

STATE OF ILLINOIS
83RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

73rd Legislative Day

June 27, 1983

Speaker Matijevich: "The House will come to order. Speaker Madigan says 'hello' to everybody, and we will be... The Chaplain for today will be Reverend Ruben Cruz, Pastor of First Spanish Christian Church of Chicago, Illinois and a TV celebrity. Reverend Cruz is a guest of Representative Joseph... Joseph Berrios. Will the guests in the gallery please rise and join us for the invocation?"

Reverend Cruz: "Let us pray. Padre Celestial, te pedimos en esta mañana por los miembros de la Cámara de Representantes de nuestro estado. Los hispanos de Illinois nos sentimos agradecidos de que por fin tenemos un Representante hispano en este cuerpo legislativo. Hoy te damos gracias especiales por Joseph Berrios. Dale la sabiduría y fortaleza que necesita. El no solo representa su distrito legislativo, pero simbólicamente es el representante de todos los hispanos de este estado. Nuestra comunidad ve en el al legislador que entiende nuestras necesidades, al legislador que ayudara a educar a sus compañeros de tarea a entender los problemas de nuestra comunidad. Our Heavenly Father, this morning we pray for the Members of the House of Representatives of our state. The numerous Spanish speaking citizens of Illinois are grateful that there is finally one of our own in the midst of this group of law makers. Today we ask for your special blessing on Joseph Berrios. Concede to him the wisdom and the courage that he needs. He not only represents a legislative district, but symbolically he is also the Representative of thousands and thousands of Hispanic people who see in him someone who understands our unique needs and can illuminate his colleagues as to the manifold problems our people encounter. In the midst of all the difficult decisions that this House must make in the coming week, we ask that

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they will keep in mind the needs of the less fortunate in our society. We pray that they especially think of the needs of our children. Help each one of our lawmakers to remember that the experiences that our children have in their formative years will prepare their lives for the splendid possibilities of adulthood. Help them to recall the programs that will assist in this development. O Lord, their education is so important. We know that their future will be determined according to the quality of instruction and opportunities for personal development that are offered to them. Please Lord, help our lawmakers to be cognizant of the reality that the majority of these programs and educational opportunities depend on funding from the state budget. Lord, we ask for You to guide them today. Lord, we ask for You to direct them today. And Lord, we ask for You to help them today. In Your name we ask. Amen."

Speaker Matijevich: "Thank you, Reverend Cruz. Leave of the House, we allow Representative Berrios to have a tape of today's invocation. We will be led in the Pledge by Representative Gordon Ropp."

Ropp et al: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker Matijevich: "Roll Call for Attendance. Excused absences. Representative Greiman, are there any excused absences? Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Christensen is absent by reason of illness in the family, and his key has been removed in accordance with the rules."

Speaker Matijevich: "Thank you. Are there any excused absences on the Republican side? All present. The House will now go to the Order... Oh, I'm sorry. There are 117 on the

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quorum call. Is Representative Giorgi in the House? Representative Giorgi, we're going to do the Agreed Resolutions. Will the Clerk read the Resolutions?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution 57, Wait and Klemm; House Joint Resolution 65, John Dunn; House Joint Resolution 66, Richmond; House Resolution 424, Bopp - Leverenz - Topinka; 425, Johnson; 426, Richmond; 427, Brummer; 428, Brunsvold; 429, McGann; 430, Woodyard; 431, Brummer - Bowman; 432, Reilly - Topinka."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Wait's House Joint 57 notes a retirement. John Dunn's 65 honors Chief Illiniwek. 66 by Richmond also notes a retirement. 424 by Ropp - Leverenz talk about beautifying the grounds with flowers. 425, Johnson, notes a retirement. 426 by Richmond notes a retirement. 427 by Brummer honors a winner of a class association, high school association, Class A State Tournament, Beecher City High School Eagles team. Brummer's 428 also notes a retirement. 429 by McGann congratulates Father Windle on his 40th anniversary as a priest. 430 by Woodyard congratulates the Mattoon Junior Football League on its contributions. 431, Brummer, honors a guy that's 91 years old, and 432 by Reilly urges that a U.S. postage stamp commemorating Dr. Greene (sic - Dr. Greene Vardiman Black) of Jacksonville, Illinois be struck. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giorgi moves the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 433, Satterthworth... Satterthwaite, in respect to the memory of Professor Harry

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W. (sic - M.) Tiebout."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giorgi moves the adoption of the Death Resolution. All in favor say 'aye' opposed 'nay', and the Death Resolution is adopted. The House... The hour of 9 having arrived, the House will go to the Order of State and... the Subject Matter - State and Local Government, on the Special Order of Business. And the first Bill is Senate Bill 70, McMaster, on page two. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 70, a Bill for an Act making uniform the penalties for removing or vandalizing traffic control signs or devices. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McMaster on Senate Bill 70."

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We debated this bill... Bill quite extensively last week, I believe. I believe Representative John Dunn and I were in on the debate. Essentially, what we have done with this, with Amendments, is lower the fine from 500 dollars to 250 dollars and leave the other penalties the same as they were in current law. And this Bill is in response to traffic control sign vandalism, and does institute the 250 dollar fine and the offense penalty. It's good legislation. We need to save our people the problems that they run into, the accidents because the traffic control signs have been vandalized. I would urge your support, and I will try to answer any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McMaster has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 70. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

John Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to Senate Bill 70. Senate Bill 70 has a good purpose and an excellent Sponsor, but I do disagree with him in this one instance. We have on the

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books now laws which will provide for criminal penalties for anyone who does damage to public property and especially signs which control and regulate the flow of traffic - stop signs, lane signs, traffic signals, barricades. People can be fined and put in jail, in fact, at the present time for violation for tearing down or vandalizing traffic signs. What this Bill does is to provide for a minimum fine for any sign which regulates the flow of traffic, so a Judge has no discretion. If a... And the judges around our towns in downstate Illinois can pretty well tell quickly who are the... who are the kids who've done an imprudent thing on one occasion and ought to be frightened, and they probably will never get in trouble again, and those who are really evil people who... who need to have the boom lowered right down upon them. Judges can... can make those decisions. At the present time, however, if, for a prank some night, someone does remove a traffic sign even though no damage occurs, if they happen to get caught in the Act, there'll be a minimum fine of 250 dollars. I think that's awfully steep. I don't think it will put any more traffic officers, or county sheriffs or state police on the highways to watch out for people who are vandalizing signs or removing barricades where damage can be done. If we really want to solve the problem, that is the way to do it, to put more people into law enforcement, not more laws on the books. So I would respectfully urge a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman... Representative Neff on the Bill."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm speaking in support of Senate Bill 70. This is something that's been needed for a long time. Many of us have had occasions where certain signs were taken down on crossroads

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in the rural areas, and there were accidents, people killed. So I... I don't think the penalty is too steep. I think this is what we need, and I think it'll stop the vandalism because this has been very serious in our rural areas. And I would hope we would support it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McMaster to close."

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think you all know the intent of the Bill, and on a personal basis, I think a 250 dollar fine is not excessive when the vandalism can and often does cause loss of life. And I'm surprised that we would have people that would put 250 dollars as being too high a fine for the protection of people's lives and property. I would certainly urge a 'yes' vote on this. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McMaster has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 70. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Jesse... Jesse White, do you want to... All right. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 103 'ayes', 6 'nays', 4 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 70, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 310, Terzich, appears on... oh, McCracken, Tom McCracken. Proceed with..."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a Motion pursuant to 12(c) of the House rules. I move to modify the Special Order of Business, State and Local Government by adding Senate Bill 774 to that Order for consideration today. I have a couple of reasons for that. We have approximately 30 Bills on that Special Order of Business, and this is one of the most important ones which concerns itself with State and Local Government. And also, it appears that, due to the late hour, in that we will be forced to stop

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considering Senate Bills today. This is an important Bill which should be considered, and I move the adoption of my Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken, you weren't recognized for that purpose, but I will recognize you before we complete this Order of Business on that Motion. Senate Bill 310 appears on page two of the Calendar, Representative Terzich. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 310, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to compensation of sheriffs, coroners, county treasurers, county clerks, recorders and auditors. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in addition to the coroners, this also covers the regional school superintendents. It provides for a 5,000 dollar salary adjustment in 1983 and 1,500 dollars in each year thereafter. We covered this Bill before. This is the only time that they will have an opportunity. They haven't had a salary adjustment in four years, and I think that this is reasonable and equitable. And I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 310. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Harris."

Harris: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Harris: "Representative Terzich, you indicate this is a 5,000 dollar salary adjustment. Is it... Is it an adjustment downward or an adjustment upward?"

Terzich: "This is upward. They haven't had a salary adjustment

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in four years and would not have another one for another four years."

Harris: "I'm sorry. This is upward, then?"

Terzich: "Oh, yes."

Harris: "Oh, thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Early in this Session, a Bill was introduced to accomplish this task and was amended into its present form by the Representative from DeWitt to provide a phase in of this salary increase. And as I stated on the floor of the House when we amended this Bill that the beneficiaries of this legislation recognize and appreciate the fact that any increase in salary, however modest, is dependent upon increases in state revenue. If those do not come to fruition, obviously, neither will this legislation. I would make two additional points in supporting this legislation. One is that a lot of attention has been focused on one of the regional superintendents who is from a large county in northern Illinois. I would remind all of the rest of you that there are 57 other people involved plus all of their assistants; and therefore, we're talking about something that has general state-wide coverage. I would also remind you that unless this legislation is adopted, that these individuals and their assistants who do an outstanding job, I believe, will receive... will have no opportunity to receive any change in their salary for eight years. So for these reasons, and with the proviso that I have indicated, I stand in support of the Gentleman's Motion for the adoption of this legislation to Senate Bill 310 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McMaster."

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McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Let me point out something to the newer Members of this General Assembly. This is a case... an example of what can happen with pieces of legislation Bills. This Bill started out concerning coroners. That had all been done away with, and now it is a salary increase for superintendents of educational service regions, regional superintendents of schools. A little bit of background - several years ago the school superintendents felt that should do something because of the cost of their office, one in every county, so they sponsored and pushed legislation that would have educational service regions. And that was fine with one exception. In just about every case where several counties went together... the smaller ones went to a service region. Then they added on an assistant superintendent of educational service regions, just about one from every county that they were losing superintendents in. So I think that was kind of a paper tiger, what they did then. I have no question about the sincerity of these people, and I do feel this, however, that their salaries are sufficient high. They're high enough for them under the current law. Someone said that they wouldn't get a pay raise for eight years. Well, that's true. They've gone four years without a pay raise which everyone would have to do if they were in a four year elective office. And they would go another four years, so I think the point is that they would have another four years to go before they could get a pay increase. I think that in this, and I believe and I would stand corrected if someone would choose to, that this money comes from the State of Illinois, not from the local governments. And I think the financial condition of the State of Illinois is such that we should not be throwing in this pay increase for the superintendents of educational

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service regions. I would strongly recommend a 'no' vote on this legislation."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Effingham (sic - Jefferson), Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the... I'm from Jefferson actually, there. My colleague down here is giving me trouble. I'm not from... Effingham. Would the Gentleman yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He will. Proceed."

Hicks: "Yes, in my reading of the Amendment itself, it does not take out the coroners. Is that correct?"

Terzich: "I'm sorry, Representa... I didn't hear what... It did what?"

Hicks: "In my understanding of the Bill, the way it's been amended, the coroners are not taken out of this. Is that correct?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Hicks: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp, the Gentleman from McLean."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Ropp: "In other words, the portion of the coroners is still in? Is that correct?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Ropp: "I didn't... Did he say 'yes'?"

Terzich: "Yes."

Ropp: "Okay. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think it's important to take into consideration that when we're concerned about taxes, as we all are, most of the people, if not all who are in the educational arena, have the opportunity yearly to receive some monetary increase if there are sufficient dollars to do that. This is the only

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provision in the statute that says in the educational arena that those dollars have to come or the authorization has to be granted by the State of Illinois through this general Body; therefore, in my opinion that we ought to support this legislation even though it has been substantially, in my opinion, reduced from the original intent, in that it will be spread out over a period of time and is a good piece of legislation. Other teachers, other school superintendents will have an opportunity every year to get a salary increase. This particular position is only granted at best once every four years."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I move the previous question."

Speaker Matijevich: "It's not necessary. Representative Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we did go around. It would be eight years, and I'm sure you will agree that if this Bill does pass, and hopefully, it will be, that this would not go into effect. I'm sure that the Governor would not sign any type of an adjustment if we did not have sufficient funds to support the educational system in the State of Illinois. They're well deserving, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 310. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 72 'ayes', 33 'nays', 6 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 310, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. I'll remind the Members that we've got a lot of work so try to hold down debate, if we're not... if we're being repetitive. Representative Johnson,

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for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Johnson: "Accidentally hit the wrong button. Can I be recorded as 'no' on that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to record to record John... Tim Johnson as 'no'. Leave. The next Bill is... Yes, Dwight Friedrich 'no'. Senate Bill 496, page three of your Calendar, Representative Hoffman. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 496, a Bill for an Act in relation to financial support of certain children. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 496 was prepared by the Department of Children and Family Services to consolidate existing statutory provisions for parental fees and to reform the area of assessment schedule and enforcement. DCPS will revise their fee schedule under the administrative procedure law. The revised schedule will permit fees more consistent with the actual cost of care and parent ability to pay. The enforcement of payment is enhanced by allowing the DCPS to contract with state's attorneys and private agencies as Public Aid is now able to do and currently does with their child support program. And I would ask for your support of Senate Bill 496."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hoffman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 496. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 496 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 114 'ayes' and no 'nays', and Senate Bill 496, having received a

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Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Page four of your Calendar, Senate Bill 522, Vinson, the Gentleman from DeWitt. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 522, a Bill for an Act to amend the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson, on Senate Bill 522."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 522 amends the Mental Health Code to increase the fees paid for treatment by responsible relatives in the state's persons treated. It increases the maximum fee from 100 dollars a month to 112 dollars a month. The new fee schedule increases by approximately 12% the monthly fee, but removes from the schedule those who earn less than 9,400 dollars. I would move for favorable passage of Senate Bill 522."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson moves for the passage of Senate Bill 522. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 522 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 112 'ayes', 2 'nays', and Senate Bill 522, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Page seven of the Calendar, Senate Bill 526, Terzich. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 526, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create sanitary districts and remove obstructions in the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich on Senate Bill 522."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker...."

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Speaker Matijevich: "526, rather."

Terzich: "526 changes the amount of non-bid contracts from 5 to \$10,000, as well as it adjusts the sale of water between local units of government, that it would be...the rates would be supervised by the Illinois Commerce Commission, and I'd be more than happy to answer any questions. Appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves for the passage of Senate Bill 526. There being no discussion, the question is...I'm sorry. Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Bowman: "Representative Terzich, was the Amendment... is the part of the Bill that relates to the sale of water a result of an Amendment offered by Mr. Peterson?"

Terzich: "Yes, that's correct."

Bowman: "Okay, now does this relate only to secondary sales of municipalities to unincorporated areas, or does it..."

Terzich: "That's correct. The municipalities that received water directly from Lake Michigan..."

Bowman: "Are not affected."

Terzich: "Not affected. Only the sale between different..."

Bowman: "Okay, so my community of Evanston is not affected by this?"

Terzich: "That is correct."

Bowman: "Thank you. Then I support the Bill. Fine piece of legislation, Representative."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 526. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 94 'ayes', 13 'nays', 3 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 526, having received

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the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.

Senate Bill 613, Berrios. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 613, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Human Rights Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Joseph Berrios."

Berrios: "This Bill requires that when the category of white and black are being used for the purpose of race or... that the category Hispanic should also be included, and I would ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Berrios has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 613. On that, the Gentleman from Edgar, Representative Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Woodyard: "Representative, a couple of questions. What is the definition or determination of Hispanic?"

Berrios: "People like me."

Woodyard: "How..."

Speaker Matijevich: "He said, 'I are one'."

Woodyard: "'I are one.' Okay. Traditionally, in the past, it's been considered a derivation of white, and why all of sudden are we creating a new form that could lead into other ethnic groups also demanding the same type of treatment that would be demanded under this Bill?"

Berrios: "Well, we're... The Hispanics are basically always lumped in with the... in the white category, and when you really want to find out some statistics on the Hispanic community throughout the city, you know, the figures are very hard to get because of the fact that they're all lumped together. What we're looking for is so that we, the Hispanics, can come out and, you know, take... get involved

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in some of the programs that are out there and thus have the numbers there."

Woodyard: "Don't you feel if this occurs that other groups would also come in and ask... such as... Polish, or Czech or whatever it might be and ask for the same thing?"

Berrios: "It could."

Woodyard: "Do you have any idea... Is there any cost involved with this?"

Berrios: "Not that I know of. Just... All it would be was just to print on the, you know, when they print the forms up, just to put a little box in there."

Woodyard: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Berrios has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 613. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Looks like the prayer was worth it. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 96 'ayes', 16 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 613, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 726 on page four of the Calendar, Terzich - O'Connell. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 726, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for the Illinois - Michigan Canal National Corridor Civic Center Authority of Cook County. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 726 before the United States Congress is a matter supported by the Illinois Delegation, namely the Illinois - Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1983. Senate Bill 726 was designed to lend

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tangible support from the Illinois Legislature for this historically significant project by creating the Illinois - Michigan Canal Civic Authority. The Authority may own and operate various facilities of limited size and nature, such as information centers, docks, et cetera which support the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor. There is no additional appropriation will be required to implement this plan, as a mechanism is in place under the Civic Authority Act which is funded by the race track tax. No income tax, nor property tax, nor funds from the General Revenue Fund are involved, and further, the power to levy tax is not granted. And this is a very significant piece of legislation that is also supported by the State Chamber of Commerce, and I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 726. The Lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Nelson: "Representative Terzich, at one time, it's my understanding that the Authority you're creating here had the power of eminent domain. Is that still in the Bill?"

Terzich: "No, that was removed by Amendment yesterday."

Nelson: "Okay. Thank you. If this area of the state becomes a national park, would not the National Park Service take over some of the functions of this Authority?"

Terzich: "Yes, they would, and what this would also do is provide all of those communities along the I & M Canal so that they could coordinate their facilities to enhance the Illinois - Michigan Heritage Trail rather than duplicating a lot of facilities, that all of these communities would be involved in this Committee."

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Nelson: "Can you explain to me the area, then, that the Authority has responsibility for? Is it the entire Canal or is it just in Cook County?"

Terzich: "The Metropolitan Area means that all that the territory of the the State of Illinois lying within a municipality of Lyons, McCook, Hodgkins, Countryside, Indian Head Park, Willow Springs, Justice, Bridgeview, Bedford Park, Summit and Lemont."

Nelson: "Those communities are just in Cook County. Is that right?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Nelson: "So what happens at the border?"

Terzich: "We are designating the area within this Bill."

Nelson: "Thank you very much."

Terzich: "You're welcome."

Nelson: "To the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "To the Bill, Mr. Speaker. I think that all of us in this General Assembly wish to support the notion of this Heritage Corridor National Park which may come into being someday. The Illinois - Michigan Canal is a historic part of our state. I think, however, that this Bill... some Members may wish to take a critical look at because it does create a new Authority that I believe, may, at some date, be in conflict with the National Park Service. And also, it is limited only to Cook County, and I see no good reason for doing that. If it's a good idea, then it should create an authority that would cover the entire area that we're talking about here. So for that reason, I believe that I will vote 'present'. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from LaSalle, Representative Breslin."

Breslin: "Question of the Sponsor?"

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Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Breslin: "Representative, what affect... I... I listened to the previous debate, but I am still not clear as to what affect or what authority this Authority will have over, for instance, the Illinois Valley Area that is presently considered for I & M Canal National Heritage status?"

Terzich: "All right. The Bill only applies to those authorities in Cook County, and it does not provide for any additional bonding authority other than revenue bonds. It only applies to Cook County."

Breslin: "Only to those areas within Cook County."

Terzich: "That's right."

Breslin: "What is going to happen to the areas outside of Cook County of which there are many?"

Terzich: "This Bill has no impact on those areas outside Cook County."

Breslin: "Do you know if there is any other legislation that is going to deal with that issue presently pending before this Assembly?"

Terzich: "Not to my knowledge."

Breslin: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Birkinbine."

Birkinbine: "Thank you... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Terzich: "Yes."

Birkinbine: "Does this Bill still include the language that deals with the various civic centers around the state in exempting them from both state and local taxation?"

Terzich: "Yes, it does."

Birkinbine: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

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O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I support this Bill. Simply in response to an inquiry regarding downstate support, I think it's important to note that currently the state does provide financial support to downstate civic centers that were created prior to July 1, '79 by providing up to 75% of the debt service costs needed to construct approved civic centers. And the money to pay for this assistance is derived from thirty-three and a half percent of the horse race privilege taxes which are deposited in the Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Fund. As to its being addressed to the Cook County area, this is in response to an Illinois Civic Center Study entitled, 'Market and Financial Feasibility of Civic Center Development in Illinois', which was prepared by 'Perkins' and 'Will' Group Incorporated and the 'Booze', Allen and Hamilton, Incorporated, consultants. And that was one of their major recommendation that those area of the state that have the strongest potential ability to support a civic center, civic facility, already have or will soon have facilities. I would submit that this is extremely important that the area in question is a highly populated area, and that it... it was well... will have a positive affect on the overall stature of this heritage canal that will be a reality in several years. I would support its adoption."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Kane, Representative Kirkland."

