still on board. The State Chamber of Commerce is still on board. Manufacturers' is still on board. State Board of Education is still on board, and so is the IEA. I think it's a good compromise. A compromise means nobody gets everything. And I would ask for your Ave vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Fawell has moved that House Bill 3457 pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Senator Welch.

SENATOR WELCH:

Thank you, Madam President. I would just like to stand up in support of Senator Fawell. This was an agreed process. We had all of the groups that were interested in this bill working together; they hammered out a compromise. That's what we try to do in Springfield. It seems to me that if we go back on that agreement - that implied agreement that we would support that negotiation - it's going to make it a very difficult Session in the next two years. So I would urge support of Senator Fawell. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Further discussion? Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. I would like to introduce some people in the gallery, if I might - a Boy Scout troop from Smithton, Illinois. They're right over the President's Gallery. I'd like for them to stand, and welcome them please.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Will -- will our guests please stand and be recognized?
Further discussion? Senator Berman. Whoops! Sorry, Art.
Senator Berman.

SENATOR BERMAN:

Thank you, Madam President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I rise in support of Senator Fawell's motion. first presented to the Education Committee, serious questions were raised. And much to the credit of Senator Fawell and to the number of people that she mentioned through her witness slip reading, they got together and they reached what all of us felt was a very adequate and decent compromise. don't understand -- I don't understand why the Governor didn't agree with it, but I thought that it -- this was done in a very fine process of -- of discussion, negotiation, and Senator Fawell spent a lot of time. In fact, if you look at the Digest on this bill, I believe the bill came to the committee in early May and then there were three subsequent committee hearings on several amendments that had been worked out, so that it was -- it was an agreed bill, and it passed out of here, I believe, unanimously. So I think that Senator Fawell ought to be complimented and we ought to back up those compliments with an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Further discussion? Senator Watson.

SENATOR WATSON:

Well, thank you, Madam President. I guess I'd have to say I rise in reluctant support of the Governor's amendatory veto. And the reason I say that is because I -- I really feel bad for the sponsor, who did an incredible amount of work in bringing various groups together and trying to come up with what we thought originally was an agreement. But is -- if you read the legislation, I think you would recognize that what the Governor

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was proper - if you read what it says about the circumvention of the collective bargaining process at the local level. know most of us campaigned this past election or have campaigned in the past talking about local control and the -- the need for decision making to be made at the local level, and certainly in this case, this is no exception. We are circumventing that process, and we are creating a situation in which we're taking a hands out -- the decision-making hands away from, in many cases, the administration and also school boards. I think that the Governor's action was proper. I'm prepared -- there's there's a lot of good things in this legislation. We've had hearings, many of us, in our districts, talking about quality review and the problems that have come with that, and the accountability issue, and the need for less paperwork and the teachers being in the classroom, and those types of provisions many of us support. A lot of what is here is being implemented already by the State Board of Education. And I -- I want to thank, again, the sponsor of this legislation, who -- who went to the State Board of Education and -- and really brought this issue to light in here, in Springfield, so that there was the that we got, because much of what is here in this is being already as I mentioned, by the State Board. implemented, Governor's action was proper. We should allow local districts to -- to control their schools. We should allow the administration to make those decisions which will impact those local If we pass this legislation, if we override the Governor's veto, we do circumvent that collective bargaining process, which I think would be a -- certainly a wrong direction. Edgar and his So, I urge a No vote in support of Governor amendatory veto.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Further discussion? Further discussion? Senator Fawell, to

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close.