Kirkland: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijeich: "He says he will. Proceed."

Kirkland: "Okay. On the language about the exemption from taxation for the downstate authorities, what was the criteria for choosing the seven towns that are described in my analysis, and are they still the only ones affected?"

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Terzich: "The seven affect... The seven of them that are affected, Springfield already has it in... in their authority because they already pay property taxes. And Rockford has it, of course. Representative Giorgi put in an Amendment to exclude the Rockford Civic Center, if I'm not..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giorgi would like to expound on that."

Terzich: "I'll defer to Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "The language had to be cleared up because they weren't sure if metro... civic centers should be paying property taxes. In some instances, metro centers are built in enterprise zones or in tax increment districts, so they promise to pay taxes. So the language... This clarifies who should be paying taxes and who shouldn't be paying taxes. For example, Rockford is one of them that is going to pay property taxes in that Bill. Rockford is going to pay property taxes because they made a deal with their tax increment district. Follow that? The language had to be cleared up. Generally, metro centers shouldn't pay property taxes. Generally."

Kirkland: "All right. Thank you."

Giorgi: "So that cleans the language up for all of them."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Proceed, Representative Kirkland."

Giorgi: "You don't pay any in Aurora."

Kirkland: "What I'm getting at is, there is... These towns were not picked randomly but there is some criteria that ties them all together in..."

Giorgi: "They're all in existence now. They're all in existence now."

Kirkland: "All right. And for instance, there are in other towns that have civic center authorities that could come under

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this language but don't under the same criteria. Is that correct? Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kulas."

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

Kulas: "Representative Kulas moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no', and the main question is put. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, to close."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is a very good Bill that will benefit the entire State of Illinois, will provide support facilities to the corridor and communities adjacent to the land masses, also continuity to the corridor, and it will demonstrate state and local commitment to the corridor through the joint funding program. And also, it would benefit each community that is surrounding it, and I would move for its support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 726. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. The Lady from Marshall, Representative Koehler, one minute to explain her vote."

Koehler: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I had wanted to ask the Sponsor about the conflict that could certainly arise with this piece of legislation between the delegation that is... the delegation that is currently working on this pro... this program. The Congressional Delegation from the State of Illinois, industrial leaders, civic leaders all up and down the Canal are working with the State of Illinois and the National Park Service in trying to come up with the best plan for the Illinois - Michigan Canal. It is my concern

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that this is going to cause a conflict in jurisdiction over the Canal. Who is going to have..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Will the Lady bring her remarks to a close?"

Koehler: "... the final say so. And I... And I would recommend that these questions be answered before this legislation is passed."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this issue, there are 69 'ayes', 30 'nays', 13 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 726, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 795. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 795, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Notary Public Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, on Senate Bill 795."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

McCracken: "Regarding that Motion, Mr. Speaker. I thought it might be a good time now in the Bill order."

Speaker Matijevich: "It's not a good time yet. We're past that Bill number if you'll look, 795. Yes, Representative Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Are you suggesting that you're not going to give Mr. McCracken a chance to put his Motion?"

Speaker Matijevich: "No. No. I'm suggesting that I am honor bound to call him on his Motion before we complete this Order of Business, as I said before."

Vinson: "Okay."

Speaker Matijevich: "But it is not timely at present. Representative Terzich on Senate Bill 795."

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Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 795 increases the bond for a notary republic from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. Presently, the notary public commission is issued for a four year period with a required personal surety or corporate bond of 1,000 dollars. This amount was set in 1935, and it has not been changed since. The 1,000 dollar figure is so inadequate that a claimant has little or no protection against the improper act of a notary. In a case in Cook County within the past weeks, it appears that a notary might be involved in fraud involving property. The sum involved is 13,000 dollars. And if someone has been defrauded, the 1,000 dollars would not be much help. And it's hard to conceive any claim against a notary in today's markets which would not exceed 1,000 dollars. This legislation will greatly benefit the general public. Presently, the bond for 1,000 dollars is about 30 dollars or less for four years. A 10,000 bond is estimated to cost 40 dollars for four years, an additional two dollars and fifty cents a year, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 795. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yes, will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Jaffe: "Now, Bob, why do we really need this Bill? Is it still going to be a personal..."

Terzich: "The personal security provision is still included in the Bill."

Jaffe: "So, basically, if you have two personal sureties, as you do now, you don't have to go out to the bond market or you don't have to go buy a bond from any bondsman. Is that correct?"

Terzich: "That's correct. That's correct."

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Jaffe: "Okay. Now, let me ask you this. How many cases have actually been filed against notary... notary publics in the last number of years?"

Terzich: "There has not been a significant amount filed. There has been a few states that have increased it substantially, California, what have you."

Jaffe: "But have there been any cases really filed against notary publics? I can't think of any that I know of."

Terzich: "Well, Representative Jaffe, in the same token that... with the provisions of the Bill that it would enhance better credibility with the notary publics, and in addition, the cost involved in this for an annual cost is two dollars and fifty cents which would be mainly involving those people that are directly involved in a notary business such as currency exchange and what have you."

Jaffe: "Well, but... but basically, the way the law works right now is that if you want to become a notary public, you go and you sign as a notary public. And then you'll go to me and to Ralph Capparelli and say, 'Okay, will you be my surety?' And we'll sign that for you. You know, it's only a 1,000 dollar bond. We'll do that. The thing that I'm concerned about is now if it's a 10,000 dollar bond, maybe you won't get those people to sign for you, and you'll be driven into the bond market. And it sounds like a great Bill that might help some of the bond companies. I don't know if it's going to help any of the people in the general public."

Terzich: "There again, that a notary does carry responsibilities, Representative Jaffe..."

Jaffe: "No, I understand that. I understand that, but all that I'm saying to you is there are no cases against notaries, and I think that basically what's going to happen is that you're going to have to now go into the bond market to be a

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notary public because Capparelli and I now will not sign as your surety because beforehand it's only a 1,000 dollars, but we're going to worry if it's 10,000 dollars."

Terzich: "Well, I was led to believe that Representative Capparelli would sign it for you, Representative Jaffe. For me also."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, probably not too often did the last speaker and I agree on a Bill, but I think that this Bill is probably very unnecessary. I haven't heard of any cases being filed against a notary. I... As far as I know, the cost of getting something notarized is about the same that it's been for years. This is only going to be a further hindrance to the business community by making the notary bond greater. Those who want to be dishonest will certainly go right ahead and be dishonest. And if you've ever tried to collect from a bonding company, Ladies and Gentlemen, you'll know how little protection you really have. And I hate to oppose Representative Terzich's Bill, but I think it's the old statement, 'If it isn't broke, don't fix it.' And I think that applies here, and I would suggest a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, selfishly, I should be wholeheartedly for this Bill. In my office, we write dozens of notary bonds, and this will make me nine dollars more on every one we write. And so, selfishly, I should be for it. In all the time, in thirty years, of writing notary bonds, I have never... we've never had one claim, not in thirty years, even though we write dozens of

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them in our office. Now what it's going to do, a lot of banks and other institutions have numerous notary publics there for the convenience of the public. So what they'll do, they'll cut them in half, and there you'll be. And the public will be less served. Now, if you want to serve the public less, go ahead and vote for this. If you want to... If you want to make the bonding companies more money, vote for this. It's a good Bill for the bonding companies. And I love it, even though I'm going to vote 'no' for it. But I'll make nine dollars apiece every time they come in for renewal, and I appreciate the effort of the Representative to help me make that much more money, but I can't vote for it."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Madison, Representative Wolf. Proceed. Wolf."

Wolf: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, isn't this Bill on Short Debate?"

Speaker Matijevich: "No, this is on the Special Order. That removes it from Short Debate. Oh, yes, I'm told that we can still hear them under Short Debate when they're on Special Order. So let's... Representative Hallock, I'm sorry. I didn't see you, John."

Hallock: "I... I just want to move the previous question."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, we'll recognize you for that. That's for sure. Representative Hallock has moved the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', opposed say 'no', and the main question is put. Representative Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in addition, that... there has been a number of cases of impropriety of people - notaries. I... I know that recently, in recent years, there's been number of cases in which notaries took money from immigrants for improper and illegal purposes. It also appears that the increased penalty of these bonds present more meaningful

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sources of recovery for the real estate and motor vehicle consumers, and one which we can afford to proceed with. The cost is very, very minimal. If the individual did have a right of recovery, where the bond was significant that this would be an enhancement for the notaries to watch what they're doing. The additional cost is minimal. Dwight Friedrich needs the additional commissions on this Bill, and in addition, Senator D'Arco will be extremely mad at me if this Bill is not passed."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 795. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Preston, one minute to explain his vote."

Preston: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't think there's any need to speak on this. There's absolutely no need for notary publics in this state, and people are justly voting 'no'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Leverenz, one minute to explain his vote."

Leverenz: "Yes, I just found out exactly why this Bill should fail, based on the Sponsor's last comment."

Speaker Matijevich: "That's why I'm voting 'aye'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 19 'ayes', 85 'nays' and 11 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. And somebody better go tell D'Arco. Representative Terzich is seeking recognition."

Terzich: "Representative Friedrich, do you have any immediate life insurance policies available that..., disability income, something like that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "On page five... On page five of the Calendar under Short Debate, 879, Klemm. The Clerk will read the

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Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 879, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Could I ask leave of the House to return Senate Bill 7... 879 from Third Reading to Second Reading, Short Debate for purpose..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 879 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave, and the Bill is on Second Reading. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Topinka - Tate - Johnson."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Mr. Speaker, may I have leave to table Floor Amendment #4?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to table Amendment #4. Leave? Representative Tuerk, for what reason do you rise?"

Tuerk: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question? What is that Amendment? I've..."

Klemm: "Amendment #4 was providing some rate determination on disagreements between water rates in the City of Chicago and the... using the Illinois Commerce Commission, that if they have some problems, it would go to circuit court."

Tuerk: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to table. Amendment #4 is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Topinka - Tate - Johnson."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Topinka, on Amendment #5."

Topinka: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #5 is basically an Amendment we passed out of the House on another Bill awhile ago that proceeded to die with

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that Bill in the Senate because it wasn't called in time to make the deadline. This is the flag Amendment that would allow local communities to fly the American flag without any type of limitation. The original Amendment was Representative Tate's, and I would defer to Representative Tate if he would like to discuss it further."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave. Ms... Ms. Topinka moves to adopt Amendment #5. There being no discussion, those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no', and Amendment #5 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, W. Peterson."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson on Amendment #6."

Peterson: "I withdraw Amendment 6."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #6. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, W. Peterson."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson on Amendment 7. Representative Peterson."

Peterson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment 7 is similar to an Amendment that was previously adopted regarding the determination of rates by municipalities receiving water from other municipalities drawing from Lake Michigan. This Amendment basically changes municipality language to person or unit of government and also provides that the determination be fixed by the circuit court of the county in which the municipality which supplies the water is located. I move for adoption of Amendment 7."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson moves for the adoption of Amendment #7. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "A question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Mulcahey: "How does Amendment #7 differ from Amendment #4 which

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was just tabled?"

Peterson: "Amendment 4 had municipality and also did not specifically specify that the determination of the circuit court take place in the county in which the municipality was located."

Mulcahey: "And #7 does that?"

Peterson: "Yes, that's correct."

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Brummer: "Yes, Representative, you're acquainted with Senate Bill 504 which you placed an Amendment or two. Is there anything inconsistent in this Amendment with Senate Bill 504 as amended?"

Peterson: "No, the... 504 as amended... The two Amendments that were put on exclude Chicago and set it... set the amount that the rate could be raised. I don't... I don't think this has any conflict with 504."

Brummer: "Does this have anything to do with water systems that are taken over by municipalities and the rates that they may charge?"

Peterson: "Yes, or it would... also include other than unincorporated areas. It could be a private consumer, a person, entity."

Brummer: "Well, would you explain, with a little more detail, the provisions of Amendment #7, then? I guess I don't understand it, and I don't have the Amendment in front of me."

Peterson: "All right. Basically, it says that the... a municipality receiving water from another municipality that draws directly from Lake Michigan, so it would only concern those that draw from Lake Michigan, that the rates are set

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by the Illinois Commerce Commission."

Brummer: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Yeah, will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Bowman: "I thought I just understood you to say that this Amendment would apply to communities which draw directly from Lake Michigan. Is that correct?"

Peterson: "Representative, what it would affect is the... any municipality receiving water from a municipality that draws directly from Lake Michigan."

Bowman: "Okay..."

Peterson: "It would not affect the... the municipalities drawing directly from Lake Michigan."

Bowman: "Okay, and it wouldn't affect the rates charged by the municipality drawing directly from Lake Michigan to another municipality?"

Peterson: "No, it would not."

Bowman: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson has moved for the adoption of Amendment #7. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #7 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading, and Representative Klemm asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 879. And leave to allow it on Short Debate? Leave, and the Bill's on Short Debate on Third. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 879, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm on Senate Bill 879."

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Klemm: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 879 now allows and amends the Illinois Municipal Code to allow an annexing... an annexing municipality to establish the time period for pre-annexation agreements but not to exceed twenty years. The reason for that is that because of the economic conditions, many of the municipalities have been unable to have the developments of the subdivisions, and they're fearful that the water treatment facilities, sewers and that would not be able to be completed. And this would allow that time so that they could keep their bonds. The second Amendment, House Amendment #1, established a method of... of creating the fair cash market for existing waterworks and sewage system. Amendment #2 allows a water commission to borrow money and issue general obligation bonds but not to incur any indebtedness in excess of five and three quarters percent, and it does need a favorable referendum by the voters in order to do that. Amendment #7 was just added, and I don't think I need to discuss any more, but I'll answer any questions, if necessary. Otherwise, I'll move for the adoption of... passage of 879."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 879. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Just on a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. How many votes will this take?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Jaffe: "... take? How many votes will it take to pass this Bill, now that we have adopted Amendment #5?"

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. 60 votes. Does anybody stand in opposition? The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 879 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those

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opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 102 'ayes', 9 'nays', 6 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 879, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page five on Short Debate appears Senate Bill 919, Steczo - Keane. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 919, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 919, as it was received by the House from the Senate, includes a provision that allows property record cards to be maintained on electra (sic - electronic) data processing equipment. Amendment #1 that was adopted by the House seeks to clarify the tax exempt status of park district property and addresses the concerns of some park districts which, in the past, have been faced with the assessment of some of their park district property. And Amendment #3, which was offered by Representative O'Connell, amends Senate Bill 919 for... to include an exemption for state owned property leased to certain not-for-profit conservation organizations. I would answer any questions and would move for the adoption or the passage of Senate Bill 919."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 919. Does anybody stand in opposition? If not, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 919 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 115 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 'present'.

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Senate Bill 919, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 958 on page nine, Minority Leader Lee Daniels. Is somebody going to handle this for him? Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 958, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to construction, operation, regulation and maintenance of system toll highways and to create the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Who's going to handle that? The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson, on Senate Bill 958."

Vinson: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. Senate Bill 958 amends the Toll Highway Authority Act and eliminates the requirement for an annual capital plan. It does require that the Auditor General perform an annual rather than a semi-annual audit of the State Toll Highway Authority, and it deletes the requirement that the authority file a copy of its annual report with the Clerk of House, Secretary of the Senate and the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission. The Toll Highway Authority currently is required to prepare an annual capital plan. According to the Toll Highway Authority, the capital planning requirement was added by error in '79. The Authority has never submitted a capital plan as part of its budgeting process since it receives no local tax dollars or state appropriation. It is totally responsible to its private bond holders. For those reasons, I would move for the passage of Senate Bill 958."

Speaker Matijevich: "The... Representative Vinson has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 958. Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yeah, would the... would the Gentleman yield to a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates he will."

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Jaffe: "It seems to me that we're taking the Toll Highway Authority which has really not been very responsive up in northern Cook County... They're now raising their fees on the toll highway and so on and so forth by something like 25%, and they do it without notice or without really contacting anybody. And here you're deleting the requirements that they prepare an annual capital budget and a three year capital needs report. Well, why are you deleting that? Why are we deleting that? You're also saying over here, you're deleting the requirement that the Toll Highway Authority submit its annual activity with the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate and the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, and this basically means that the Governor only receives this report. In other words, the Legislature should not know what the Toll Highway Authority is doing anymore, and they should not have the right... they should not have the duty to file different reports. I don't comprehend why we need this."

Vinson: "Well, Representative, was that a question that you want me to respond to?"

Jaffe: "Yeah, I mean, you're... you're saying, in essence, that they don't really have to do anything. And you know, and why should that be? They have not been a very responsive body, especially to us in northern Cook County."

Vinson: "Representative, first of all, in regard to the toll issue on which you and I agree that they have not been responsive, this House and, I believe, the Senate have passed legislation which would require that they hold hearing on the subject of tolls. We've dealt with that issue very directly. The reason for deleting the capital plan is that we do not appropriate money to the Toll Highway Authority. Local governments do not appropriate money to the Toll Highway Authority. They are, in that

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sense, totally a creature of their bond holders, and the need for an annual capital plan is, therefore, not... not there."

Jaffe: "Well, if I may address the Bill. It seems to me that that's not correct. I mean that they are not creatures of their bond holders. The way that their stuff is paid for is that they're paid for by the public. We, the public, who ride the toll highways pay our thirty or forty cents, whatever it may be, every time we go through a tollgate. The bond holders don't pay those fees, the public does. As a matter of fact, the bond holders, of course, make the money on those particular highways. If ever I think we should keep in requirements that they should submit annual activity reports with the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate and with the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, I think we should do it with the Illinois Toll Highway Authority Act. I also think that we should have them prepare their annual capital budget and a three year capital needs report. It seems to me that the one agency that has been most irresponsible, and even the Sponsor of this particular Bill concedes that they don't even hold public hearings when they're going to raise toll fees, we're... we're going to let them off the hook. If ever we should not let an agency off the hook, it ought to be the Toll Highway Authority, and we should vote 'no' on this particular Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Representative Vinson, does it mean that the General Assembly won't receive reports from the Tollway Commission any longer?"

Vinson: "No, it means that they won't have to file them with the Secretary and Clerk."

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Giorgi: "Well, let me tell the Members of the General Assembly what happened here about... a few years ago. There was an attempt to amend a tollway Bill to make the tollways freeways after the bonds were paid off on the Northwest and Tri-state Tollway. But the Bill was defeated here one day, and because of that, they built Tollway 5 which to this day hasn't justified its existence and isn't paying its share of the tollways. So now we're... the Northwest people, the Tri-state people are stuck with paying the bonds off for Tollway 5. Now they going to... they're going to attempt to build another tollway. And what you're telling me here today is that they want you not impeding their power to encumber the Tri-state to Northwest... and 5 Tollway to pay the new tollways they're going to build. What they're doing is they're shutting the door in our faces so that we have nothing to say about their operation. I think this is an atrocious Bill. I think this is an insidious and invidious Bill. It should not be let out of this House unless you're going to be paying tolls without your... You're going to be... You gave them authority to create themselves. They don't want us to... self-destruct them or destruct themselves after they've paid the tolls off. It's a very serious Bill, and what they're trying to do here is to make themselves a hierarchy within itself, and build whatever they want to and forever encumber the Northwest, Tri-state and 5-way Tollways. You better look at this Bill very carefully because they don't even want to report to us so that we can be lulled into a sense of sleepiness. It's a very, very bad Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Piel."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "I don't think that's necessary. Representative Vinson to close."

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Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would move for favorable action on Senate Bill 958 because it will save the Toll Highway Authority a substantial amount of money and, in so doing, avoid further increases in the tolls. And I would just suggest that if you vote against this Bill, you're voting for higher tolls."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 958. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 25 'ayes', 74 'nays', 13 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 958, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. On page six on the Order of Short Debate appears Senate Bill 1040, Steczo. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1040, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. Third Reading..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One... One moment. Representative Panayotovich, you're seeking attention? For what purpose do you rise?"

Panayotovich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Chair. I noticed on the Calendar here, we do not have an ending time. And I'm just wondering, we have planned a freshman get together for this evening. It was planned once before and we had to change it because the Calendar changed. We have 31 freshman who have planned, and spent money and time for this evening, and we would like to know, if there's a possibility that the Chair... We would appreciate sometime today if the Chair would come back to us and let us know when we will adjourn because we would like to get together tonight. And I'd appreciate sometime

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later today if the Chair would. We have our 31 Members who would like to get together, and we would like to know when we could meet. And I appreciate sometime today if you could get back to me."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Chair will get back to you, Representative Panayotovich. I'll check with the Speaker. I'm sure he'll try to accommodate the first termers, and as far as I'm concerned, the first termers have all been excellent Members and have done a great job. And we'll try to accommodate you, and I mean that. The Clerk will read the Bill, Senate Bill 1040. Have you read it? Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 1040 is a Bill to allow the Board of Commissioners of Cook County to establish and maintain a hospital security police force. The necessity for this Bill stems from the fact that a few Sessions ago, this General Assembly abolished the Cook County Governing Hospital Commission and transferred its powers to the Cook County Board. What happened at that point was that all the security officers that were hospital... on the hospital security force were transferred to the county jurisdiction and made deputy sheriffs. What has happened because of that, these hospital security people have had the same rights and privileges as the deputy sheriffs, have carried their guns to and from work and have gotten into a lot of trouble. What this Bill does is to indicate that when this hospital security force is established by the Cook County Board, then those hospital security force personnel will only have jurisdiction on the hospital grounds of Oak Forest Hospital and Cook County Hospital, will not be able to take the guns home with them or abuse their powers in any way. I should mention too, Amendment... There was an Amendment added to

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this Bill by Representative Saltsman which provided that the counties can make grants to not-for-profit tourism organizations. I would be glad to answer any questions Members might have with regard to Senate Bill 1040, and, if not, would move for the the passage of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1040. Does anybody stand in opposition? Representative Karpziel."

Karpziel: "Yes, Representative, may I ask you a question? You said that the amended version of this Bill allows grants for not-for-profit organizations. The Amendment that I have says that... that under this Bill you can operate historic museums and make grants to not-for-profit tourism organizations from federal, state or any other monies available. I don't know what the big push for making grants to tourism organizations and different types of convention type organizations is this Session because we have several Bills with this type of Amendment on it. I would like to ask just why this Amendment is on it, and what is the intent behind making grants to tourism organizations, which the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs already does?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Mr. Speaker, I believe this Amendment allows the county to make those types of grants. It addresses a problem that Representative Saltsman has had, I believe, in Peoria County. I would defer to him to further respond."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Saltsman. Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Yes, Representative Karpziel, I met with your staff and Sam Vinson on this. And on the Amendment, on the federal funding, as long as they were receiving that, counties were forbid to give. It's permissive legislation. It don't

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mandate them to give. In our case, the Tazewell County Board used to appropriate like 1,000 dollars a year. It got to the point where they found out that it was illegal to grant this money, and therefore, it's permissive. It's not forcing any money out. If the county board wants to appropriate, their state's attorney found out where it was illegal to appropriate money from the county board for this tourism program. And that's all this small Amendment does. It allows them to, but it does not mandate anything. It just gives them permissive legislation to put the money there, and your leadership approved the Amendment."

Karpiel: "Well, Representative, under the present legislation, it's my understanding that counties are allowed to own and operate historical museums, and they have a specific levy for such purpose. If you are adding convention... tourism organizations, et cetera, where are you planning on having this money come out of, the general... the county general fund?"

Saltsman: "Yes. They can..."

Karpiel: "I don't..."

Saltsman: "... give the museums, but they did... they were not permissible to give to tourism. This allows them to give to tourism."

Karpiel: "Well, the way you have it all in that one particular Section of the Act, and when you're talking about historical museums, as I say, they have a specific levy for historical museums. And now, this would just be coming out of the General Fund, and you don't... you just say, 'Comes out of federal, state or any other monies available.' I..."

Saltsman: "County appropriations only."

Karpiel: "Thank you, Representative."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative

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Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I, personally, have no particular problem with the Amendment that's been adopted to the Bill, but I do think that someone ought to examine the underlying Bill. What the underlying Bill does is to create a new security police force for Cook County Hospital. Now, why is there a problem with that? Well, think about it. What's wrong with the police of the City of Chicago? What's wrong with the Cook County Sheriff's police force? Either one of those could certainly deal with law enforcement for Cook County Hospital. All this is, is a new police force to create patronage for the Chairman of the Cook County Board. I don't think we need to be doing that at a time when... when revenues are low, when people have a hard time paying their bills, when taxes are out of control. No reason to be doing that. No reason to be creating a new special patronage police force for this purpose, and I would urge a 'no' vote on the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would just like to remind the previous speaker that Representative McAuliffe had a fine Bill. It created a new police force just to police this new State of Illinois Building - a new police force by the Central Management Services which I supported and which you supported, and I think you should change your position and support this fine Bill, too."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would rise in support of this Bill also, for one of the reasons that Sam Vinson mentioned. The Chicago Police

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Department does not want to have the job of policing the Cook County Hospital. It's a very big building. It's about 12 or 15 stories high. It occupies a whole square block in Chicago. They'd have to add 15 or 20 policemen to the 12th police district just to go over there and take care of that hospital. So, actually, I would very much support this Bill because I don't think the City Police Department in the financial constraints of the day has enough manpower to go over there and pick up the slack where the Cook County police are... off. We train the Cook County police. I work at the Training Academy in Chicago, and we train the police officers from the Cook County and from the Forest Preserves. They come through our course. They take the same course that the Chicago Police Officers take, and I think they can handle the job and save the Chicago taxpayers some money."

Speaker Matijevich: "I think we've heard enough debate. Haven't we? Representative Steczo to close."

Steczo: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just to address one point. These security people are already employees of Cook County; however, periodically, we all pick up the newspapers and find out that a deputy sheriff, and these people are classified as deputy sheriffs, have abused their powers in some way and have taken their guns, which they can have right now to and from work, and have created all sorts of problems. With this hospital security force, these people will have to stay on grounds, have... have authority only within the grounds of Oak Forest Hospital and Cook County Hospital and have to leave their guns at work. So by passing this Bill, we are probably curing a lot of abuses that we've heard about, and I think it's a good Bill and would urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo has moved for the

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passage of Senate Bill 1040. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Ropp, a minute to explain his vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think you might be interested in knowing that the original Bill of this dealt with Canadian thistles, and if you know what a Canadian thistle is, it's a noxious weed. And I guess that's about what this Bill is, kind of a noxious Bill. That's why I vote 'no'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 71 'ayes', 36 'nays', 6 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 1040, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. You may have talked too soon. Your Bill is next, Representative Ropp. Senate Bill 1050 (sic - 1054), Ropp - Hicks. The Clerk will read the Bill. Page 10 of the Calendar."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1054, a Bill for an Act concerning the State Fair and county fairs. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "You always have to look a few Bills ahead, Representative Ropp. The Gentleman from McLean, Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "I thought maybe you'd let Representative Hicks handle this."

Speaker Matijevich: "He may have to close."

Ropp: "He may have to help me. Okay. This is a Bill that actually makes some modifications in the current statute dealing with rules and regulations. We passed an Amendment just yesterday, Amendment #3 to this Bill, that states that the rules for setting the fees for entrance into the fairgrounds and for cancellation of contracts would go through the Administrative Procedures Act, but that the

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actual operation and the printing of the state fair catalog dealing with premiums and prizes would be set by regulation but would not necessarily have to go through the Administrative Procedures Act. It also states that there will be a provision that deals with any excess monies that would be left over from the Rehabilitation Funds for County Fairs where those county fairs had exceeded 8... \$19,000 for expenditures would be reimbursed at a prorated basis no more than 50 percent of that amount, and if you have any questions, I'd be more than happy to answer them."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1054. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Cullerton: "Representative Ropp, does this Bill transfer the authority for the Land of Lincoln Breeders' Awards from the State Fair Agency to the Department of Agriculture?"

Ropp: "The State Fair has historically been doing that, and now, since the State Fair is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, that authority was granted to the Department. Correct."

Cullerton: "So, the answer is yes, I take it."

Ropp: "Yes."

Cullerton: "And does this Bill authorize an annual appropriation from the Agricultural Premium Fund for such awards?"

Ropp: "Well, that's understood. It doesn't give the amount, but it does through the authorization that we've granted many, many years ago, and the Land of Lincoln statute was passed, does give that authority."

Cullerton: "How much do these awards normally cost?"

Ropp: "Whatever is established by the Department through the Land of Lincoln Breeders' Association."

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Cullerton: "And you don't know the history of how much that cost?"

Ropp: "No, I don't have it right before me."

Cullerton: "Where does the money for the Agricultural Premium Fund come from?"

Ropp: "It comes from those race tracks in Chicago that are provided from race... from the horses that are bred and owned downstate Illinois."

Cullerton: "Well, I personally think that the people in Chicago would bet on rats or rabbits. They don't care about... too much about what's running out there and what they can bet on."

Ropp: "I guess you know your people better than I."

Cullerton: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative John Vitek."

Vitek: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Notwithstanding your remarks, Mr. Speaker, I'm heartily in support of this Bill. This was my original Amendment that I dropped and let Yourell and Ropp work it out, so I'm heartily in support of this Bill. I hope everybody votes an 'aye'."

Speaker Matijevich: "I'll be for it, too, John. There being no... nobody else seeking recognition, Representative Ropp has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1054. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 112 'ayes', 1 'nay', 1 'present'. Senate Bill 1054, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1119 appears on page 10 of your Calendar. Davis. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1119, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Klemm: "As a hyphenated Cosponsor, may I present the Bill?"

Speaker Matijevich: "You... "

Klemm: "Representative Davis is off the floor, and I am handling the Bill, if that's... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Is he... Yes, proceed."

Klemm: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Did you read the Bill, Clerk? Alright. Proceed."

Klemm: "Senate Bill 1119 prohibits a person or firm or corporation or an institution from removing ice and snow and depositing it upon a public highway or along the shoulder or edge of a public highway. The violation is punishable as a petty offense, and it does not apply to residential property. As many of us know, the attempt here is to curtail some of the increased incidents where the private subdivision or private shopping centers and service stations and commercial establishments are pushing all their snow and leaving it right on the streets and highways, and we have have a lot of problems with IDOT and the municipalities of trying to clean it up. Also, the Bill would allow counties, townships and municipalities to use their Motor Fuel Tax funds to assist in improvements of non-dedicated subdivision roads, provided they meet certain requirements. This Amendment was added because the statutes only allowed those people to use Motor Fuel Tax funds that had been incurred and received from the Act of 1979, and I'll be delighted to answer any questions. Otherwise, I move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1119. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

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Leverenz: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Leverenz: "Was Amendment 1 adopted?"

Klemm: "Let me check. Just a moment. Oh, yes. I... Thank you for calling my attention. I didn't explain Amendment #1."

Leverenz: "You didn't... You didn't mention that. I want to get back to your original Bill, but could you explain also Amendment 1, which has been adopted to the Bill?"

Klemm: "You're right. Thank you very much. I was explaining Senate Amendment #1. House Amendment #1 authorized a demonstration project in relation to road and curb constructions. I don't know much more about it."

Leverenz: "What would... What would we learn from that?"

Klemm: "Well, apparently, the Department of Transportation has projects that they wish to study to see if we can eliminate and reduce some of the costs for road and curb construction, and this would authorize them to at least do a test project."

Leverenz: "Amendment 3 was adopted. Is that correct?"

Klemm: "House Amendment 3, yes."

Leverenz: "And, would we expend any state funds under Amendment #3?"

Klemm: "No, we would not. It is permissive language."

Leverenz: "Back to, then, the original Bill. You make this for, I guess, someone that's in the snowplowing business, a petty offense? Is that correct?"

Klemm: "Yes, that's correct."

Leverenz: "How much snow would they have to push out there on a... on the road out of one of those parking lots that you talk about?"

Klemm: "I don't think the amount is defined in the Bill, but I would assume the law enforcing officers of the municipality or whoever's affected by it would have to make those

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determinations."

Leverenz: "Well, you can hit the... the gutter and shake snow off a blade or off the undercarriage of a vehicle and you drop snow out there. You didn't do it on purpose. Would that be covered?"

Klemm: "I would think there'd be reasonableness in trying to dump a great deal of snow that ends up obstructing traffic or parking. I think that would be probably found in violation, but I think some of the snow that may fall off a blade would certainly not be considered. I do have some faith and trust in my municipal leaders and officials, and I just think they would use common sense on that."

Leverenz: "Well, if you're familiar with the municipal position on this, isn't it true that a number of municipalities have recently begun licensing those in the snowplowing business so that they have some control over that which you exempt in the Bill? The residential streets? Why would you want to exclude them?"

Klemm: "Exclude who?"

Leverenz: "It excludes residential driveways or sidewalks. You're saying then, you can push all of the snow from a driveway of a property into the street, but you cannot do the same thing from a parking lot. Why?"

Klemm: "Well, I think the amount of snow. It's relative, and I think probably a small sidewalk is... they certainly don't want to have the police harassing some of our residents and everything else because of it. But when you start looking at large shopping centers where you're talking about acres upon acres of snow being pushed out there and having to remove that at the cost of the taxpayers, I'd say it certainly becomes ridiculous, and obviously, trying to accommodate some of the smaller sidewalks and that that they tried to eliminate the need and concern of homeowners

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in residential streets of causing that problem and being subject under this Act."

Leverenz: "You make it a petty offense. How many days in jail could you sit on a petty offense?"

Klemm: "I don't know. It's just a fine only, in this case."

Leverenz: "It is not... A petty offense is not a fine only. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Leverenz: "There's no doubt in my mind, and I may have a conflict of interest because I push a little snow, but I can tell you that if I run the snow out of a driveway, you'll find that I'll put enough snow on a residential street or a state street or a county road that I will stop all that traffic. I do, indeed, think the Bill is in that situation flawed, and you either should cover everybody or leave everybody alone. I, myself, will vote my conscience. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Marshall, Representative Koehler."

Koehler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Would the Sponsor yield to a question, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Koehler: "Oh, thank you. Representative Klemm, I have been reading House Amendment #3, and I am sorry. I... I do not understand the... how this might work. Would you please explain to me about how it talks about increases in allocation of funds under the Motor Fuel Tax so that it might be expended on non-dedicated subdivision roads? Can you explain that to me, how it might change the current practice, please?"

Klemm: "Well, the current practice allows that now, but the law was adopted saying that only the Motor Fuel Tax funds that were appropriated through the Transportation Finance and

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Administration Act of 1979 could be used, and that's when it added additional funds. We haven't added any new Motor Fuel Tax funds since that time. So, inadvertently, the law would have prevented any new Motor Fuel Tax funds that would possibly be adopted by this General Assembly to be able to be used, so it would have curtailed local governments from using some of their funds but not all of their funds. What this simply does, is say that their Motor Fuel Tax funds, whether it had been accumulated, or at least had been received because of the Act we took in 1979, or, in fact, the Act of 1983 if we do adopt it. It allows them to use all their Motor Fuel Tax funds and not just segments, as we appropriated... or as we allocated through legislation."

Koehler: "Well, this would apply, then, if there are new Motor Fuel Tax funds, is that correct?"

Klemm: "That's why it's in here, so we're talking about possibly new allocations."

Koehler: "Well, does this allow tax money to be spent on any roads that are still owned by the developer and not yet taken jurisdiction by the county or the municipality?"

Klemm: "This only applies to those subdivisions that were platted prior to 1959, so we are talking about the very old ones. They are not owned by a private developer. They are just platted as private, non-dedicated roads. The law is currently allowing municipal... or, allowing townships and counties to work together with those people to do some sharing, and they have to do some contributions before they would use those funds to try to assist them to bring them into the proper road system."

Koehler: "Well, now, I am getting conflicting information, here. A person on one side of the room is saying it would allow taxpayer money to be spent on private projects, but it is

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your contention that it will not allow taxpayer money to be spent on roads that are not owned by the state, local or... or local governments."

Klemm: "The whole purpose of using the state taxpayers' dollars, if you will, and the contributions and the cooperative efforts by the subdivision is to bring them into the township or city or county road system and no longer have these private non-dedicated roads. This is the attempt to work for state government, working jointly, hand-in-hand with local subdivisions that were platted years ago. See, the law in '59 doesn't allow you to do private, non-dedicated subdivision roads any longer in county and township government. So, we're trying to bring the old ones of 25-30 years ago up to the 20th century and conform to our existing laws now."

Koehler: "Well, I thought it was the intent, though, that the developer bring those up."

Klemm: "Since 1959, yes, but before that, we didn't have laws to require them to bring them up. But we have subdivisions that were platted in 1920 that they did not bring them up, and they're still there with hundreds of homes in a... "

Koehler: "So, this only applies to roads before 1959."

Speaker Matijevich: "Could we start to bring this dialogue to a close? We've got a lot of Bills today."

Klemm: "Absolutely... That's the current law. Only prior to '59." subdivision roads any longer in county and township government. So, we're trying to bring the old ones of 25-30 years ago up to the 20th century and conform to our existing laws now."

Koehler: "Well, I thought it was the intent, though, that the developer bring those up."

Klemm: "Since 1959, yes, but before that, we didn't have laws to require them to bring them up. But we have subdivisions

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that were platted in 1920 that they did not bring them up,
and they're still there with hundreds of homes in a... "

Koehler: "So, this only applies to roads before 1959."

Speaker Matijevich: "Could we start to bring this dialogue to a
close? We've got a lot of Bills today."

Klemm: "Absolutely... That's the current law. Only prior to
'59."

Koehler: "Thank you. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Braun."

Braun: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Braun: "Representative Klemm, I'm just... all I have is the
printout of this Amendment, and so I haven't been able to
cross reference the actual Sections, but House Amendment 3,
the last line, says 'makes the same provisions applicable
to municipalities as are applicable to counties and
townships'. Is there a difference now, and if there is,
what change does this effect?"

Klemm: "Well, counties and townships, the existing law allows
them to participate if they wish to. It's a voluntary
program to try to assist subdivisions that have been
platted prior to 1959, to bring the roads up to standards.
There are many subdivisions that have been platted prior to
'59 that, in fact, have been incorporated into
municipalities, and currently, municipalities were not able
to use any of their share of their Motor Fuel Tax funds to
help fix these roads up. This law would at least simply
give the municipalities that same option if they wish to
use it, to use those funds to help join with some of the
subdivisions to bring them up. And also, it's important,
I think, because of pre-annexation or annexations that may
be forthcoming that may no longer, or at least not
presently are in the city limits, but may be, within a few

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years because of annexation. They might want to also assist to try to get their roads up to the standards that would be, you know, for the residents, and that would, at least now, give counties, townships and municipalities that same tool to work with. It is voluntary. It is permissive. So, again, it just gives them an extra one to help their people."

Braun: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Robert Piel."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Piel moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The main question is put. Representative Klemm to close."

Klemm: "Well, I think the changes certainly are safeguards. We certainly have problems with the removal of large snow... trying to add costs to the municipalities of that, and irrespective of those who may be in the business and feel they aren't dumping it on private... or on highways, it is being done. I think it's needed. The Amendments that we've added, I think, are good government. I'd just ask for your favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1119. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 71 'ayes', 27 'nays', 15 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 1119, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1122 appears on page 10 of your Calendar. O'Connell. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1122, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, may I have leave at this time to bring House Bill... Senate Bill 1122 back to Second Reading for purposes of one Amendment?"

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 1122 back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Does he have... any objections? None? The Bill is on Second Reading. Amendments from the Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 was tabled in Committee."

Speaker Matijevich: "Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like leave of the House to amend Floor Amendment #1 to read, on its face, 'Amendment #2'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to amend Amendment #1 on its face to read in its place, 'Amendment #2'. No objection? Leave is granted."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #2 permits that highway commissioners in townships having a township government or a township organization may certify to... may certify as to the amount of revenue needed to determine the tax levy. Presently, only highway commissioners in counties not having township organization are entitled to this. This Amendment would permit highway commissioners in counties having township organizations to have the same powers. It simply recognizes the expertise inherent in the highway commissioners' role."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2. On that, the Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Johnson."

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Johnson: "Representative O'Connell, I'm looking at Amendment #1, which indicates that that Amendment would allow a highway commissioner to determine their own tax levy, and the board of trustees merely certifies the levy to the county clerk. You're no longer trying to do that now, with Amendment #2. Is that right?"

O'Connell: "Representative, Amendment #2 is... is... Oh, that's correct. Amendment #1 was tabled in Committee. Amendment... Floor Amendment #1 was amended on its face to be Amendment #2. That addresses the authority of the highway commissioner to certify to the county board as to the amount of funds needed to determine a tax levy."

Speaker Matijevich: "Thank you. Being no further discussion, Representative O'Connell moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'nay', and Amendment #2 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading, and the Gentleman asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 1122. Does he have leave? Leave. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1122, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell, on Senate Bill 1122."

O'Connell: "Mr... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. What Amendment #... Senate Bill 1122 does now, in addition to allowing the highway commissioner to certify as to the amount of the tax levy, it also addresses a important issue that has arisen since the adoption of the Consolidated Election Laws. It is presently not clear as to when there is a need to increase the tax levy for roads as to whether this can be done at... only at the annual town meeting.

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What Amendment... Senate Bill 1122 does, then, is to permit, with proper notice as outlined in law for annual meetings, per... allows the township to call a special meeting for purposes of considering an increase in the tax levy for roads. It... It simply addresses a situation wherein the emergencies may arise wherein the township would have to wait until the annual meeting which may be months at that time. This, with proper notice, would allow that a special meeting may be called for this purpose."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1122. On that, the Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "He will. Proceed."

Mautino: "On the notification provision, Representative. Is there a notification provision for a referendum by those individuals attending the annual or the special township meeting? I believe, under the current law, there's provisions for a ballot to be presented to those in attendance, because it is an open meeting, and it's normally the only one of... the regular annual meeting is the only one that is really attended by most of the individual citizens. And, if I remember correctly, there used to be a provision that individuals could at least vote, and there was to be advertisement if, in fact, a road tax was to be increased. Is that still in the Bill, or does this provision allowing them to take action eliminate that provision?"

O'Connell: "My understanding of the Bill is that the only thing that is different, including the referendum procedures, is that you can call it - in addition to the annual meeting - you can call it at a special meeting, with the proper notice."