SENATOR FAWELL:

Thank you very much. I -- I know this is a difficult vote for a lot of you and -- and I guess let the chips fall where they may. I did indeed work very hard on this bill. I thought when a bargain was made, a bargain was kept. Unfortunately, I guess not all parties seem to feel the same way. This bill passed out of this Senate on a vote of 58 to nothing. It passed out of the House with a vote of 109 to 7. On the override, it passed the override 79 to 32 with 4 voting Present. I feel obligated to stick by my agreement. I made it in good faith to all parties. I don't think it mandates anything. And I have, as I said, run this language by a number of what I consider excellent attorneys. And I know attorneys love to disagree; that's why we have courtrooms. But I feel competent that this language will in no way mandate anything to our school boards, and I ask for an Aye vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

The question is, shall House Bill 3457 pass, the specific recommendations of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 32 Ayes, 22 Nays and none voting Present. House Bill 3457, having not received the required three-fifths vote, is declared failed. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Joint Resolution 201, offered by Senator Sieben, Senator Burzynski, Senator Woodyard, and Senator Philip, and all Members.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Sieben.

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SENATOR SIEBEN:

This is a death resolution we're going to consider tomorrow and I would just like to move it at this point so it can be, as a joint resolution, also introduced into the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Sieben moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of the immediate consideration and adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 201. Those in favor will say Aye. Oppose, Nay. The Ayes have it. The rules are suspended. Senator Sieben now moves to adopt Senate -- Joint Resolution 201. Those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

Yes. Thank you, Madam President. I move to suspend the appropriate rule for the immediate -- immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 1951.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Jones moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of the immediate consideration and adoption of Senate Resolution 1951. Those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the rules are suspended. Senator Jones now moves for the adoption of Senate Resolution 1951. Those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. And the resolution is adopted. We will now go to Executive Session for the purpose of advice <sic> and consent. Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

END OF TAPE

TAPE 2

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SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Ralph Dunn, Chairperson of the Committee on State Government Operations and Executive Appointments, to which was referred the Governor's Message of June 29, 1994, reported the same back with the recommendations that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. I move the Senate resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of acting on the Governor's appointments set forth in his Message of June the 29th, 1994. Madam President, with respect to the Governor's Message of June the 29th, 1994, I will read the salaried appointments to which the Senate Committee on State Government Operations and Executive Appointments recommend that the Senate do advise and consent.

To be the executive director of the Illinois Information Authority, Thomas Baker of Woodstock.

To be a member of the Pollution Control Board for terms ending July 1st, 1997, G. Tanner Girard of Grafton; Theodore Meyer of Chicago.

Madam President, having read the salaried appointments, I now seek leave to consider these appointments on a single roll call, and Madam President, will you put the question as required by our rules?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Is there is any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made. Those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 56 Ayes, no Nays, and

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none voting Present. Majority of Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does advise and consent to the nominations just made. Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. With respect to the Governor's Message of June the 29th, 1994, I will read the unsalaried appointments to which the Senate Committee on State Government Operations and Executive Appointments recommend that the Senate do advise and consent.

To be a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending November 1st, 1998, Jane Parker of Metropolis.

To be members of the Advisory Board of Livestock Commissioners for terms ending January 16th, 1995, Gretchen Bernardi of Edwardsville; Merlyn Eickman of Pecatonica; James Finnell of Gilman; James Handy of Waverly; Richard Jurgens of Towanda; David Kaluzny of Joliet; James McKee of Washburn.

Madam President, having read the unsalaried appointments, I now seek leave to consider these on a single roll call. Madam President, will you put the question as required by our rules?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made. Those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 57 Ayes, no Nays, and none voting Present. A majority of Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does advise and consent to the nominations just made. Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Ralph Dunn, Chair of the Committee on State Government
Operations and Executive Appointments to which was referred the

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Governor's Message of November 15, 1994, reported the same back with a recommendation that the Senate advise and consent to the following appointments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. With respect to the Governor's Message of November the 15th, I will read the salaried appointments to which the Senate Committee on State Government Operations and Executive Appointments recommends the Senate advise and consent.

To be the Assistant Director of the Department of Central Management Services for a term ending January 16th, 1995, Phil Gonet of Springfield.

To be the Inspector General within the Department of Public Aid for a term ending January 20th, 1997, Robert Miller of Springfield.

To be a Judge in the Court of Claims for a term ending January 15, 2001, Andy Raucci -- Andrew Raucci of Chicago.

To be a member of the Pollution Control Board for a term ending July the 1st, 1995, Joseph Yi of Park Ridge.

To be a member of the Prisoner Review Board for a term ending January 20th, 1997, Jorge Montes of Chicago.

Madam President, having read the salaried appointments, I now seek leave to consider these appointments on a roll call. And, Madam President, will you put the question as required by our rules?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made. Those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who

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wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 57 Ayes, no Nays, none voting Present. A majority of Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does advise and consent to the nominations just made. Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

Thank you, Madam President. With respect to the Governor's Message of June 29th <sic> (November 15), 1994, I'll now read the unsalaried appointments to which the Senate Committee on State Government Operations and Executive Appointments recommends the Senate do advise and consent.

To be members of the Board of Aeronautic -- Aeronautical Advisors for terms ending January 20th, 1997, Bernard Armbruster of Springfield; Kent George of Moline.

To be members of the Illinois Committee for Agricultural Education for terms ending March the 13th, 1997, Danny Faber of Flanagan; Larry Littlefield of Gibson City.

To be members of the Agricultural Export Advisory Committee for terms ending January 20th, 1997, Jim Chingas of St. Anne; G. A. Finch of Chicago; F. Dawes Garrett of Arlington Heights; Michael Kahn of Chicago; Alan Koepcke of DeKalb; Richard Lighart of Lemont; Paul Mooney of Champaign; Kimball Nill of Quincy; Alan Palmer of South Beloit; Sumiran Puri of South Barrington; Katherine Reading of Skokie; Darrell Rich of Chandlerville; Paul Van Halteren of Chicago; Robert Vollmer of Sumner.

To be a member of the Bi-State Development Agency for a term ending January 18th, 1999, James McGlynn of Belleville.

To be a member of the Children and Family Services Advisory Council for a term ending January 20th, 1997, Barbara Cempura of Belleville.

To be a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Community

College of East St. Louis for a term ending June the 30th, 1995,

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Edna Allen of East St. Louis.

To be a member of the Illinois Electronic Fund Transfer Advisory Committee for a term ending December 31st, 1997, Amy Mazzolin -- Mazzolin of Chicago.

To be a member of the Illinois Farm Development Authority Board for a term ending January 15th, 1996, Robert Webb of Simpson.

To be members of the Guardianship and Advocacy Commission for terms ending June the 30th, 1997, Ronald Grais of Winnetka; Inese Stokes of Tinley Park; Nancy Wyant of Benton.

To be members of the Illinois Health Care Finance <sic> Cost Containment Council for terms ending September the 5th, 1996, Edward Mazur of Wilmette; Steven Scheer of River Forest.

To be a member of the Illinois Health Facilities Authority for a term ending June the 30th, 2001, David Whalen of Rockford.

To be members of the Illinois Affordable Housing Advisory Commission for terms ending October 1st, 1995, Daniel Goodwin of Oak Brook; Patricia Harris-Eissens of Rockford.

To be members of the Illinois Affordable Housing Advisory Commission for terms ending October the 1st, 1996, Orest Baranyk of -- Park Ridge; Robert Grossinger of Evanston; D. Lyneir Richardson of Chicago.

To be members of the Illinois Affordable Housing Advisory Commission for terms ending October the 1st, 1997, Rance Carpenter of Springfield; Geneva <sic> (Genevieve) Houghton of Carbondale; Henry Mendoza of Glenwood.

To be a member of the Illinois Job Training Coordinating Council for a term ending July the 1st, 1996, Donna Stevenson of Lisle.

To be members of the Labor-Management Cooperation Committee for terms ending July 1st, 1996, Bruce Alkire of Dunlap; Dale Benson of Decatur; Jerome VonderHaar of Moline.

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To be members of the Advisory Board of Livestock Commissioners for terms ending January 20th, 1997, Eldon Gould of Maple Park; Lowell Knief of Burlington; Leslie Leach of East Peoria; Donald Peter of Quincy; David Ruppert of Nokomis; Gary Waters of DeKalb.