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Mautino: "May I speak, then, to the Bill? John, I understand what you're trying to do. The problem that occurs with road taxes under the road commissioners of township government is that, in fact, not many people at all ever attend the township meeting. The road tax, which is basically the tax used to purchase gravel in the country areas, is by and large borne by the urban individuals who live in that township who receive virtually no benefit for that initial increase. It has always been the posture of most of us involved in township government that road fund increases should always be notified, allowed to have a vote on that given annual day, and it should not be a provision only by the township officials making that determination. The reason for the annual meeting is the fact that that meeting must authorize and sign off on the levy and the rate that each township will receive for their upcoming fiscal year. At that same time, they must publish the revenue sharing program by which they will be spending federal and state money in that regard. I'm not certain whether this legislation will remove those provisions, but it seems to me that the notice and the annual meeting would be the place to have any increase in the road tax funds, and for that reason, I recommend a 'present' vote until we can find out how it works, John."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman... The Gentleman from Knox, Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "I don't really think I have a question on this, but we have a Bill that we passed out of here and has gone over to the Senate and is coming back to us, I believe, that in order to vote on any referendum to increase taxes at the township meeting, that there must be a petition signed by 10 percent of the registered voters in that township, to bring that referendum before the town meeting. I

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personally feel that this is a better Bill, the one that we are coming back with on the 10 percent of the registered voters."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this legislation, since all it really does is extend to another meeting, at which time the town electors can appear after proper notice in newspapers and so forth and proper publicity, that they can do what they can already... are already authorized to do at an annual town meeting. The annual town meeting is held in the spring, generally in April, second Tuesday, I think, in April, and there may be problems that develop after that time, and all the Gentleman's trying to do is add another meeting at which this action can be taken, and that has always been known as a special town meeting, and I think this is good legislation and should be voted for."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell to close."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think there's some misunderstanding as to exactly what this does. There still is the petition requirements that exist in the current law, before you can have the special meeting called for that purpose alone. It does not change that... There is no increases in... in taxes without a referendum, as has been expressed by some Members of the other side. All it does is provide for an additional meeting... additional meeting called for the purpose, exclusively, of addressing the road tax conditions. It requires that on the petition of 25 legal voters of any road district, to the district clerk, just as existing law requires. In addition, I would point out that this would make it even more clear as to what the meeting is all about, because it

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would be called exclusively for the purposes of the road taxes. I would submit that this is simply a matter of convenience."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton (sic - O'Connell) moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1122. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 76 'ayes', 27 'nays', 6 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 1122, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1153 appears on page 10 of your Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1153, a Bill for an Act to amend the Court Reporters' Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor yields to Representative Cullerton on Senate Bill 1153."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill, after all of the Amendments that have been adopted, provides for new Judges in the following areas: Seven in Cook County - two would be outside the City of Chicago's limits; DuPage County would receive two additional Judges; the Fifth Judicial District would receive two Judicial Judges; there would be a minute clerk with a salary of \$7,500 in certain counties with a certain population - I believe it's Champaign and Rock Island. There... The name of the... each Judicial Circuit Judge's administrative secretary will be named to an administrative assistant, and the cap on the salary would be raised; the chief... the court reporters' cap on their salary would also be a raise, and I just would point out that we statutorily determine how much the maximum salary can be. This raises the cap but does not appropriate the money, so that's a decision that's postponed until a later date. I

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would be happy to answer any questions and ask for your support of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1153. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn, John Dunn."

Dunn, J.: "Will the Sponsor explain what Amendment 10 does?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed. Representative Dunn?"

Cullerton: "Yes. Amendment #10 was inadvertently left off Amendment #8, and it adds two Judges to the Fifth Judicial District. I would also point out that I forgot to mention, with your permission, Representative Dunn, Amendment #9 provided for a new law clerk for each Supreme Court Justice."

Dunn, J.: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Thank you for that. The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Satterthwaite: "Representative Cullerton, I believe you mentioned Champaign County as one of the counties that would benefit in some way from an Amendment on this Bill. Is that to implement the new Judge that was provided for earlier, or are we providing for another Judge?"

Cullerton: "No. No. It has to do with a minute clerk, which are employees of the circuit court clerk's office, who assist judges in maintaining dockets and recording the court orders. It adds a minute... It adds a minute clerk."

Satterthwaite: "But, is this... Is this clerk to work with that new Judge that was approved by legislation last Session?"

Cullerton: "That, I don't know."

Satterthwaite: "Who is funding the added staff? Will it be paid at the county or at the state?"

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Cullerton: "State level."

Satterthwaite: "At the state level."

Cullerton: "Right."

Satterthwaite: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1153. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 87 'ayes', 26 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 1153, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Page 6 of your Calendar, under Short Debate, appears Senate Bill 1199, Klemm. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1199, a Bill for an Act to create the Chain-o-Lakes - Fox River Waterway Management Agency. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Klemm, on Senate Bill 1199."

Klemm: "Thank you... Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1199 would create the Chain-o-Lakes - Fox River Waterway Management Agency Act. It establishes, through a referendum and approval of the voters of two counties, Lake and McHenry Counties, in this case, an agency which would be controlled by a board consisting of six members, three elected from each county, and a chairman, and these people would be required to try to work to improve and maintain the Chain-o-Lakes - Fox River Waterway. It provides that the agency may charge reasonable users' fees for recreational boating and commercial use of the waterway, and also, we've added a sunset provision to repeal it in 1994. The Chain-o-Lakes, I was told, is the first or second lusiest locks in McHenry

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in the United States, of boating, and certainly, this has experienced a great deal of growing pollution and flooding problems in that area. And because the waterway stretches between two counties, it's always been difficult for jurisdiction or even funding cooperation efforts to try to solve the problems down there. The Chain-o-Lakes - Fox River Study Commission has been working on this proposal for the last four years and has bipartisan support. It is a referendum Act, and I do ask for your support and would be delighted to answer any of your questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1199. Does anybody stand in opposition? Seeing none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1199 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 114 'ayes', 3 'nays', and Senate Bill 1199, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 11 of the Calendar, appears Senate Bill 1211, Cullerton. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1211."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Minority Leader, I would ask that this be taken out of the record for a short while until he can be on the floor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to take this out of the record and return to it before we complete this Order of Business. Leave. Senate Bill 1222 is on page 11 of your Calendar. Cullerton. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1222, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill as amended clarifies the legislative intent of Section 24-12 and 34-85 of the School Code as to the authority of school boards to suspend teachers. Suspension... Suspension is to apply only in relation to dismissal procedures. This clarification is necessary due to some school boards attempting to expand their suspension authority by local policy changes rather than by legislative action. I would move for the passage of this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1222. The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm trying to get the attention of the Sponsor, here."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Hoffman: "On the basis of our discussion in regard to this Bill yesterday, assuming that everything which we talked about yesterday is still in place, I rise in support of this legislation and encourage your 'aye' vote."

Cullerton: "I appreciate your support and appreciate your vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Brummer: "The synopsis indicates that the first part of the Bill increased the penalty from a Class IV felony to a Class III felony for a board... school board member being engaged in a conflict of interest. Is that still part of the Bill?"

Cullerton: "Yes, it is, but I understand that the Senate Sponsor of the Bill does not like my Amendment, and it will

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probably go to a Conference Committee, and that's going to come off in the Conference Committee."

Brummer: "So, the original substance of the Bill will come off in Conference Committee?"

Cullerton: "That's correct."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Could we ask a little order from the Speaker? There's a growing noise on the left side."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton to close."

Cullerton: "I would just move for the adoption of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1222. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The... The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 93 'ayes', 23 'nays', and Senate Bill 1222, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Leave to return... Are you ready to return... I thought I saw Sam Vinson back on the floor. Now he's gone again. Okay, we'll... Oh. I guess... Are you ready with 1220... 1211, John? He's here. Alright. 12... Senate Bill 1211. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1211... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh, I thought you meant... I thought you said Sam Vinson. Alright. Oh, the real Minority Leader. Alright. Senate Bill 1226, Currie - Rice, is on page 11. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1226, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 1226 is the Katy Beckett Bill. Katy Beckett, if you

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remember, was the little girl in a hospital long term care facility because she had continuing problems after an early attack of encephalitis. Her parents wanted her to be at home, where they could care for her themselves and where they could enjoy her company and give her tenderness and all those things that are lacking in an institutional setting. Unfortunately, they were not able to do that and still maintain her Medicaid benefits. Present Reagan intervened. He said Katy Beckett ought to be able to stay at home at a cost less to the taxpayers and at great comfort and security to herself and to her family. President Reagan did intervene, and the Medicaid payments continued. Katy Beckett is still at home. Passage of Senate Bill 1226 would enable the Katy Becketts in the State of Illinois to be at home where they can be cared for with their parents, with their friends, with their families, at a cost that ultimately will be lower to the taxpayer than keeping those children in institutions and will certainly make for greater happiness and contentment for themselves. Senate Bill 1226 is... is a Bill that is not opposed by the Department of Public Aid. I hope that the people in this Assembly will have the kind of compassion and care for children like Katy Beckett, the same kind of compassion and care President Reagan showed that particular child. I urge your support for Senate Bill 1226."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Currie moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1226. Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes. Proceed."

Brummer: "Do you have any estimate of how many Katy Becketts or whatever her name was are... exist in Illinois that this Bill would be applicable to?"

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Currie: "I don't know the actual number, Representative Brummer. I'm sure it varies from one time to the next. Presently, the Department is trying to help those children who request the support by asking waivers from the Federal Health and Human Service Department."

Brummer: "Do you have any estimate?"

Currie: "No. The cost to the Department, certainly the cost to the Public Aid Department in the State of Illinois will not be increased if Senate Bill 1226 is adopted."

Brummer: "Well, are there criteria set forth in the Bill, undoubtedly, with regard to when these benefits will be provided in a home setting?"

Currie: "Yes, there are."

Brummer: "And what are those criteria?"

Currie: "First... First of all, the criteria is that the child be financially eligible for Medicaid. Secondly, that the kind of care the child needs is the kind that can be provided for at home. Medical decisions about what kind of program... what kind of therapy program is appropriate are a part of the eligibility requirements, too. Yeah, in addition, the cost must be no more than that that would be at stake if the care were provided in an institution."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson, the Gentleman from DeWitt."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the chamber, I rise in support of the Lady's Bill. It is a fine Bill. In some cases, the Republican analysis may be wrong on the Bill. I believe at one point they indicated that the Governor was in opposition to the Bill, and that is no longer the case. The Bill was amended in the Senate, and there is no opposition from the Governor or the Department of Public Aid to the Bill, and I would urge an 'aye' vote for it."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from McLean, Representative

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Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "She will. Proceed."

Ropp: "I think this is a good Bill. My question is, in our analysis, it said 18 years of age. Is there anything that would prohibit people being older, just people in general who need this same kind of care, to receive assistance at home rather than staying in the hospital?"

Currie: "I believe there are other programs, the In-Home Care Program, for example, operated through the Department on Aging. This refers specifically to Medicaid for children who establish the financial eligibility criterion."

Ropp: "Okay, good enough. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Currie moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1226. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes' and no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1226, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1264, Hawkinson - McCracken, is on page 11. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1264, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Controlled Substance Act in the Unified Code of Corrections. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Before we get to that, Representative Ewing's light is on, and he's not in his chair. I don't... Alright. The Gentleman from Knox, Representative Hawkinson."

Hawkinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 1264 basically does three things as amended. First thing it does is delete the exemption for prescribed drugs under the look-alike drug legislation. The purpose of that provision is because some prescription drugs are sold as look-alike

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drugs, in particular, the drug Procaine is passed off as cocaine. The second thing this Bill does is to reclassify Methaqualone, which are qualudes. There have been stories that you've probably read about the abuse of qualude prescriptions. This would change qualudes from a schedule 2 to a schedule 1 drug, which would allow prescription... use only for experimental purposes. The third thing the Bill does is amend, but it was an Agreed Amendment yesterday, which would make this statute constitutional by reducing the penalty for possession of certain drugs to a penalty as a Class I felony, which would be probationable, which is equal to the present penalty for manufacture and delivery. The purpose of this is to make the statute constitutional and enforceable. I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hawkinson has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1264. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1264 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes' and no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1264, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Page 11 of your Calendar, Senate Bill 1272, Ronan - Koehler. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 12..." "

Speaker Matijevich: "One Moment. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Panayotovich, for what purpose are you seeking..." "

Panayotovich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Thank you. I hate to ask again, but the 31 freshman Representatives have been bothering me for quite a while wanting to know if you have an idea when we might be adjourning, and we have to make

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our plans for this evening, and I know that we have a very heavy day ahead of us, but we do have 31 Members here who are interested, and if you could kindly get back to us as soon as possible to let us know when we're going to get out."

Speaker Matijevich: "You're getting to be the Kulas of the group, here. That was his job. He used to always ask the Speaker, but the Chair will attempt... we have not... I have not yet received word. I'm sure, as I said, the Speaker will make every attempt to accommodate. And let's try to get our work done, also. The Gentleman... Have you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Not yet."

Speaker Matijevich: "Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1272, a Bill for an Act to amend the State's Attorney's Appellate Commission Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ronan, on Senate Bill 1272."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 1272 amends... amends the State's Attorney's Appellate Service Commission Act. It allows a commission of investigators to provide investigative services in criminal and tax objection cases. It allows the commission director to authorize its investigators to carry weapons. As you're all aware, the State's Attorney's Appellate Service Commission represents all the downstate counties. These investigators go in on drug cases and very serious matters, and the executive director feels this is an important need for his commission. I move for the adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1272. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1272 pass?' Those in favor

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signify by... One moment. Representative Brummer, your light just turned on. What... "

Brummer: "Yes. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Brummer: "Why does the State's Attorney's Appellate Service Commission need investigators that carry guns with regard to tax objection cases?"

Ronan: "It's for both."

Brummer: "Well, why do they need investigators with regard to tax objection cases in the first place?"

Ronan: "It's authorized by statute. You voted for it."

Brummer: "Now, what does this Bill do, then? I thought this Bill authorized the hiring of investigators for criminal and tax investigation cases. They're tax... "

Ronan: "They already got the investigators. These investigators have been working for the last three years. It's found that they go in on some very serious cases, including drug related matters, and this will give them an opportunity to be armed, just like any other peace officer."

Brummer: "The Bill authorizes the arming and the right to carry guns of those investigators?"

Ronan: "That's correct."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1272. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 90... 89 'ayes'... 90 'ayes', 16 'nays', 5 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 1272, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Page 11 of your Calendar. Senate Bill 1274, Mays - Flinn. The Gentleman... Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1274, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays, on Senate Bill 1274."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1274, sponsored jointly by Representative Flinn and myself, waives the fourth quarter fees for all newly acquired second division vehicles registering during the last month of the registration period, and it also extends permanently the system of the quarterly prorated registration fees for Illinois-based trucks. I urge your support in passage of this Bill, and I'll be happy to answer any questions you might have."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1274. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Could you just repeat the last two sentences you had regarding a... "

Mays: "Yes. It extends permanently the system of quarterly prorated registration fees for Illinois-based trucks. This provision was done first in 1979, sunsetted in '81. It was extended again for two years in '81, and what we're doing is lifting the repealer date off of it."

O'Connell: "What's the revenue impact on this?"

Mays: "On that provision, Illinois truck registration fees decreased according to the 1980 numbers by \$647,000. Revenue from out-of-state trucks, however, increased by \$625,000, so it was a net loss of \$21,000, and that's the only base year I have to cite."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "I just want to stand in support of the Bill. It basically takes care of small operators, a pickup truck owner, a small business or proprietorship, and it is

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something the Secretary of State feels that it will bring a proper amount of relief. It's probably no impact to the state. Just make processing a little easier. Vote green."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1274. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed, by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 114 'ayes', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1274, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Giorgi - Matijevich, 'aye'. Page 11 of your Calendar, appears 13... Senate Bill 1311, Greiman. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1311, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to income tax deductions to businesses. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. 1311 is a Bill which assists in developing in both rural and urban areas neighborhood organizations that will help, subject to approval of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, in a variety of areas where it's important that we pass... that we take away from government all the responsibility, that we pass on to the people the concept that people have to help themselves. This Bill allows a deduction, a extraordinary... deduction for companies that provide... or, that make contributions to very limited certified organizations... community organizations. And the Bill passed the House and Senate previously when it was a credit, a tax credit, and the Governor vetoed it when it was a credit and suggested that if it were a deduction, it would... it would be more in line with his beliefs. The cost will not be great, but if this should catch on, there

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are caps, so that corporations cannot abuse it, and accordingly, the cost is most limited. I ask for approval."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1311. The Lady from Cook, Representative Topinka."

Topinka: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a fine Bill, I think, and I rise in support of it. It's a good business Bill. It puts the power where it ought to be, which is right down to the corporate level with the concurrence of ECCA. I think the controls are built into this to make sure it's not abused, and I would urge its passage."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Clerk O'Brien: "He indicates he will."

Satterthwaite: "Representative Grieman, would these contributions not already be deductions under the Federal Income Tax Law?"

Greiman: "One of the criteria for a... a community organization is that they have a federal tax exempt status, so that this provides an extraordinary deduction for this... in order to encourage those kinds of deductions."

Satterthwaite: "But if we were already giving a federal income tax deduction for this contribution, would not, then, the adjusted income for state purposes already have taken that deduction?"

Greiman: "It will taken... It would have been considered in their original return to get to adjusted gross income, but that's the purpose of it, is to give it this additional impetus, and that's why there are caps on it, to hold down the amount that might be contributed."

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Satterthwaite: "So, we'll end up with them getting double exemptions?"

Greiman: "That's what it provides. It mirrors the enterprise zone. It is a mirror of... of how we have set up the enterprise zones... deduction."

Satterthwaite: "Well, to the Bill, then, Mr. Speaker... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Satterthwaite: " ... and Members of the House. It seems to me that until we have some idea whether we are really going to get an income tax increase, it is foolhardy of us to be giving additional deductions, particularly when those give sort of double tax breaks on the same item of contribution to a community organization. I feel that we are not in a position at this time to give those additional tax breaks, and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Friedrich: "Doesn't this set up a tax differential which kind of complicates our tax structure? In other words, you can do it in East St. Louis. I can't do it in Centralia, and you can do it in some other town if some bureau decides it's right. I think you're creating a whole problem, here, and I just want to know why, if you can do it in East St. Louis or some other place, I can't do it in Centralia."

Greiman: "You can do this... You can do this in Centralia. It's set up... "

Friedrich: "Only if I meet the criteria that some bureaucracy sets up."

Greiman: "Well, you know, the statute sets up specifically that it can be done in... in small communities, very small municipalities, less than 10,000, in rural populations. It

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could be done in Marion, your county, it could be done in Centralia. It could be done in a lot of places, and more and more, people are helping themselves and not looking to government, and this really the way that we can do that."

Friedrich: "We can do it in Centralia if we meet the unemployment standards and a few more things, right? We can't necessarily do it. It just depends on whether we meet the criteria that you've set up in the Bill."

Greiman: "Well, you know, if you have a quarrel with the criteria, that's a different story. The criteria is really limited, because nobody wants there to be any abuse. It requires residence in the area, elected board directors, federal tax exemption and a not-for-profit corporation status. Those are all very precise criteria that are limited in their scope."

Friedrich: "Well, to the Bill. We're creating another board which is going to decide on some things. We're creating another thing which is a little bit socialistic in nature, and I think we've gone too far."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He will. Proceed."

Brummer: "Now, this is not... does not grant a deduction to... for Illinois income tax for any charitable contribution, then, for any charity that has a charitable exemption under the IRS code? It's only certain limited community groups?"

Greiman: "You... Well, you would have to... One of the things... I'd say yes and no. You must have a tax exempt status..."

Brummer: "But, simply because you have a tax exempt status does not mean that you qualify for the deduction."

Greiman: "But you may not be... You may not be a... need not be a charitable deduction in the other sense. It's for businesses, so it would not be."

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Brummer: "Okay. In order to qualify under this, you would have to have a... be in an area... the community group would have to serve an area that had a high percentage of public assistance dependency or their median income would be not more than 75 percent of the state's median income, or have a deteriorated fiscal environment, and it would have to meet two of those three criteria, right?"

Greiman: "That's right. That's the standard."

Brummer: "So, there would be only a very few areas... number of areas in the State where contributions would be... would qualify for this special deduction, then."

Greiman: "I don't... No, I don't think so at all. I think there would be a lot of them."

Brummer: "Well, they would have to be two of those three criteria."

Greiman: "Yes, and I think that... "

Brummer: "Okay."

Greiman: "Well, you asked me a question, Mr. Brummer, and the answer is that there would be many, many places where a deteriorated fiscal environment would exist, whether it would be a median income less than 75 percent of the state's income. Absolutely."

Brummer: "Okay. Is this applicable with regard to individuals as well as businesses?"

Greiman: "As I understand it, it is ... taxpayers generally, yes." Brummer: "So, it's not limited to corporations at all. It would be... "

Greiman: "Partnerships? I think so. Proprietorships?"

Brummer: "Now, you indicated there was a limitation on how much an individual or a business could deduct in any one year. How much is that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Let's try to speed this up."

Brummer: "Our analysis indicates \$250,000 in any one year could

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be deducted by... "

Greiman: "That would be... That would be the cap that they could put on. I mean, I assume... "

Brummer: "That would be the maximum in any one year."

Greiman: "There's not going to be a lot of ... and businesses doing that."

Brummer: "Yeah. Okay. The... The additional item... The Bill indicates there is a 200 percent deduction, so they could deduct twice the amount that they've contributed, in addition to the fact that that's already been deducted on the federal return prior to coming to the adjusted gross income, which serves as a basis before you start to calculate the Illinois return. So, in effect, they're not going to get more... They're going to get more than a double deduction. They're going to get a 200 percent deduction with regard to Illinois income tax, and they are going to have already deducted that in arriving at adjusted gross income on the... on the federal level, so there would be, in effect, a threefold deduction with regard to that."