To be a member of the Medical Licensing Board for a term ending January the 8th, 1998, David Littman of Highland Park.

To be a member of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for a term ending June the 1st, 1999, James Kenny of Glenview.

To be members of the Board of the Illinois State Museum for terms ending January 20th, 1997, Gerald Adelmann of Chicago; James Ballowe of Toulon; James Brown of Evanston; Winifred Delano of Alton; Lynn Foster of Highland Park; George Irwin of Quincy; Mary Ann MacLean of Libertyville; George Rabb of Brookfield; Guerry Suggs of Springfield; Edmund Thornton of Ottawa.

To be a member of the Advisory Board For <sic> Necropsy Services to Coroners for a term ending January 20th, 1997, Phyllis Jameson of Milford.

To be the Public Administrator and Public Guardians for Henry County for a term ending December the 2nd, 1996, Curtis Ford of --Geneseo.

To be the Public Administrator and Public Guardian of Randolph County for a term ending December the 1st, 1997, Richard Guebert, Jr. of Ellis Grove.

To be a Public Administrator and Public Guardian of Whiteside County for a term ending December the 1st, 1997, Daniel Hawkins of Sterling.

To be the Public Administrator and Public Guardian of Clinton County for a term ending December 1st, 1997, James Hummert of Breese.

To be the Public Administrator and Public Guardian of Saline County for a term ending December the 1st, 1997, Ramona Schwartz

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of Harrisburg.

To be the Public Administrator and Public Guardian of Wayne County for a term ending December the 1st, 1997, Edna Maxine Young of Fairfield.

To be a member of the Quality Care Board for a term ending September the 18th, 1996, Corinne Leskovar of Chicago.

To be a member of the Illinois Racing Board for a term ending July the 1st, -- year 2000, William Jackson of Chicago.

To be a member of the Rehabilitation Services Advisory Council for a term ending July the 1st, 1999 <sic> (1997), Mr. Potts of Morris.

To be a member of the Southwest Regional Port District for a term ending June the 30th, 1996, Catherine Calvert of Lovejoy.

To be members of the Illinois Upper River -- Illinois -- to be members of the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority for terms ending January 15, 1996, Richard Nelson of Princeton; Craig Wesner of Princeton.

To be members of the Upper Illinois River Valley Development Authority for terms ending January 19th, 1998, Barbara Griffith of McNabb; Dennis Hackett of Morris; Donna Matteson of Morris; Phyllis <sic> (Philip) McCully of -- Toluca; William Meagher, Jr. of Peru.

To be a member of the Workers Compensation Advisory Board for a term ending January the 19th, 1998, James Sullivan of Chicago.

Madam President, I have read - I don't know if anyone heard it or not - but having read the unsalaried appointments, I now seek leave to consider these appointments on a single roll call. Madam President, will you put the question as required by our rules?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Any discussion? Any discussion? The question is, does the Senate advise and consent to the nominations just made. Those in favor, vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all

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voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Ooh. Take the record. On that question, there are 59 Ayes, no Nays, and none voting Present. A majority of those Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does advise and consent to the nominations just made. Senator Dunn.

SENATOR R. DUNN:

I move -- Madam President, I move that the Senate arise from Executive Session.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Having heard the motion, those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the motion carries. Resolutions. ACTING SECRETARY HAWKER:

Senate -- Senate Resolutions 1982 and 1983 <sic>, both offered by Senator Stern.

And Senate Joint Resolution 202, offered by Senator Topinka. They're all congratulatory.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Consent Calendar. All right. Now, if I could have your attention please, just to give you an idea. There will be some committees meeting this afternoon. I think most of the Membership has been notified of that. We will keep — the Chair will keep the Senate open until the call of the Chair for purposes of paperwork only for anything that might take place from those committees, to move the paperwork. And we will then adjourn at that point till tomorrow morning at 9 a.m on December 1st. Is that clear? Senator Weaver.