Greiman: "If that's the question, the purpose of the... of the deduction, is... "

Brummer: "Is that correct?"

Greiman: "Is that a question, Mr. Brummer?"

Brummer: "I want to know why... "

Greiman: "I mean, if you want to speak to the Bill, speak to the Bill."

Brummer: "I want to know why... if my statement is correct."

Greiman: "As I responded to Ms. Satterthwaite, obviously, it would be considered in getting to adjusted gross incomes."

Brummer: "So, there'd be a deduction there."

Greiman: "And so there would be a deduction. The purpose of it is to encourage... encourage contributions to those community organizations."

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Brummer: "Oh, I understand the purpose. Okay, but then, on the Illinois return, there would be a 200 percent deduction in addition to the deduction that's already been arrived at, or been utilized to arrive at adjusted gross income. What is the estimated cost of this, to the state? Our analysis indicates that, for example, in the fifth year, it would be about four million dollars a year. Do you concur?"

Greiman: "That would be... That... Well, the answer to that is, that is not... your analysis is not accurate. That is what it could be if every conceivable amount of deduction was taken. I think that's highly unlikely, Mr. Brummer, that that would occur. But that would be if a hundred million dollars was... was given to those kinds of organizations. Very unlikely. Very unlikely."

Brummer: "Has... Was there a fiscal note request filed on this Bill? Was there a fiscal note request filed on this Bill?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Let's bring this to a close, if we could."

Greiman: "Yes. Oh, I think there was. Yes."

Brummer: "And was there a fiscal note filed?"

Greiman: "Yeah. The fiscal note says, 'fiscal impact will not affect 1984 revenues, could reduce future receipts,' but it says that the actual loss will be determined by the extent to which businesses take advantage of the tax deduction. So that they could not estimate it, because obviously, there are caps to it, but they couldn't estimate how much it would be used."

Brummer: "Okay. Briefly, to the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Brummer: "I would urge everyone to look very seriously at this Bill. It seems to me that it limits... it benefits very limited areas in the state. It... It creates a 200 percent deduction with regard to Illinois income taxes for a very limited type of situation. You know, if we want to

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make itemized deductions an item on Illinois income taxes, I would suggest what we ought to do is simply adopt the federal standards with regard to charitable deductions, so that all charities would be able to receive contributions from Illinois taxpayers and have them deducted. I don't think we ought to piecemeal it. I don't think we ought to do so in a manner that gives a 200 percent deduction with regard to certain limited community groups, and then... and then not provide a charitable deduction with regard to the other certified charities in the State of Illinois. This will, undoubtedly, cost the taxpayers of Illinois money. It will undoubtedly cost the General Revenue Fund money, and it diverts contributions from other charities... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Can we bring these remarks to a close?"

Brummer: "Mr. Speaker, I think I have 10 minutes to speak on this. I don't think I have utilized any significant portion of my 10 minutes. If the Chair indicates to the contrary, I'll be glad to bring my remarks to a close."

Speaker Matijevich: "The questioning is a part of that 10 minutes."

Brummer: "Yes, I understand that. How many minutes do I have? How many minutes do I have?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Go ahead. About a half a second. Go ahead. I'm kidding. Go ahead, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "I think this is a very major significant policy change with regard to the issue of deductions from Illinois income taxes, and to begin that with a 200 percent deduction right off the bat, when those deductions have undoubtedly come off of the federal income tax amount in the first place, to arrive at the adjusted gross income that you begin to calculate the income tax purpose on... in Illinois, I think is bad policy. I would urge everyone to look at this very seriously and would urge a 'no' vote."

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Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing."

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

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative Ewing moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', opposed, 'no', and the main question is put. Representative Greiman to close."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was particularly interested in the remarks of the Gentleman from Marion. I was not aware that giving corporations deductions was considered socialism. I... I... That would shock me to my very grain. To the contrary, this Bill allows businesses to look into their own communities, to share in the responsibilities of their own communities. In the community that I formerly represented that now is represented... represented with Representative Laurino, we had a community organization which brought together federal, state, local government and developed a whole new area, redid a whole street. It was that kind of community organization that brought together the resources of the community. So, what we are saying is that... that Illinois Bell, if they wish, that Commonwealth Edison, if they wish, that... well... all the general corporations - I forgot the utilities - the general corporations who are in the area can go in and say, 'We want to help develop this community. We have a stake in this community, and we think that we need additional funds to keep these kind of communities going.' We do it for the enterprise zones. We have an extraordinary deduction for enterprise zones, so it's not something new. Mr. Brummer suggests that it's some confounded new approach. It is absolutely the one that this General Assembly adopted last year, and two years before that, as well. So that it is... it is within the tradition of this General Assembly, and I

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ask for the... I think it's a sensible means to develop community organizations in every community in the state, as well as in rural areas, and therefore, I ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1311. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Birkinbine, one minute to explain his vote."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think the Lady and Gentlemen have a good idea here. Admittedly, there are chances for abuse, but there's chance for abuse in everything, but I would suggest to you that before any individual or company were to contribute to a cause such as might be proposed, they would look into it. Additionally, any such programs would have to be viewed by DCCA, and I suggest to you that if, in trying to fix up these low income neighborhoods, a group like this could do a much better job, rather than if the state or another unit of local government were to jump in and try and do it, you can imagine what might be a potential four million dollar cost to the state with a program like this would probably be a 20 million dollar cost and not be done nearly as well. I think the... the idea has merit, and I think we should give it a try."

Speaker Matijevich: "Bring these remarks to a close. Representative Ewing, your light is on. Do you want to explain your vote? Proceed, Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm surprised that there are that many green votes up there, and probably while I'm speaking, it will gain a lot more green votes and go over the top, but there are some things about this... Well, I wanted to take credit for that, because I knew it would happen, but let's face it,

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Gentlemen and Ladies of this House, this is going to be another exemption off our income tax. We've tried to keep that as a pure tax in this state. We've done a good job. For that reason alone, it should be defeated. There are other good reasons which speakers have brought up in the debate. This is really an idea which I think is unreasonable. Its time certainly shouldn't have come, and it will be an expense to the state, and we shouldn't pass this Bill out of here."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell, one minute to explain his vote."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I rise in opposition to this Bill. I think anyone voting on a green light should take a review of their district, of the area in which they have charities. In order to qualify to obtain a credit you have to be... have at least two of the following characteristics; that the median income of the area is not more than 75 percent of the state's median income, has a high percentage of public assistance dependency, and also has a deteriorated fiscal environment. I would question as to whether this should be a suitable criteria as to whether a particular charity would indulge and enjoy the benefits of this Bill. I live in an area..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Let's... Yes, Representative Brummer, for what purpose do you rise?"

Brummer: "Yes. If this gets the required number of votes, I would like a verification."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Braun, for what purpose do you rise?"

Braun: "Mr. Speaker, if he does so, may I have leave to be verified?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will

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take the record. Representative Dunn, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Dunn, J.: "I'd like my vote changed to 'no'. I pushed the wrong button."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to record Representative John Dunn as 'no'. Take the record. On this, there are 64 'ayes', 48 'nos', and there has been a request for a verification, and Greiman asks a Poll of the two Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Daniels and Christensen."

Speaker Matijevich: "And the Clerk will call out the Affirmative Vote. When your name is called, be in your seat and raise your arm."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander. Berrios. Birkinbine. Bowman. Braun. Brookins. Bullock. Capparelli. Cullerton. Currie. DeJaegher. Deuchler. DiPrima. Domico. Doyle. Farley. Flinn. Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hoffman. Homer. Huff. Hutchins. Jaffe. Johnson. Klemm. Koehler. Krska. Kulas. Laurino. LeFlore. Leverenz. Levin. Marzuki. Matijevich. McAuliffe. McCracken. McPike. Nash. Nelson. Oblinger. Panayotovich. Pangle. Pierce. Preston. Rea. Rhem. Rice. Ronan. Saltsman. Shaw. Slape. Taylor. Terzich. Topinka. Turner. Vinson. Vitek. White. Younge. Yourell. Zwick. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Questions of the Affirmative Vote? Representative Nelson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Nelson: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Matijevich: "How is Representative Nelson recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Nelson: "Would you change me to 'no', please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Change Nelson to 'no'. Representative Steczo?"

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Steczo: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask leave of the House to change my vote from 'no'... 'present' to 'yes', please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "'Present' to 'yes', for Steczo. Leave. Representative Brummer on questions of the Affirmative Vote."

Brummer: "Mr. Capparelli."

Speaker Matijevich: "Capparelli is not in his seat. Ralph Capparelli? Remove him from the Roll."

Brummer: "Representative Domico?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Domico is in his seat."

Brummer: "Representative Doyle?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Gene Doyle? I don't see him in his seat. Is Representative Doyle in the Assembly? Remove him."

Brummer: "Representative Giglio?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giglio? Representative Giglio? I don't see Giglio here. Remove him."

Brummer: "Representative Flinn?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Klemm is in his seat."

Brummer: "Representative Flinn."

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh, Flinn? Representative Flinn? I don't see him back there. Remove Representative Flinn."

Brummer: "Representative Krska?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Krska? I don't see him in his seat. Representative Krska in the Assembly? Remove Representative Krska."

Brummer: "Representative Leverenz?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Leverenz is by his seat."

Brummer: "Representative Kulas?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Kulas? He's back there waving his hand."

Brummer: "Representative Nash?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Nash is in his seat."

Brummer: "Representative Slape?"

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape? I don't see him here.

Remove Representative Slape."

Brummer: "Representative Pierce?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Pierce? I don't see him in

his seat. Remove Representative Pierce."

Brummer: "Representative Ronan?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan is over here."

Brummer: "Representative Terzich?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich is not in his seat.

Remove Terzich."

Brummer: "Representative Vinson?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson is by his seat."

Brummer: "Representative White?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Jesse White is not in his

seat. Remove him."

Brummer: "Representative Homer?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Homer? Where's Homer at? I

thought I just saw him here. I don't see him. Remove

Homer."

Brummer: "Representative McAuliffe?"

Speaker Matijevich: "McAuliffe. It looks like his coat there,

but... Return Jesse White to the Roll Call. Remove

McAuliffe. Return Slape and Terzich. Slape and Terzich.

Proceed."

Brummer: "Did you remove Representative McAuliffe?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes. I imagine he did. Yes."

Brummer: "Representative Jim Rea?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Jim Rea is not in his seat. Remove Rea."

Brummer: "I think that's all, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Would the Clerk give the count? 55 'ayes',

49 'nays', and this Bill, having failed to receive the

Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. On page

6 of your Calendar, Short Debate, appears Senate Bill 1313.

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The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1313, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the Chicago Park District. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Farley, on Senate Bill 1313."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1313 does two things. It allows the Chicago Park District to increase their penalty from \$25 to \$50 for violations with water or harbors, and what it is, is the boats that are in violation to pay an increase in their penalty. It also provides the Park District to lease from the State of Illinois property and this is Amendment #1 that was put on, and it is geared to the Broadway Armory. It provides that the Park District will... will lease from the state for \$1 per year for 20 years the Broadway Armory to provide a facility there, and I would move for passage of Senate Bill 1313."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Farley moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1313. Does anybody stand in opposition? Seeing none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1313 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 103 'ayes', 2 'nays', and Senate Bill 1313, having received... Representative Hastert, 'aye'. Karpel, 'aye'. Having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1349, Hastert, is on Short Debate on page 6. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1349, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relationship to child abuse prevention and shelters and multidisciplinary teams. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert on Senate Bill 1349."

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Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1349 is basically the same as two Bills that we passed out of here - 537 and 538, which was sponsored by Representative Jaffe and myself. What those Bills do - excuse me - is to set up a... the Child Abuse Prevention Act, which says that the... there shall be funding through a check-off... voluntary check-off on the income tax for the prevention of child abuse both before and after the fact, and also to provide shelters for children who are victims of child abuse, and also to help fund five multidisciplinary teams which were, or will be experimental. I'd be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1349. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann."

McGann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have an Amendment to this Bill, Amendment #3."

Speaker Matijevich: "You mean it was adopted, or you mean... It's too late, unless the... unless the Gentleman... "

McGann: "I want the Amendment withdrawn."

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh."

McGann: "So, just have the record show that... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh. Alright. Everybody knows that his Amendment was not put on the Bill. Representative Oblinger from Sangamon."

Oblinger: "May I ask the Speaker... the Sponsor a question, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Oblinger: "These grants that are going to be made to not for profit... Maybe if the pages stop talking there, we could... you could hear me. In these grants that are going to be made to not for profit corporations, is there any delineation of what kinds of not for profit corporations

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these must be?"

Hastert: "Well, basically, these are corporations... or the non for profit agencies may be child abuse agencies that are already set up, but there are... they are service agencies, and they have to be okayed and go under the auspices of DCFS. They also have to have a 20... at least a 20 percent matching fund, or matching monies before they qualify."

Oblinger: "Would it be a possibility that the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence would be one of the recipients?"

Hastert: "It could be."

Oblinger: "To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Oblinger: "I have refrained before from bringing up the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, but I think at this point I probably should. I've heard a lot from a number of people here about an affirmative action program, and it's usually because minorities and women are excluded. I want to call your attention to this Illinois Coalition and see whether you agree with me or not. They advertised for a number of people as employees. Not one man that applied was interviewed, not one woman over 45 was interviewed. In addition, in their ad, it said, 'feminist perspective'. There are families included here, and I would suspect that there are some families that would not subscribe to that, and they should have people working for them who would understand their point of view. And finally, I've checked. No child abuse cases have been handled by them, no elderly abuse, only spouse abuse if the spouse abused is a woman. I don't think they have an affirmative action plan that we can subscribe to, and I would say, just because of that, I'm going to have to vote 'present', because I do not believe in the policy that some of these... I know we just made a \$500,000 grant to them in the Public Aid Grant, I

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think it was. I don't know what we're doing by encouraging people to have that kind of an affirmative action plan."

Speaker Matijevich: "This is on Short Debate. Does anybody stand in opposition to the Bill? Representative Currie. She's voting 'present', and that was mild opposition. Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Unlike Representative Oblinger, I have great respect for the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, but I have another problem with this Bill. The Bill we heard just before this, Senate Bill 1311, ran into some opposition on the grounds that it was interfering with the forms on the Illinois state income tax. If you look at your analysis on Senate Bill 1349, you'll find substantial interference. This Bill provides for a check-off for returned tax dollars owed to the taxpayer. My concerns are several. First of all, I do think that it's important to have a responsive and responsible Illinois income tax form. Secondly, the provision to check off refunds may well be understood by those to whom those refunds are due, not to be refunds at all, but to be a way of checking off, earmarking state tax dollars that those individuals owe. In the third place, there are any number of people who are not owed refunds by the State of Illinois at the end of the taxable year. Those people don't even have an opportunity to contribute to this program. If this is a program worth doing, then we in the Legislature, through the appropriations process, should say so. We should fund this program ourselves. If we want private charity to fund it, let private charity fund it. Let's not somehow use the Illinois income tax form as a way to subvert our own appropriations process and as a way of interfering with the way ordinary charitable operations and organizations work. I think while this Bill

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is certainly well intentioned, the purposes which it serves are useful purposes, this is the wrong way to go about it, and I would certainly recommend anything other than an 'aye' vote on Senate Bill 1349."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill, and I would also like to address one of the former speaker's objections to the Domestic Violence Program. Bus Yourell and myself are board members on the Crisis Center for South Suburbia. We have employed two men on the staff. We not only support the women. We have special classes for the abusers, which in most cases are the husbands, and we were written up in the Sun-Times. We are one of the most unique shelters, I think, in Illinois. And so I would encourage an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Before I call on Representative Hastert to close, we're going to ask leave to... a photographer wants to take some pictures at a few Members' desks for Illinois Issues, so we will grant them leave to take some pictures at some Members' desks. Representative Hastert to close."

Hastert: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think there's a little confusion. This Bill certainly is...was not drafted or presented for the domestic violence situation. What this was is a need that was identified by the Legislative Investigative Commission. It's a... as far as the... that issue, it really isn't involved with the Domestic Violence Act at all. It's completely separate of that. This is for children who are abused and trying to find avenues for stemming that abuse, both before and after the fact. Secondly, the criticism that this is takes... tax dollars, doesn't take tax dollars. It's merely a way that people have of donating money that they would have coming to them from the income

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tax in the way of refunds. It's individuals' monies. It's not the state's monies. It's a way of people saying, 'Yes, I'd like to be part of this abuse prevention program and contribute two dollars.' I ask for your positive support. It's good legislation. It's legislation that's been passed by this House before, and certainly is a need that needs to be met."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1349. Question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1349 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 79 'ayes', 11 'nays', 16 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 1349, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. We only... we only have one Bill left on the Order of Economic Recovery, and I'll get to you, Representative... I meant State and Local Government. Representative Shaw, for what purpose do you rise?"

Shaw: "Yeah, I'd like to be recorded 'no' on that Bill, but my light is not working here. I had the other light on, but you didn't see it, I guess."

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see that at all. Representative Shaw voting 'no'. Representative Marzuki, for what purpose do you..."

Marzuki: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd just like to very quickly explain my vote. I'm for Representative Hastert's legislation one hundred percent. I cannot agree with the funding mechanism. I think this should be handled... it's important enough to be handled as a regular appropriation. We should not fund it on a catch as catch can basis."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Oh, I announced the Roll Call as having passed. Senate Bill 1349, having received

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the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. And Representative Tate, "aye". As I said, there is only one Bill left on the Order of State and Local Government, and that is Senate Bill 1211, and Cullerton, Representative Cullerton asks that we hold that Bill until the Minority Leader, Lee Daniels, is available, and I'm sure the Minority Leader has some real important things he's doing today. So, what I'm going to do, I'm going to get to Representative McCracken's Motion, but first ask leave of the House that Senate Bill 1112... 1211, leave that that be heard sometime today. That's the only Bill left, and rather than extend that Order of Business, leave to defer that Bill later today. Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, Representative. The Minority Leader is on his way to the floor, so why don't you go to McCracken's Motion, and he'll be here by then."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright, we'll do that. Representative Rice, what did... are you seeking recognition?"

Rice: "I'd like to request leave... recorded 'no' on that last Roll Call, 1349."

Speaker Matijevich: "Does he have leave? Leave. Alright, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move at this time that we modify Special Order of Business, Subject Matter - State and Local Government, pursuant to House Rule 12 (C) by adding to that Order of Business and to consider pursuant thereto Senate Bill 774."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken has moved to modify this Order of Business to include House Bill 774. And on that, Representative Cullerton, I think, is on his way to debate that Motion. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, in the past, when we have debated this

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Bill, we have heard about how it wasn't being treated fairly, and some people alluded to the merits of the Bill itself. I would just say that, not talking about the merits of the Bill, in talking about the procedure, there is approximately twelve pages of Bills, and our deadline is today. We are not going to call all the Bills that are on the Calendar. And yet, the Representative wants us to give him special treatment, give this Bill special treatment now to get it called. We were accused before of delaying its being called. Now we are... we are trying to do just the opposite of what they had argued against. It is for that reason that I oppose the Motion. It's really a procedural Motion, and it's absurd to be able to take one particular Bill and be able to put it on a Special Order on a Motion such as this. If this would pass, then we might as well just extend our deadlines because there is no reason to have them. So for those reasons, I would ask for a 'no' vote on the Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman has moved for the modification of the Special Order - State and Local Government. Representative Karpiel wants to be heard on that."

Karpiel: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I support this Motion to hear Senate Bill 774 or to place it on a Special Order of Business, Local... State and Local Government to be heard today. We all know what has transpired on this Bill over the last several weeks, and actually, it is a perfectly good Bill. It came out of the Senate unanimously. It came out of the House Committee 11 to 1. It's a good Bill. It's a good people Bill. But for some reason, this Bill has caused a great deal of controversy, and has been treated... well, let's just say with less than courtesy, by being skipped over, by having the Bill simply not called, by playing all kinds of

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games with it. And rather than special treatment, as the previous speaker mentioned, I'm only asking for fairness in hearing this perfectly good Bill that should have been on the Special Order all along. On... a few days ago, Representative Stuffle had an Amendment that really sort of modifies the Bill, and should not be causing a great deal of concern now for anyone, and I certainly hope that you will vote 'aye' on this Motion for this Bill to be heard. If you are for Senate Bill 774, you must vote 'yes' on this Motion because if this Motion is defeated, you will never hear the Bill, and I think that would be a shame after all the games that have been played with it. It deserves a fair hearing on Third Reading. If you don't want to vote for the Bill on Third Reading, fine, but at least give it a chance to be heard. And those of you that are for the Bill, I certainly urge an 'aye' vote on this Motion."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Cullerton, for what purpose do you rise?"

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, I have a... I rise to make a Motion to Table this Motion."

Speaker Matijeich: "Alright. Representative McCracken has moved to modify the Special Order of State and Local Government to include Senate Bill 775... Senate Bill 774, and Representative Cullerton moves that that Motion lie on the Table. All those in favor of the tabling Motion say 'aye', opposed say 'no'. The tabling Motion prevails. We are... Do we have... Next Order of Business, Economic Recovery. On page 9 of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 1000, Madigan - Stuffle. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1000, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the Prairie State 2000 Fund. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "Is Stuffle handling the Bill, or..."

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Representative Stuffle on Senate Bill 1000."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, Senate Bill 1000 is the major Bill of that series of Bills that came from the Senate, and have been amended and put in final form here that we have come to know as Prairie 2000. This Bill creates the Prairie 2000 Fund with the... as amended with the issuance of seven and a half million dollars of capital stock. Provides also for both employees and employers to be able to involve themselves in retraining programs under the provisions of the Bill. The Bill would allow unemployed persons to receive, through a vouchering system with the voucher going to the retraining entity or agency between five and a thousand dollars for training or retraining purposes. It provides for three types of income tax deductions or incentives, if you will, to participants in the program. Number one, a hundred and twenty-five percent premium payment deduction for individuals who meet the unemployment criteria in the Bill, and who are retrained pursuant to the Act. Number two, two types of business deductions. One of those business deductions is a hundred and twenty-five percent of the premium payment for retraining under an improved program, and one is a hundred and twenty-five percent deduction for a direct premium payment under the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Stuffle, could I interrupt for one moment? Representative Greiman in the Chair. Proceed."

Stuffle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As amended, we also reduce the number of fund directors from a virtually unlimited number, who had salaries, to a maximum of nine members. That maximum also is further limited. There are no salaries now involved, only expenses for those Members. I think this program is one that we need to give careful consideration

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to as the basic and most important Bill in the Prairie 2000 series. I think that as amended, we have now put it in the position that it will put no strain on the state's assets. It becomes a voluntary employer - employee participation program to put the state and its people back to work with very minimal impact on income tax revenues in this state that we are all concerned about. I'd be happy to answer questions, and on behalf of Speaker Madigan and myself as the principal Sponsors, ask for your affirmative vote on Senate Bill 1000, as amended."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1000. On that, is there any discussion? Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester."

Winchester: "Representative Stuffle, will you... will the Gentleman yield?"

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

Winchester: "There was an Amendment, I think, that was proposed to this Bill. Can you tell us now, how will the fund be supported?"

Stuffle: "Mr. Winchester, the fund will be supported by the issuance of seven and one half million dollars in capital stock sold at one dollar par. One dollar a share on the stock, voluntary participation is involved. Pension funds may permissively be involved, if they wish to, but only permissively. They are not mandated to do so under this Bill. And we also provide for premium payments by employers based upon an actuarial formula that decides how much money they have to put in to retrain a person. That's where the income tax deductions come in. That's the method of funding. We totally eliminated any use of bond authority."

Winchester: "Alright, you spoke of incentives for businesses to participate. What incentives is there for individuals or

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corporations or whoever to buy the stock?"

Stuffle: "There could be payment of dividends down the road, if the program works as we envision it. That's a voluntary program. That's up to them to buy the stock if they wish to."

Winchester: "Alright, thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

Woodyard: "Larry, is it still in the Bill that the investment by a pension fund would be backed up as a general obligation of the state in the case of... in case they invest in the stock, it becomes an obligation of the state in which the state guarantees it?"

Stuffle: "Yes, on the guarantee portion, that's true. That part would be... that part would be guaranteed as an obligation of the state. This would be a unique obligation. It's not a bond authority obligation or general obligation. It's a full faith obligation on that revenue. That pension fund, if they wish to participate, has no obligation to do so, but it's permissive, and then they have the right... there's a right for as many as two people to be appointed as directors from pension funds if they participate voluntarily with a guarantee as to the revenue that they would put into the program."

Woodyard: "Second question, do you know of any specific corporations, employers, that want to participate in this?"

Stuffle: "I did not ask Senator Rock that question. I understand that there were people who approached him about this program in his area in Chicago, and wished to have this type of program put in place. As you know, early on there was a discussion of whether or not we deal with deductions

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or credits or we set up some other formula, and my understanding is the business community has always preferred a program on retraining that would either give them credits or deductions, and this goes the direct deduction route."

Woodyard: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Very briefly, this is a very innovative idea, but I just cannot perceive or believe that many employers will want to invest in something like that."

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

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he will."

Birkinbine: "In a nutshell, would you say that the intent of this plan is to help retrain people for new jobs?"

Stuffle: "I wouldn't say just retrain for new jobs. I would say train or retrain for new jobs or even some existing jobs where they may not have the manpower or the expertise in significant enough numbers to fill those jobs. We do, indeed, have, even with our high unemployment, that kind of situation in the state already where businesses have asked us to retrain people in existing HTS Programs and others to fill jobs that are already available, but there aren't any people capable or with the expertise in a given area to hold those jobs."

Birkinbine: "Isn't it true that the Department of Labor already has an ongoing program to retrain people who are unemployed to try and equip them for the new jobs that are opening up?"

Stuffle: "There are programs available, Representative, but there are no programs available that I am aware of that allows the employer to voluntarily make premium payments and then

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receive a deduction, or where the employer can have both that in place and be able to go in and say, 'I've got specific jobs here that I need people trained for, so I'm willing to put the money in the fund, and then get my tax deduction back.' Both of those put together, to my knowledge, there are no such... in fact, I'm certain there are no such programs in place that do both."

Birkinbine: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, to the Eill."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Mr. Birkinbine."

Birkinbine: "I'm afraid, Ladies and Gentlemen, that while the intent of this is certainly laudable, that I suspect there are, frankly, more politics behind it than the need to do exactly what this calls for. The President of the Senate certainly wanted to have something fine and glorious to hang his hat on this Session, and he came up with the Prairie State 2000 Fund and Program. But I suggest that rather than setting up an entire new board of directors, instead of trying to get companies to throw money into a fund and then have people who would have to keep track of who gets what money and who does it go back to, we could simply expand on the existing program run by the Department of Labor, and I know Representative Giorgi had a very good Bill in this Session to streamline and make it easier for the retraining of people. You... what we did was clarify that an entire course of instruction could be okayed by the Department simply by offering a financial incentive, be it a credit or what have you, to companies to encourage people to enroll in programs like that. We wouldn't even need this program. We're setting up what has all the potential of another fine government bureaucracy, and I suspect we are doing it for, as I indicated, purely political reasons so that the... the man who would be Senator can point to something and say, 'Look what I did.'" And I would

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recommend that all of us vote "no."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Representative Stuffle... I have a question for the Representative."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "I have a couple of specific inquiries. Representative Stuffle, could a... could your program... could your program embrace, let's say, the development of a motel near an existing race track? Do you have enough... is there enough wherewithal in this Bill to do that?"

Stuffle: "I guess if you had an employer who wanted to attempt to get in an improved program or pay premiums in and be in an approved program to train people to work in a hotel close to a racetrack, he could do so."

Giorgi: "Oh, you train them hotel management, culinary products and..."

Stuffle: "If there were that type of a program approved and an agency available to do that, in this fund, the directors of the fund so chose to approve the program, and the person put his money in it, that's a possibility."

Giorgi: "Okay, I have another specific question. There's a concern in Canada. They want to locate in Rockford. They wanted to locate... it was... they produced video component parts. Can you go through the mechanics of how this could be possible, how they could qualify for money? What would the... what would... go through the program."

Stuffle: "Well, the company you are talking about, number one could buy capital stock and become a member of the fund."

Giorgi: "What if they didn't have any..."

Stuffle: "Can I finish?"

Giorgi: "...they don't have the resources? They have credit, but they don't have any resource."

Stuffle: "Well, they'd have to... they'd have to come up with

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some liquid. They'd have to be able to put some money into the... they could become a participant by buying capital stock. Then they could get approved programs paid for through this. They could become... they could put money into the premiums at whatever the actuarial rate is to train a person, and then get an income tax deduction on that, so long as it's an approved program and so long as the employees involved, you know, are covered under this Bill. So they would have an advantage if they could come up with some cash to put into the program that they would then get it back in advantages of trained employees who would go to work and a hundred and twenty-five percent income tax deduction on the money that they put into the program."

Giorgi: "Another question. Would... would it also enhance, Representative Stuffle, would it also enhance in the... the program if that type of an endeavor was located in a tax increment area or an enterprise zone. Now, would... could this be embellished by locating in a tax increment district or a tax enterprise zone?"

Stuffle: "I don't think it would make any difference. If you had a business that were there in one of those situations, you could still have that business participate in the program. If you are asking that they could possibly have the advantage of putting two programs together, yes, that's the answer. The only thing this would prohibit would be pyramiding benefits under two retraining programs."

Giorgi: "Okay, then it's possible in Illinois to find someone that has a product to market. It's possible in Illinois they can get money for land, money for a plant, money for blacktopping for parking, money for equipment, money for parking, money for supplies, money to train their workers, extra incentives for locating in enterprise zone, extra incentives for being

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in a tax increment zone. Is that correct?"

Stuffle: "Under this Bill they could get the training benefits in addition to the other things they may be able to get if we pass other Bills in this Session. This only deals with the training benefits and the tax deductions. You're right. If we pass the others, those things would all be possible to put people back to work."

Giorgi: "Thank you, Representative Stuffle."

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

Bullock: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Bullock: "Representative Stuffle, this Bill came through the Economic Recovery Committee?"

Stuffle: "That's correct."

Bullock: "And this is part of the package of Senator Rock's Bills?"

Stuffle: "This is the main Bill in it."

Bullock: "And this Bill, in essence, what's the funding mechanism?"

Stuffle: "The sale of stock, an issuance of seven and a half million dollars in capital stock on a voluntary purchase basis, and the premium payments that employers would put into the fund in return for tax deductions and retraining of employees."

Bullock: "And what would be the revenue loss to the state?"

Stuffle: "We estimate it to be very minimal. The Fiscal Note from Revenue does not estimate it. Let's look at the possibility that there would be ten thousand people retrained under it, ten thousand people. If eight thousand of those people were people retrained at the insistence of a business wishing the deduction, eight thousand people at five hundred dollars per person on the retraining, and two thousand people who were employees who asked to be

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retrained under approved programs, the impact of that at five hundred dollars per person in those two situations, if four out of five were business deductions situations and one out of five employee deductions, the entire impact to train ten thousand people in this state would be a hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars only, to train ten thousand people."

Bullock: "Alright, now once we retrain them, and I'm certainly supportive of that, Representative Giorgi and I had legislation here which would have set aside forty-five million dollars for a retraining program, and some of the Members didn't think that dog racing's time had come. In this particular instance, however, I think that the time has come for us to find creative financing to retrain the unemployed. But, Representative Stuffle, would the... would the grantee or the loanee, in this instance, have to certify their employment retraining program with an agency?"

Stuffle: "Representative Bullock, let me answer both parts. One was almost a directive and one a question. The seven and a half million dollars, first of all, is capital stock. That's one source of money, a back up. The premium payments could be any amount. Then answering your second question - the program, for an employer to be involved, he would have to come, make premium payments and then have the person put that he wants to put in a program that we have approved under the fund. He would have to have that approved, or he could come in and attempt to get his own program approved. Then there is mechanism in the Bill to provide that a person would have to be in that approved program, and then the voucher goes to the approved program, and there's stipulations and limitations in there so there could not be fraud in the program. They would have to be

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approved programs."

Bullock: "And the agency that approves the program, is this the board that you create here? Is this DCCA, or Department of Labor? Who has to approve it?"

Stuffle: "No, no, the Prairie 2000 Fund, which would be made up with as many as nine Directors, would have to come up with approved program, basically a list of approved programs, and where they are being provided, and I would assume for whatever type of thing, such as your community city college in Chicago in a given area might be approved to provide certain types of specific programs under this fund. Then the vouchers, when approved for a person who meets the criteria here in a business asking for it, would be processed by the fund through that delivery agency. They would get the money, and all the criteria would have to be met.

Bullock: "Has this Bill been amended?"

Stuffle: "This Bill was amended on Second Reading in this House to take care of some technical problems and eliminate the use of any revenue bond authority."

Bullock: "Okay, very good. Couple, one or two more questions, Mr. Speaker, if I may. Representative Stuffle, my analysis says that there are seven members and you indicate that there are nine members."

Stuffle: "There could be nine. If the pension systems choose to participate, two additional members would be appointed that would be pension fund people. Otherwise, the Treasurer is an ex officio member, and there are six other appointees."

Bullock: "So the pensioners would have a voice of two? Or would they have a voice of five if it were nine, or four if it were seven? I mean who has the majority vote?"

Stuffle: "Two, they would have two people, two specific members. But they would only be in the fund, Representative, if they

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chose to be voluntarily. We do not mandate their participation."

Bullock: "And so this would be an employer dominated quasi-judicial body?"

Stuffle: "Well, I guess you could look at it that way, but in terms of the dominance vis-a-vis the pension funds, the pension funds don't have to participate unless they want to."

Bullock: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, the Bill. To the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Mr. Bullock."

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of Senate Bill 1000. Representative Stuffle, I think, has adequately explained the proposition before us. If we are to proceed in this state toward economic recovery, and some say that it's absolutely a mandate on this Body that we do that, then we certainly must pursue alternative financing and alternative sources of revenue to not only retrain the unemployed in this state, but to find a way so that we can discontinue going into the pockets of the taxpayers. I think it's high time that Members of both side of the aisle begin to look for a new frontier in state financing and in trying to solve the unemployment problem. Three-quarters of a million people in this state, over twelve million people nationwide are yearning for help. Senate Bill 1000 is an answer in that direction, and I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "There being no further discussion, Mr. Stuffle to close."

Stuffle: "Let me just simply say, in asking for your affirmative vote, that I think this is an important piece of legislation in the whole package regarding economic recovery. It's gotten full and adequate hearing and consideration. We considered and put on the Amendment that

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Representative Winchester proposed in the Committee from the Republican side of the aisle. With regard to the question about employer participation, yes, there are those who wish to participate. Yes, we have a letter from Chicago Area Commerce and Industry that was filed in the Senate when this Bill was up indicating support of the program. I think the Bill is even better now. And on behalf of Representative Madigan, the Speaker of the House, the real... principal Sponsor and myself, as the hyphenated Sponsor, would ask for your affirmative vote on this important Bill to put the people of this state back to work."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 87 voting 'aye', 26 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Return now to the Special Order, State and Local Government appears Senate Bill 1211. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1211, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1211 initially, after passing the Senate, was just a technical change. Amendment #1, which I offered last week, increases the property levy for tax purposes for the City of Chicago for a specific fund. The specific fund that this Bill addresses is the building fund. Now, say people have heard the arguments over increasing the tax levy fifty cents for the education fund. That is not contained in this Bill. This Bill increases

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the levy from .45 percent to .59. In other words, it increases the rate fourteen cents, and the effect of which would be to bring into the city next year... I'm sorry, this year, twenty-seven million dollars to help aid in the... offset the deficit expected from the Board of Education. And in the ensuing years after that, the rate would... the amount would go down to approximately twenty million dollars a year. I would also point out that there was another Amendment on the Bill offered by Representative Homer, having to do with the enterprise zones, and I would ask that during the course of the debate on this Bill that Representative Homer explain that particular aspect of the Bill to the Members of the General Assembly. I'd be happy to answer any questions, and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1211, and on that is there any discussion? The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Would the Sponsor yield, please, Mr. Speaker?"

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

Ropp: "Did you say this would generate twenty million dollars into the school system?"

Cullerton: "The first year, it would be twenty-seven million dollars. Thereafter, it would be approximately twenty million dollars. And I would point out, Representative Ropp, that the people who would be paid from this fund are the janitors, the carpenters, the trade people, trade union people as opposed to the teachers."

Ropp: "Okay, are these the people, then, as the result of previous comments that I have heard all Session, then that is needed in order to open the schools this fall. This will take care of all of those needs now?"

Cullerton: "No, the estimated deficit is approximately two hundred million dollars in the City of Chicago. This would

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cut into that deficit by approximately twenty-seven million. Other Bills sponsored by Representative Kirkland also cut into that deficit. This is a specific fund called the Building Fund, and the money that's raised by this fund can be used to offset those deficits by paying the union employees that the trade employees that I spoke of."

Ropp: "Alright, in other words, if this Bill is passed, then we still have to come up with a hundred and seventy-three million to take care of the opening of the schools in Chicago this fall, right?"

Cullerton: "Well, that would assume that the estimate that the deficit was two hundred million was accurate. Now, I'm sure it's more than twenty-seven million, but I'm not sure that it's two hundred million."

Ropp: "In other words, it could be less than two hundred, you're saying?"

Cullerton: "It's possible."

Ropp: "Okay, thank you."

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

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Notwithstanding an Amendment which was adopted to this Bill, proposed by the Representative from Fulton, I stand in support of this legislation. This is an opportunity that we must give the Chicago Board to allow their own taxpayers to pay closer to the proportionate share of the cost for education in Chicago as compared to all the other districts in the state. Even with this tax rate increase, even with this tax rate increase, they will be paying a lower proportion of their total tax bill for schools than the rest of the state. Now, let me address one other issue, and that is the fact that it has a non-referendum clause in it. There is no backdoor referendum. It's just a straight non-referendum. This has

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been the traditional approach that has been used by this Legislature for Chicago. This is the only reasonable approach to use in that particular set of circumstances, and notwithstanding that factor in the Bill, I rise in support of the legislation and would encourage Members on this side of the aisle to do likewise."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester."

Winchester: "Would the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "He indicates that he will."

Winchester: "Representative Cullerton, this... no, this would allow the Members from the Chicago area to address an important problem in just one certain area of the state, and will not affect the rest of the Members in the rest of the state, is that correct?"

Cullerton: "That's right. This has nothing to do with the School Aid Formula. This is simply..."

Winchester: "Yes, then this... this would help you resolve a very serious problem that you've got in that particular area of the state?"

Cullerton: "That's correct."

Winchester: "Then I think we ought to support this Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, Mr. Cullerton to close."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask for your support. This Bill would provide for some funds, as I have indicated, twenty-seven million dollars. It would help offset the deficit, the expected deficit of two hundred million dollars that the Chicago Board of Education expects to have facing them in September. The money would not go into the education fund, but rather into the building fund, and could be used to pay the salaries of the non-teaching and non-administrative personnel. I would ask for your support of this Bill."

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Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 96 voting 'aye', 9 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present', and this Bill...Mr. Piel 'aye', so there are 97 voting 'aye', 9 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Returning now to the Order... Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1001. Mr. Clerk, call the Bill. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1001, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Job Training Coordinating Council. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rhem."

Rhem: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 1001 creates the Illinois Job Training Coordinating Council composed, as amended, forty-five members to promote and coordinate employment and training programs, to further the cooperation between government and the private sector, and to meet federal regulations under the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982. And I request your favorable vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1001. On that is there any discussion? Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Hallock."

Hallock: "Thank you. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Hallock: "How many members did you say this council will establish?"

Rhem: "As amended, forty-five."

Hallock: "Forty-five members on this commission?"

Rhem: "Yes, this council."

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Hallock: "How can forty-five members collectively do anything at all? Well, first of all, how can you collectively get forty-five people together at any one time?"

Rhem: "Well, they are broke down into committees."

Hallock: "Well, not all of us are here."

Rhem: "And under the federal law, you have to have a council."

Hallock: "Well, Mr. Speaker, just briefly to the Bill. It would seem to me that this main point raises some of the problems with the Bill that I think are... should be obvious on its face. A forty-five member gubernatorially appointed committee obviously seems to me like something which might be politically appealing on the surface, but in practicality, it really won't work. All we've done here is just set up another device which I believe will do nothing. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I know at first blush it sounds like forty-five is a great deal of people, and frankly, it is. But there are federal mandates in place with regard to this type of program, and with regard to that, when you look at the Federal JTPA Guidelines, it's almost impossible in putting together the membership on this type of training council to come up with less than this number of people. If you look at those guidelines, they go through a whole laundry list of percentages and numbers from different walks of life, from local government, the general public, state agencies, the State Legislature, business, industry and so forth. It's very difficult to reduce that number of people down to any more reasonable figure. I think Representative Rhem has an excellent Bill in terms of putting in place and creating a Job Training Coordinating Council, and the argument about the size and the numbers is one that we have little ability

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to do much about. And I urge an affirmative vote on this Bill that's also part of the necessary economic recovery package."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he will."

Woodyard: "Yes, question, Representative. Does this Bill now contain also the language which was adopted in several other Bills that you must... that DCCA must have written concurrence from the unions involved before implementing the industrial training program? Does it contain that language now?"

Rhem: "It has nothing to do with industrial training. This is just a JTPA. The union... The language was in there for the Labor Department, I mean for the laborers. Also for the business."

Woodyard: "What was the effect of Amendments 1 and 2?"

Rhem: "Representative, Amendment #1 was some administrative changes. I think what you are relating to is Amendment #2 where we made provisions for the unions and the labor to have members on the Job Training Council, four... four additional members."

Woodyard: "Alright, but they must receive written concurrence, and I was wrong in my question, written concurrence before they can dispense any JTPA Funds. Is that correct?"

Rhem: "That's true."

Woodyard: "Is that correct?"

Rhem: "Yes."

Woodyard: "Okay, let me ask you, is it also still in the Bill that this council must submit its district boundary plans by 1/1/84, by January 1, '84?"

Rhem: "You mean the region plan, the local twenty-six regions?"

Woodyard: "Yeah, yes."

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Rhem: "That's done."

Woodyard: "Are you aware those district boundary lines are already in place, and that we must be in operation with our JTPA Program by October 1st, two months prior to the time that this Council reports?"

Rhem: "The transitional period for... period from CETA to the Job Training Partnership Act starts in October, but we have up until July of 1984."