SENATOR WEAVER:

Thank you, Madam President. For the members of the Rules Committee, we're planning on hopefully having another Rules Committee meeting about 4 o'clock in my office.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

Senator Demuzio.

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SENATOR DEMUZIO:

For the -- for the benefit of the Members then, we're going to be standing at ease until the call of the Chair, at which time you'll read the Messages in. There will be no further Floor action that will take place this morning, as the Chair has indicated, and we'll be coming back tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, with the exception of the fact that there will be a Rules Committee somewhere around 4 o'clock. Is that correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

You reiterate real well, Senator Demuzio. Thank you. Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

Yes. For the -- benefit of the Members, Madam Chair, could you please announce again the committees that will be having hearings this afternoon?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR DONAHUE)

The question is, at this point, for the committee chairmen to please announce their committees and when they're meeting. Can we do that? Just a second, Senator Collins. Revenue will be meeting at 2:45 in Room 212, Senator Collins. Senator Collins, Revenue will be meeting in Room 212 at 2:45; Energy and Environment will be meeting in A-1 in the Stratton Building at 2:45; and Transportation will be meeting in Room 212 at 3:15. Any other business? Senate stands at ease until the call of the Chair.

(SENATE STANDS AT EASE)

(SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

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...(microphone cutoff)...will come to order. Mr. Secretary, Messages from the House.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Message from the House by Mr. Rossi, Clerk.

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has refused to recede from their Amendment No. 13 to a bill of the following title, to wit:

Senate Bill 1153.

Action taken by the House, November 30th, 1994.

We have a like Message on Senate Bill 1715, with House Amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 and 19.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Senator Hasara moves to accede to the request of the House. Those in favor, signify by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Message from the House by Mr. Rossi, Clerk.

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bill of the following title, to wit:

 $\mbox{Senate Bill 1211, together with House Amendments} \quad \mbox{1,} \\ \mbox{2, 3 and 7.} \\$

Action taken by the House, November 30th, 1994.

We have a like Message on Senate Bill 1297, with House Amendment No. 10; and a like Message on Senate Bill 1147, with House Amendments 1, 2, 3 and 23.

That action -- it was passed the House, as amended, November 23rd, 1994, by a three-fifths vote.

SECRETARY HARRY:

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

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resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Joint Resolution 178.

Adopted by the House, November 30th, 1994.

We have a like Message on House Joint Resolution No. 179.

Those are both congratulatory, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. Committee Reports.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senator Mahar, Chair of the Committee on Environment and Energy, reports Senate Bill 1724, the First Conference Committee Report, Be Approved for Consideration; House Bill 1594, First Conference Committee Report, Be Approved for Consideration.

Senator DeAngelis, Chair of the Committee on Revenue, reports House Bill 282, First Conference Committee Report, Be Approved for Consideration.

And Senator Fawell, Chair of the Committee on Transportation, reports Senate Amendments 2 and 3 to House Bill 457 Be Adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 1983, offered by Senator Farley.

Senate Resolution 1984, by Senators O'Daniel, Ralph Dunn and all Members.

Senate Resolution 1985, by Senator DeAngelis and all Members.

And Senate Resolution 1986, offered by Senator Barkhausen.

They're all congratulatory and death resolutions, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. Senate will stand at ease.

(SENATE STANDS AT EASE)

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(SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

...(microphone cutoff)...will come to order. Resolutions.

SECRETARY HARRY:

Senate Resolution 1986, offered by Senator Demuzio.

And Senate Joint Resolution 203, offered by Senator Topinka.

They're both congratulatory, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. Messages from the House.

SECRETARY HARRY:

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 180.

Adopted by the House, November 30th, 1994.

It's congratulatory.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR WEAVER)

Consent Calendar. Is there further business? If not, the Senate will stand adjourned until 9 a.m. Thursday, December the lst.

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NOVEMBER 30, 1994

REPORT: TIFLDAY PAGE: 002

STATE OF ILLINOIS 88TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE 94/12/14 11:47:25

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