Woodyard: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill. In my opinion, this particular Bill, of all those in this economic recovery package could potentially be the most devastating of any of the Bills in that package. I must tell you that this forty-five member council, it already exists. It already exists under the federal guidelines. It's already existed because of Executive Order #2, and I think the establishment, if this were to ever become law, would seriously jeopardize the implementation of any JTPA program. I would encourage a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady from DuPage, Ms. Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you. In general, I believe that I support the concept involved in this legislation. As a general principle, I have always held that God so loved the world that he did not send a committee. Nevertheless, I do not object to the numbers of persons on this committee. My only question is would this group be subject to the Open Meetings Act?"

Rhem: "Yes, it would, Representative."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Taylor."

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

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Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves that the previous question be put. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The previous question will be put. To close, Mr. Rhem."

Rhem: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think that this program can be a real successful program if we have the cooperation, which is built in here, of business, labor, local government and everyone that is concerned with job training for the dislocated and the young people. I urge a favorable vote on Senate Bill 1001."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Mr. Winchester, the Gentleman from Hardin, to explain his vote, one minute."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This could be a very dangerous vote if we vote green on this Bill. It could very well jeopardize the entire Jobs Training Partnership Act. We already, by Executive Order, have a forty-five man board. It clearly states that by... that by October 1 the funds are going to be sent to the State of Illinois for distribution. This extends it to 1/1/84. This is sending a confusing message to the Federal Government. There is a... there is an Amendment on here that says you have to clear with your local labor unions before you can, you know, any community can spend that JTFA money. This is a very dangerous piece of legislation, and could result in the Federal Government discontinuing any funding to DCCA for the Jobs Training Program. We've already set up the map in the State of Illinois. The map has been completed, approved. The state is divided into regions. This would send us back to the drawing board again. We have an Executive Order. We don't need this piece of legislation. It could cause a considerable amount of problems. Vote

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'no'."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady from Cook to explain her vote, Ms. Braun.
Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman, to explain his vote."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the House. Just quickly to bring to your attention,
this council is already in place by Executive Order. It
has been working, it has been functioning. The picks have
been established and they are on schedule to put the Jobs
Training Partnership back in effect October the 1st. And
so for that reason, there is... this is unnecessary
legislation. I rise in opposition."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who
wish? Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 67
voting 'aye', 48 voting 'no', 1 voting 'present'. And this
Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority... Mr.
Winchester, yes, for what purpose do you rise?"

Winchester: "I really think that this an important enough piece
of legislation to ask for a verification of the Roll."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Hardin requests a verification
of the Affirmative Roll. Mr. Clerk, do you want to poll
the absentees... Mr. Rhem... at Mr. Rhem's request?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Brummer and Christensen."

Speaker Greiman: "Brummer votes 'aye'. So now, Mr. Clerk, there
are what, 68 voting 'aye', 48 voting 'no', 1 voting
'present', and Mr. Winchester requests a verification? Mr.
Clerk, poll the Affirmative Roll."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander. Berrios. Bowman."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me. Mr. Winchester, Ms. Currie would
ask leave to be verified. You have leave, Ms. Currie. And
Mr. Levin would like to leave... would like leave for
leave. Alright. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Braun. Breslin. Brookins. Brummer. Brunsvold.
Bullock. Capparelli. Cullerton. Curran. Currie.

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DeJaegher. DiPrima. Domico. Doyle. Farley. Flinn.
Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hannig. Hicks. Homer. Huff.
Hutchins. Jaffe. Keane. Krska. Kulas. Laurino.
LeFlore. Leverenz. Levin. Marzuki. Matijevich.
Mautino. McGann. McPike. Mulcahey. Nash. O'Connell.
Panayotovitch. Pangle. Pierce. Preston. Rea. Rhem.
Rice. Richmond. Ronan. Saltsman. Satterthwaite. Shaw.
Slape. Steczo. Stuffle. Taylor. Terzich. Turner. Van
Duyne. Vitek. White. Wolf. Younge. Yourell and Mr.
Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Winchester, questions of the Affirmative
Roll. Mr. Rea, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Rea: "Leave to be verified."

Speaker Greiman: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Yes, you have
leave."

Winchester: "Berrios."

Speaker Greiman: "Berrios in his chair."

Winchester: "Oh, what number are we starting with, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Greiman: "68, 68 'ayes'. Mr. Berrios is in his chair."

Winchester: "Bowman."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Bowman is in his chair."

Winchester: "Breslin."

Speaker Greiman: "Ms. Breslin... how is the Lady recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove her from the Roll."

Winchester: "Brookins."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Brookins is in his chair. No, he's out of
his chair now, but he was in his chair."

Winchester: "Brunsvold. Okay, I see him. He's over here.
Capparelli."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Capparelli is in his chair, and Ms. Breslin
has returned."

Winchester: "Farley."

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Speaker Greiman: "I'm sorry, who? Mr. Farley? Mr. Farley in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove him from the Roll."

Winchester: "Flinn."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Flinn is in his chair."

Winchester: "Butchins."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Butchins is in his chair."

Winchester: "You know, it... I apologize to the chair, but sometimes it's difficult to see them, you know, for the Members standing."

Speaker Greiman: "No, no, the Chair doesn't want to intimidate you in any way, but Mr. Butchins is in his chair."

Winchester: "Alright. Well, I... I feel that. I feel that a little bit, but... Laurino. Laurino."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Laurino, is Mr. Laurino in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove the Gentleman."

Winchester: "McPike."

Speaker Greiman: "I'm sorry... do you want to... Mr... The Majority Leader, Mr. McPike, is that who you wanted to challenge?"

Winchester: "Yes, or is that something we've not been doing, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Greiman: "Oh, Mr. McPike. Well, I don't know. Sort of..."

Winchester: "Alright, scratch that one for the time being. Panayotovich."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Panayotovich is in his chair."

Winchester: "Ronan."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ronan. Mr. Ronan in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove him from the Roll."

Winchester: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Van Duyne. Mr. Van Duyne in the chamber?
How is... How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Winchester: "Did you take Van Duyne off, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Greiman: "We removed Mr. Van Duyne, did we not, Mr.
Clerk? No. Mr. Van Duyne. Remove Mr. Van Duyne. Leave
for Mr... for..."

Winchester: "Yeah, they can have leave. Go ahead. Leave."

Speaker Greiman: "Leave for Marco... Mr. Domingo to be verified.
Proceed."

Winchester: "DeJaegher."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. DeJaegher. Mr. DeJaegher in the chamber?"

Winchester: "Turner."

Speaker Greiman: "Wait, let me... "

Turner: "Oh, I'm sorry."

Speaker Greiman: "Let me finish. Mr. DeJaegher is not in the
chamber. Remove him from the Roll. Mr. Turner is in the
rear."

Winchester: "Kulas."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Kulas. Mr. Kulas. Is Mr. Kulas in the
chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Kulas."

Winchester: "Christensen."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Christensen is excused for today."

Winchester: "Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Saltsman."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Saltsman is at his chair."

Winchester: "Fangle."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Fangle is in his chair."

Winchester: "That's it, Mr. Speaker."

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Speaker Greiman: "On this Bill, there are 62 'aye', 48 'no', 1 voting 'present', and this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1002. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1002, a Bill for an Act to establish high impact training services programs. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1002 would provide that the State Board of Education would enter into funding agreements with local educational agencies to provide for high impact training service programs. The programs shall be concerned only with training of skilled or semi-skilled employment. Provides that the participants in the HITS programs may receive unemployment benefits if the training course has received approval from the Director of the Department of Labor. Amendment #1 provides that a portion of the high impact training service program would be involved in assisting and training dislocated workers in geographical areas that have been significantly influenced by business layoffs or plant closings, and that it would be solely funded from the Federal Job Training Partnership Act Funds. Amendment #2 is technical in nature with references to Title III monies. Amendment #3 would provide the Director the authority to grant approval thirty days prior to an individual's formal admission into the program. And Amendment #4 provided that one could not be trained for a position where layoffs had previously occurred so we were not training people that would not be ultimately going to work. The Amendment also provided written concurrence from the appropriate bargaining agent where a collective

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bargaining agreement existed with a participating employer covered under the Occupational Training. Also provided for the maintenance of accurate record. And also the Amendment provided that you could not train and place in the workplace a person that would replace a person that was on strike. Answer any questions that the House may have, and then I would move for the passage of Senate Bill 1002."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1002. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. Mays."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield, please?"

Speaker Greiman: "He indicates that he will."

Mays: "Representative, my analysis states that part of your Bill specifies that the unemployment insurance benefits will not be denied to participants in the HITS program. Is that correct?"

Leverenz: "Yes, I indicated in my opening remarks that they would receive unemployment benefits if the training course had been approved or received the approval from the Director of the Department of Labor, identical to the way it operates currently."

Mays: "So in other words, this is okay with the Federal Government. We do not jeopardize the balance program that we passed earlier this Session to assure that we would be eligible for the deferral of the loan and all those things. This will not expand benefits in areas that might jeopardize the agreement we reached with the Federal Government earlier on?"

Leverenz: "That's correct. BES is in agreement with the blanket approval process. It would not jeopardize anything from the Federal Government with one exception, and that is if you blow the next election, you could not become a

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participant in the program."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall the previous question be put?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the previous question will be put. Mr. Leverenz to close."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and my good friend, Representative Mays. This would put the current program into state law. It would expand the HITS program to include dislocated workers and that portion of the program would strictly be paid for from the... the federal funds, the Job Training Partnership Act. I would ask for your 'aye' vote on Senate Bill 1002."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard to explain his vote, one minute."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. An explanation of my vote. Ted, can I get a nod of the head? Can private schools be... Ted, over here. Can private schools be included in this program as well as in the definition of an education agency? Fine."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, to explain his vote, one minute."

Winchester: "Well, here again, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs opposes this Bill. It does have the provision in there also that we have to check with the local labor unions before anyone can be hired under the Jobs Training Partnership Act. There are provisions in there that was under the old CETA Program. This would bring it back to the old CETA Program. The only problem is, it was the federal government who decided that they

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didn't want those prior programs in the Jobs Training Partnership Act, and here we are, in the State Legislature, trying to add something that the federal government deemed not necessary. So I think a 'no' vote would be appropriate."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 92 voting 'aye', 23 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1004. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1004, a Bill for an Act in relation to certain technical training programs. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 1004 sets up a program called the Corporate Campus Program. It would permit the State Community College Board to review programs where partial reimbursement for a new training program would be established. It also permits corporate contributions of high tech equipment, and gives a deduction for that donation of equipment to help to encourage the partnership that this Bill is designed to set up. We had hearings indicating that there are some programs currently established where community colleges are using equipment from private corporations. This would extend that type of affiliation into other community colleges within the state. We are also aware that our community colleges are uniquely able to do relatively short term kinds of training programs for new emerging industries. However, the purchase of equipment is frequently a handicap to getting those programs off the ground. We would hope by this piece of

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legislation that we can encourage that kind of coupling between industry and the community colleges to see that these programs become viable. I will be happy to try to answer questions or would seek your affirmative vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady moves for passage of Senate Bill 1004. On that is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'nay'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 98 voting 'aye', 17 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1006. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1006, a Bill for an Act in relation to the creation of Illinois Young Minds Program. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Senate Bill 1006 is part of the Prairie Dog Program that came from the Senate. It... Oh, Prairie State I guess it is. Excuse me. It's modestly called the Young Minds Program, and what it does, it provides and encourages... it encourages business and individuals to donate technical and vocational equipment to the schools of the state, and provides a income tax deduction for those that do. It will assist in vocational education, and I think it's a good program, even though it comes from the... from the Senate. It helps the poorest school districts with a state grant, and the other school districts will receive donations, and the donor will receive a income tax deduction, whether a corporation or an individual. It passed out of Education Committee unanimously. Passed the Senate on one of their

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wonderful Consent Calendars. And I urge the passage of Senate Bill 1006 to help Illinois in the year 2000 with all its young minds."

Speaker Greiman: "I think Mr. Pierce has moved the passage of 1006. On that is there any discussion? Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Woodyard: "Can you give me an example of how an individual donation of a piece of equipment, how would we arrive at the value of that? Say that I wanted to donate an old tractor to a college or something that's completely depreciated out. Do I get an additional tax deduction on that?"

Pierce: "On the original Bill you would have, but we amended it in the House and improved it and provide this depreciated basis that would provide the basis for the deduction of the donation. So if it's been completely depreciated, under House Amendment #1, there would be no benefit to the donor. The way the Senate passed it out, he'd have gotten a big benefit based on the original basis."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 95 voting 'aye', 22 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1011. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1011, a Bill for an Act to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. Third Reading of the

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Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock... Mr. Pangle.
Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Pangle."

Pangle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House. This Bill would authorize municipalities, counties
or combinations thereof to enter into an intergovernmental
agreement with community college districts from local
economic development commissions. Authorizes such
commissions to seek any type of funding to coordinate local
economic commercial development programs."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves passage of Senate Bill 1011.
On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from
Edgar, Mr. Woodyard. There being none, the question is...
excuse me... your light is not flickering. Mr. Winchester,
push your light. Is your light on?"

Winchester: "Yes, it's on. I'm on."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright, you're on now."

Winchester: "You turn me on."

Speaker Greiman: "Never."

Winchester: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't have any
questions of the... of the Sponsor, but I would like to...
for the Membership to know that this is opposed by the
Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, as well as
the State Chamber of Commerce. It does have a provision in
there that... alright. I just want to mention that the
State Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Commerce
and Community Affairs oppose the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those
in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'.
Voting is now open. Mr. Bullock to explain his vote."

Bullock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House. The legislation offered by Representative Pangle
and myself, there is an Amendment on there which adequately

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addresses the Chamber of Commerce concern. The local municipal units will, in fact, through their chief executive officer, have the option of appointing a representative of business and labor to these local economic development corporations. The Bill is needed, and as the Sponsor previously said, will go an awful long way to utilizing community based educational facilities and faculty and staff to address local concerns relative to economic recovery. And I'd urge an "aye" vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill there are 75 voting 'aye', 34 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. Winchester, why don't you hit your speak button for a moment. Let's see if it works. Okay, you're fine. Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1015. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1015, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Youth Conservation Corps. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Younge: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 1015 would create the Illinois Youth Conservation Corps of 1983. It's for summertime, part time employment for youth between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. This program is established within the Department of Conservation. They have done an excellent job with the program. The appropriations for this Bill is a federal appropriation of the Joint Partnership Training Act. That Bill is already in the Senate, and I ask for your support in this matter."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady moves for passage of Senate Bill 1015. On that, is there any discussion? Gentleman from Winnebago,

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Mr. Hallock."

Hallock: "Thank you. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates she will."

Hallock: "It's my understanding that Illinois has had, in the past, up until about last year, a young adult conservation corps like this program. The program stopped when the federal funds expired. The State of Illinois did not want to keep it going because it didn't work too well. Could you respond to that?"

Younge: "It has just been funded again under the Joint Partnership Training Act, six million dollars. This is a very cost effective program. What happens is, the young people in June, July and August go out the state parks and they cut down the trees and they build roads and they have a very good learning experience. And they get resumes, and they get job experience, and it's a very good program."

Hallock: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members, to the Bill. We had, in our part of the state, a young adult conservation corps, and the program started off as a very laudable one, one which we hoped would work. And I have also seen the ones around the state they had in other parts of Illinois. In practicality, what the program came down to was having fifteen or twenty kids go out and try to chop down one tree. It seemed to me that the program, when we had it before, it really didn't work. Not much was being taught, not much was being accomplished. Overall, it was a waste of money. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady from DuPage, Ms. Karpel."

Karpel: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

Karpel: "Representative, in Committee we discussed the problem with funding of this program, and I think you have something there that mentioned or said that it would be

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allowed. It is our staff's analysis and our staff's opinion that funding this program with the Federal Job Training Partnership Act Funds is... would probably not be legal."

Younge: "Thank you, Representative. The Department of Conservation believes that the funding under the Joint Partnership Training Act would be legal. There is a specific citation which exempts exemplary youth programs. And under that exemption to the Joint Partnership Training Act, this kind of program, which provides temporary summer employment to youth for the summer only is explicitly approved. There is no question but that the Joint Partnership Federal Funds can be used for this program."

Karpiel: "Well, Representative, another problem I have with this is that this Job Partnership Act, Job Training Partnership Act, is going to be administered at the local level by the delivery... the service delivery areas. And it is really more up to those service delivery areas as to what they are going to fund. Now, how are we going to implement this on a state-wide... and we are going to say... tell these various service areas around the state that they must do this?"

Younge: "The Bill... 1015 as presently written, requires the Department of Conservation to come up with a specific plan that it presents to the General Assembly within sixty days. We're not talking about local councils. We're talking about a state-wide program operated by the Department of Conservation. They will come up, under this Bill, with a plan that will be submitted to the General Assembly. And so we are talking about an entirely different thing, Representative."

Karpiel: "Okay, well, thank you. To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Ms. Karpiel."

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Karpziel: "I have a problem with this Bill, not because I have a problem with having a summer youth conservation program for young people, but I have a problem with... first of all, with funding it through the Federal Job Training Partnership Act. First of all, it is my information that the JTPA expressly prohibits use of its funds for public service employment. It also requires that participants have to be economically disadvantaged. In this Bill, it says that preferential treatment has to be given to those that are economically disadvantaged, but then it could go to others that, perhaps, are not. I also have a problem in the sense that these funds are supposed to be... are being expended and being used through these local service delivery areas, and not state-wide programs. Another problem I have with the Bill is that these funds are supposed to be used to train people for permanent employment. We want to take people that have been laid off of work or fired or whatever because their job is no longer there, and we were trying to retrain them so they can have permanent employment. This is just going to take care of young people to give them about three months work working out in the parks and all that type of thing, which I think is a fine idea, but I don't think should be funded with the Jobs Training Partnership Funds. In fact, I don't even think it will end up by being considered legal, and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berrios."

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

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Berrios moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the previous question be put?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the previous question will be put. Ms. Youngue to close."

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Younger: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The questions raised were all raised in the Committee. There is no question that under the federal citation this is an eligible program. These young people will be given summer job opportunities. With those opportunities, they will then have resumes and they can go find other jobs. I ask for the support of this program."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Mr... Mr. Leverenz to explain his vote."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I hope this gets a number of Republican votes because we have to train young people. I have here the Governor's most recent release last week. He's reviving the Youth Conservation Corps this summer, than which the most distinguished Gentleman on the other side of the aisle said got phased out. Simply a million three for nine hundred and twenty-five youths, says how to apply, says it's CETA money. Jobs Training Partnership Act replaces CETA. This is a good program."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, to explain his vote."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The previous Gentleman is partially right. Of course, more wrong than right. The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs has pointed out to me that it is illegal to use these funds for this type of program. Now, under... under, as Representative Karpel pointed out, under a special provision that the Department of Labor has provided for next year, there will be monies available through a second program for youth training. You cannot use Jobs Partnership money for old CETA-type programs. It's just not there. This is illegal,

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and a 'no' vote is a proper vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Stuffle, to explain his vote."

Stuffle: "Just to say it seems there's a difference of opinion of what the federal law says. It's my understanding, we looked at this in some of our hearings, and it's my understanding, too, that the Representative Younge passed out information indicating, in Committee, specifically that this was covered by the federal law and was authorized. The unemployment rate among white... white youth is twenty-nine percent and among black youth forty-eight percent in this state. That's reason enough to put this in place."

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

Vinson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, leave to ask... to add Mr. Leverenz with all of his enthusiasm as a Cosponsor of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The... thanks for the help. The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. Mays."

Mays: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Briefly, to explain my vote. The whole point of the Jobs Training Partnership Act in my mind is to train people for permanent jobs. This Bill does not do it, regardless of whether the funds are eligible under it. I would urge a 'no' vote because it's a distortion of the original purpose."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 69 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no', none voting ... Mr. Hicks 'aye'. On this Bill, there are 70 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no', none voting 'present', and this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery. On the... that Order appears Senate Bill 1017. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1017, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois and the Illinois Promotion Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I want you to know that I am for economic recovery in the state of Illinois, and Senate Bill 1017 will do that. This Bill empowers the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to create a Tourism and Convention Bureau. Many states have initiated aggressive campaigns to attract tourism and conventions. Illinois should be the convention capital of the the nation, and with the numerous excellent tourism attractions from Chicago to the Shawnee National Forests in southern Illinois, Illinois has much to offer as any state in the nation. These tourism attractions generate such revenue for the state, and Illinois must start advertising for its share of the tourism convention dollar. Currently, only ten percent of the funds collected from the state hotel and motel tax is deposited in the tourism fund. This legislation calls for an additional 12.5 percent to be deposited in the fund. This would add approximately five million dollars to the tourism coffers. Illinois is in serious financial trouble, as we know. Not to capitalize on our natural attraction and bring convention and tourists into the state would ignore many valuable assets that we are now blessed with in the state. We also amended the Bill that would extend the provisions of the Act to include economic development agencies and tourism development organization as eligible tourism grant recipients under the Act. This was requested by the State Department of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce. I will also add that the Bureau shall fund grants to the municipalities to assist in attracting tourism convention activities to their areas.

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The grants shall not be used to finance any individual event, or for leasing, renting or purchasing of any physical facilities. And this is a good Bill and I would like to have your support."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1017. On that, is there any discussion? The Lady from DuPage, Ms. Karpziel."

Karpziel: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

Karpziel: "Representative Terzich, what did I hear you say something about the funding for this is going to be twelve percent of something? Did you say twelve percent?"

Terzich: "The twelve... calls for an additional 12.5 percent would be deposited in this fund. From the motel and hotel..."

Karpziel: "12.5 percent will be coming out of where?"

Terzich: "The hotel and motel tax."

Karpziel: "I thought the original Bill had ten percent?"

Terzich: "No, it's twelve... ten percent goes now. This calls for 12.5."

Karpziel: "So at the present time, to fund the Department's Division of Tourism they take ten percent out of the hotel and motel fund, and now for your particular Division or Bureau you want another 12.5 percent?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Karpziel: "Thank you. One more question. Why is it that you would like to create this Tourism and Convention Bureau within the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs when they already have an office of Tourism and Promotion in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs? Do you think that the Department is not doing a good job in promoting tourism and conventions in the State of Illinois?"

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Terzich: "They are the only ones set up by statute to do this.

I, personally, feel that they could do a much better job.

Yes, I do, certainly do."

Karpiel: "Do you think that two bureaus doing the same job can do

better than one bureau doing the job?"

Terzich: "I understand they can combine their current office into

this Bureau."

Karpiel: "Alright, if... there is no provision in the Bill to

allow them to do that, but assuming that they did indeed do

that, would they then be able to take 22.5 percent of the

hotel-motel tax for this particular Bureau?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Karpiel: "Alright, to the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Ms. Karpiel."

Karpiel: "When we amended this Bill on Second Reading I spoke on

it, and as much as I admire the Chairman of the Executive

Committee for the many good pieces of legislation he

sponsors, I think this is just a horrendous piece of

legislation. I mean, one, it is bad enough to pass bad

Bills out of this House, but to pass bad Bills out that do

the exact same thing as the state is already doing is

just... to me, just simply illogical and unthinkable. At

the present time, the Department of Commerce and Community

Affairs operates an Office of Tourism and Promotion, and it

uses about 4.3 million dollars of money that comes out of

the hotel-motel tax. For those of you that aren't aware of

how this works, the hotel-motel tax is raised by levying or

about five percent of the gross receipts of a hotel or

motel operator. This money goes ninety percent to the

General Revenue Fund and ten percent to this Department,

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. If you are

going to start up a whole other Bureau and put in another

12.5 percent that is going to substantially reduce the

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amount of money that goes from this tax into the General Revenue Fund for which we... we fund education, mental health, public aid and all these wonderful things that everybody is concerned about. So how can we possibly think about voting for a Bill that is going to take money out of the General Revenue Fund to the tune of about... well, if it's ten percent, it would be 3.3 million. This is 12.5 percent, so whatever that figures out to be. Over four million dollars to fund a Bureau of Tourism and Convention when we already have one. It's just totally ridiculous, and the Amendment that was put on to allow for grants to independent and private development agencies and tourism organization, which I think could be used to fund Chicagofest in the future or other festivals around the state. I think this is a total waste of money and should be defeated."

Speaker Greiman: "Thank you. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Krska. The Gentleman from Cook moves that the previous question be put. All those in favor of the previous... of the previous question, signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the previous question will be put. Mr. Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Well, yes, Mr. Speaker, I think tourism should be one of the top priorities in the State of Illinois. That's why we have the hotel and motel tax, that we haven't been doing a job. We have many, many natural resources in the State of Illinois, many, many attractions that certainly need the attention to bring that into the State of Illinois which, in turn, certainly, will increase the revenue of the State of Illinois. That's where all of the hotel and motel tax comes from. It's from the visitors from out-of-state and bring more tourism in the State of Illinois. This will show the priority. The mere fact that that money goes into

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the General Revenue Fund certainly attests to the fact that more should be spent in this particular area. I did mention the fact that the Bill does not provide for sponsoring any individual event, or for leasing, or renting or purchasing any physical facilities. It's to attract tourism in the State of Illinois. We need this Bill, and we need your support."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Mr. Bopp, the Gentleman from McLean, to explain his vote. One minute."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I think it's interesting that currently in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs in their office of Tourism and Promotion, we already have a travel hotline, seven welcome centers across the state though I think we need more, various promotional literature, local and regional tourism promotion and the Illinois Film Office and the development of that film situation. And without deleting or repealing that current situation, this seems to be a duplication of efforts of which we have become very much accustomed this last Session, to have two of everything. That's why I think we ought not to support this piece of legislation."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard, to explain his vote."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I had wanted to ask a question in debate, but rather than that, I will explain my vote. I think you all ought to understand that the way we interpret this Bill is that these grants could also be made to private tourist agencies, and I think that's quite a departure from what we have already been doing. Also, I think you need to also understand that this state also

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generates six and a half billion dollars a year in tourism. I don't think that's doing too bad a job, quite frankly. And the third point is that if we want tourists to come to this state from out-of-state or from overseas, I think it's a little... strange that the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee did introduce an Amendment that would close, close the overseas offices we have."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from... Hardin, Mr. Winchester. No? Okay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 63 voting 'aye', 47 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present', and Mr. Woodyard, for what purpose do you rise?"

Woodyard: "Verification."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Edgar seeks a verification. Mr. Clerk, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich, requests a Poll of the Absentees. Mr. O'Connell, you wish to be verified? The Gentleman have leave? Yes, Mr. O'Connell, you may leave. Poll of the Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Woodyard, yes."

Woodyard: "Before we start the verification, I think it probably is apropos that you vote me 'no'."

Speaker Greiman: "We thought you were going to wait until you saw how it was going to come out. Vote Mr. Woodyard 'no', and then poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Christensen, Levin. No further."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Clerk, poll the Affirmative Roll Call."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander, Berrios, Bowman, Braun..."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marzuki, for what purpose do you seek recognition, Sir?"

Marzuki: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote to 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Vote Mr. Marzuki 'aye'. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Breslin, Brookins, Brummer, Brunsvold, Bullock, Capparelli, Cullerton, Curran, Currie, DeJaegher, DiPrima, Domico, Doyle, John Dunn, Farley, Flinn, Giglio, Giorgi, Greiman, Hicks, Homer, Huff, Hutchins, Jaffe, Keane, Krska, Kulas, Laurino, LeFlore, Leverenz, Marzuki, Matijevich, Mautino, McGann, McPike, Nash, O'Connell, Fanayotovich, Preston, Rea, Rhen, Rice, Richmond, Ronan, Saltsman, Satterthwaite, Shaw, Slape, Steczo, Stuffle..."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me. Mr. Turner?"

Turner: "Mr. Speaker, can I have leave to be verified, please?"

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman has leave to be verified. Ms. Currie? The Lady asks leave to be verified. She also has leave. Proceed, Mr. Clerk. Sorry."

Clerk O'Brien: "Taylor, Terzich, Turner, Van Duyne, Vitek, White, Wolf, Younge, Yourell and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Woodyard, questions of the Affirmative Roll."

Woodyard: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Breslin."

Speaker Greiman: "Ms. Breslin. Is the Lady in the chamber? She is not. She will be, but she is not now. Remove the Lady from... Remove her from the Roll Call."

Woodyard: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask how many votes we're starting with?"

Speaker Greiman: "Pardon?"

Woodyard: "What's the vote count?"

Speaker Greiman: "Yes. Mr. Clerk? 64 affirmative votes before removing Ms. Breslin."

Woodyard: "Eullock."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Bullock. Mr. Bullock in the chamber? How is Mr. Bullock recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove the Gentleman from the Roll."

Woodyard: "Capparelli."

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Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Capparelli is at the doocr."

Woodyard: "Domico."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Domico. Is Mr. Domico in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove him from the Roll."

Woodyard: "Farley."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Farley. Is Mr. Farley in the chamber? How is Mr. Farley recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Farley from the Roll. Mr. Levin."

Levin: "Leave to be recorded 'aye' and to be verified."

Speaker Greiman: "Record Mr. Levin 'aye' and verify Mr. Levin. All right. Leave, Sir. Proceed, Mr..."

Woodyard: "Rhem."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Rhem. Mr. Rhem is right there in his seat. Mr. Preston, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Preston: "Leave."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Preston asks leave to be verified. He has leave, and Ms. Breslin is back. Would you return Ms. Breslin to the Roll Call? Mr. Huff. Mr. Huff asks leave to be verified. Soon we'll all be here alone, and Ms. Braun would like to be... have leave to be verified. Proceed, Mr... And Mr. Brookins would like leave to be verified. They have leave. Mr. Woodyard, before it's just you and I... Return Mr. Domico to the Roll. Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, please change my vote from 'no' to 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Record Mr. Mulcahey from 'nc' to 'aye'. Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, would you please change my vote from 'present' to 'aye'? I didn't realize this was part of

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Prairie Dog 2000."

Speaker Greiman: "Record Mr. Pierce from 'present' to 'aye'. Mr. Woodyard, further questions of the Affirmative Roll?"

Woodyard: "Laurino."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Laurino. Is Mr. Laurino in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Laurino from the Roll."

Woodyard: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Van Duyne. Is Mr. Van Duyne in the chamber? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Van Duyne from the Roll."

Woodyard: "Kulas."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Kulas. Is Mr. Kulas in the chamber? How is Mr. Kulas recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Kulas from the Roll."

Woodyard: "Hicks."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Hicks is in his chair."

Woodyard: "Yourell."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Yourell. Mr. Yourell is at the rear of the chamber."

Woodyard: "Homer."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Homer. Is Mr. Homer in the chamber? How is Mr. Homer recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Homer."

Woodyard: "Bonan."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Bonan. Is Mr. Bonan in the chamber? How is Mr. Bonan recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Bonan from the Roll."

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Woodyard: "Did you remove Mr. Homer?"

Speaker Greiman: "I did."

Woodyard: "Giglio."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Giglio. Is Mr. Giglio in the chamber? Mr. Giglio. How is Mr. Giglio recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Giglio."

Woodyard: "O'Conner... O'Connell."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. O'Connell. Is Mr. O'Connell... Oh, yes, Mr. O'Connell had leave to be verified."

Woodyard: "Brunner."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Brunner. Is Mr. Brunner in the chamber? Mr. Brunner's in his seat. He's wearing sunglasses. Looks like a... tough guy."

Woodyard: "Shaw."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw in the chamber? Return Mr. Homer to the Roll. Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is in his seat."

Woodyard: "No further questions, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "On this Bill, there are 60 voting 'aye', 47 'no', 5 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Economic Recovery, Special Order of Business, appears Senate Bill 1022. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1022, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. McGann, the Gentleman from Cook."

McGann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly. Senate Bill 1022 amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. It provides that a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the Illinois Income Tax for certain investments in qualified venture businesses. It's a Bill that we have had amended in order to have the liability down to zero. We are happy to answer any questions. We would appreciate

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your support of Senate Bill 1022."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1022. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Kendall, Mr. Hastert."

Hastert: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

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

Hastert: "Representative McGann, this is a Bill... We didn't have this in Committee, did we?"

McGann: "I believe that this was an agreed list, if I'm not... Pardon me. Excuse me. This was on a discharge Motion."

Hastert: "Okay. Thank you. You say it's a tax credit?"

McGann: "That is correct."

Hastert: "Okay, and what do you have to do to qualify for the tax credit?"

McGann: "Well, what we have to do is an Illinois venture investment corporation having at least five million in subscribed equity security and investments in the equity securities of at least two qualified venture businesses amounting to at least 50% of its total equity security investments in the same year would be entitled to a credit equal to 3% of the Illinois venture business investment amount."

Hastert: "When you use the term 'venture business', there's some people here might not really know what 'venture' is. Could you explain what that means?"

McGann: "That is correct. A venture business is a business enterprise or speculation in which loss is risked in the hope of a profit."

Hastert: "Do you have any idea what the fiscal impact of this may be?"

McGann: "There really actually will be no problem in 1984, but would reduce the FY 1985 income tax receipts by an undetermined amount. It is not clear what the inflation

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factor is or what it will be used... what factor will be used by the Department of Revenue such as, either, 'Report for the United States Department of Commerce' or 'The United States Department of Labor'."

Hastert: "So there... there's no real clear impact of what that might be. Is that correct?"

McGann: "Well, presently not, I think it's like the title of it, it's a venture. And we won't know until we have an experience factor just exactly how it is... what impact it will have on the state. I do believe that it will probably be one of these helpful moves in a direction that we have not attempted to go before."

Hastert: "Is there a limit? I mean, is there a floor? Is this looked at as a small business enterprise or a big business enterprise? I see in my analysis here, it talks about, 'Venture investment corporations established in Illinois has the subscribed equity security equal to an amount not less than five million dollars.' Is that correct?"

McGann: "That is having at least five million dollars."

Hastert: "So what we're talking about here is not really the small businessman, a guy who starts the corner store, whatever, but it's pretty good size corporations. Is that correct?"

McGann: "I'm sorry. Was that a question?"

Hastert: "Yeah, I'm saying if a..."

McGann: "Denny, I'm sorry. Would you mind repeating your..."

Hastert: "With a five million dollar floor then, it's not really for the guy who starts the corner store down the street. It's a pretty good size investment."

McGann: "Oh, no. It could be for that individual, that individual ownership, or it could be for a large corporation, we'll say."

Hastert: "All right. Thank you, Representative McGann."

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McGann: "Thank you."

Hastert: "With all due respect to the Spcnsor of this Bill, I think one thing that we have to look at is it does again provide some tax credits against the income tax, against the tax base that we have in the State of Illinois. I'm not sure that that's a..."

Speaker Greiman: "We're going to have to hold. The recording devices went out on us for a moment or two, and I know that you would want to have your words recorded for history. So we will just stand at ease for a moment or two. Mr. Dunn, who apparently has no concern whether he's recorded for posterity, proceed."

John Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, I just suspect there're probably a lot of Members who would just as soon their Bills were not recorded for posterity. Maybe you can ask for that Order, and I bet you'd have a lot of people come forward."

Speaker Greiman: "Special Order of Anonymous Bills. We'll get to it later in the day. And now, Mr. Hastert, the Gentleman from Kendall, on the Bill."

Hastert: "Well, to conclude, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just want to remind this Assembly that the State of Illinois, according to this Bill, will more or less grubstake or put in the first 150,000 dollars in any business that goes over five million dcllars in the State of Illinois. The only thing that takes to qualify this is that it's going to increase employment. If it's a venture business, it's probably going to do that anyway. I think it's a dangerous precedent. I guess I've stood up on this floor before and said that we have to be very, very careful about destroying the tax base in the State of Illinois because if you continue to do that, you might have to pass an income tax. We've heard that before. I just think that maybe a negative vote would be appropriate on this Bill in

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all due respect to the Sponsor. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from Edgar,
Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

Woodyard: "Yes, two questions. Number one, with a five million
dollar cap, say that on a given day we reach that five
million dollar tax credit limitation, and yet, there's
another six or eight applications out there to be
processed. Who determines who gets the tax credit and who
doesn't?"

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. McGann. Turn on Mr. McGann."

McGann: "Would you kindly detail once again that question for me?
Please."

Woodyard: "Didn't you say that this has a five million dollar
cap?"

McGann: "No, this does not have a..."

Woodyard: "There's no cap?"

McGann: "It doesn't have a cap."

Woodyard: "It could be anything?"

McGann: "It's... In order for them to qualify, they must have at
least, at least, five million..."

Woodyard: "Okay."

McGann: "... in subscribed equity."

Woodyard: "Alright. Second question. Is it true in there that
somebody has to determine what a 'qualified venture
capital' is, 'venture capital investment'... what a... in
order for it to qualify for the tax credit?"

McGann: "I think we qualify that in here. I would just like to
quote, if I may, 'A qualified venture business...' Mr.
Speaker, could we have some order? I can't hear the
questions. I can't..."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman is correct. Please."

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McGann: "I think this is an important piece of legislation."

Speaker Greiman: "Let us give Mr. McGann our attention and our courtesy. Mr. McGann, proceed."

McGann: "The qualified venture business, Representative, 'A venture business located in Illinois which increases employment in this state and which qualifies as a small business as defined by the Federal Small Business Administration'."

Woodyard: "Okay. Thank you. Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "As we took testimony and conducted hearings over the state this past spring on the two Committees, Economic Recovery and Small Business, I don't recall of one single private entrepreneur in the venture capital business, which is that very high risk capital, that wanted the State of Illinois involved in any way, shape or form in that business. And quite frankly, one of the reasons being that the State of Illinois does not have the expertise in that kind of venture capital, and I think this is a bad move to be issuing tax credits because of that. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, Mr. McGann to close."

McGann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly. If I could have your attention for a couple of moments just to say a few words about the importance of this piece of legislation. I have to agree with Representative Hastert. I would not be one that would promote any erosion in the tax base, but for many years we've tried many, many approaches to try to do something for small business in the state. All these approaches have seemed to fail to date. What we're asking here is to give an opportunity to the small business to get off the ground to give them an

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opportunity to have this tax credit. As we all know, small business probably employs more employees, more than anyone in the state in any other areas. Why not give them the opportunity? Let's give them a chance in these difficult times. That's why we have this Senate Bill 1022, to try to help. I would ask for your support with a green light on the voting record. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed will vote 'nay'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 66 voting 'aye', 48 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Economic Recovery, Special Order of Business, appears Senate Bill 1026. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1026, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the Small Business Division in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like the opportunity to open, respond to questions and have Representative Stuffle close. In that regard, Senate Bill 1026, basically upgrades the small business interests of our state. It puts it into a division to consolidate all the functions related to small business in the state under the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. The original concept of the Bill is... remained within that legislation, and we adopted Amendment #2. Amendment #2 provides that the retention of funds may not be used to train persons in occupations similar to those in which workers in the same

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occupation or from the same plant have been laid off within the prior year. There was consideration and a lot of discussion presented on those provisions adopted in Amendment #2. In that regard, we have drafted the legislation in Amendment #2 to correspond totally with the rules, regulations and procedures under the CETA Act, the Joint Training - JTPA Act, and those are now currently in the statute as it pertains to JTPA Funds and the requirements. The legislation, I believe, is needed for a continuation of the Small Business Division within the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. By the same token, the Amendment addresses a situation which has occurred in an area of my legislative district, specifically Kewanee, Illinois, when those funds used for retraining individuals, retrain new individuals, while at the same time there was a ready, able and experienced work force from the same facility on hand that we could have used those funds to a better degree in another area. For those reasons and because I think that the small business community in our hearings throughout the State of Illinois asked for an all encompassing division to be within the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, I ask for the adoption, the acceptance and the support for House... Senate Bill 1026. Be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1026. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Not in the way of a question, certainly, but as a comment, I want all of you to realize that this also does contain that Amendment that requires the written concurrence of the unions before the ITP Funds can be used. And also, many of the Bills that we are passing are of a very duplicative nature. I don't know how

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anybody can tell where we will be with the passage of this kind of legislation. The third point I think you all ought to be aware of, there was a survey taken not too long ago by NFIB in which their main priority was for government to leave them alone, to stay out of small business. Many of these Bills we are doing just the opposite. We are again promoting rules and regulations to be imposed on small business, and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 78 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1027. Mr. Clerk, call the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1027, a Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Municipal Financing Agency. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, the synopsis is not correct. All this Bill does is, under the provision of Amendment 2 which is the new Bill, the State Treasurer is authorized to give preference when choosing banks for the deposit of state funds to those banks which have put up as collateral for the state's deposits notes or bonds issued by units of local government in Illinois or of certain state-wide revenue bond authorities. The other is, in regard to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, the Department is authorized to assist any home rule unit of government upon the request of that unit of local

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government putting together for sale mortgage revenue bonds authorized to be issued under the Federal Mortgage Subsidy Bond Act of 1880. We discussed this fully on the Amendment stage and urge the support of this Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1027. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, will the Gentleman yield to a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Vinson: "Representative, the underlying Bill, the municipal bonding, is that totally deleted from this thing?"

Giorgi: "Positively, explicitly and implicitly."

Vinson: "You don't even like that any more?"

Giorgi: "It's wiped out of my mind."

Vinson: "Now, is there any way in which there is any compulsion on local governments to combine their bonds in this thing?"

Giorgi: "All permissive."

Vinson: "All permissive."

Giorgi: "Positively. Clairvoyantly. Is that the word?"

Vinson: "I trust you."

Giorgi: "Thank you, Sam."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Vinson, have you concluded your remarks? Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 111... 112 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1033. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1033, a Bill for an Act to create the

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Illinois Neighborhood Corps Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Berrios: "This Bill establishes the Neighborhood Corps Program to be administered by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to recruit individuals to operate energy conservation, waste management, commercial development and redevelopment in other projects designated to assist in neighborhood economic development. The salaries of the participants will be paid through the Federal Community Service Block Grant Program, funds available under the Jobs Training Partnership Act and other funds appropriated by the General Assembly. And I would ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1033, and on that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from... The Gentleman from Edgar, Mr. Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Question of the Sponsor, please?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Woodyard: "Is there an appropriation for this Bill, Representative?"

Berrios: "Right now, no."

Woodyard: "In whose budget would it be if there were one?"

Berrios: "I... I think DCCA's. Yeah, it would be an appropriation through DCCA."

Woodyard: "How many jobs would this actually create in the entire state?"

Berrios: "It all depends on how many municipalities would want to participate in the program because it's a fifty-fifty project."

Woodyard: "Well, it looks to us with... from our staff analysis, if the entire amount of money were matched, that we're

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talking maximum of 80 jobs in the entire state, and I don't think we're going to solve many problems in a state of eleven and a half million people like that."

Berrios: "It's... under my understanding, it's suppose to be a heck of lot more than that."

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

Vinson: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he will."

Vinson: "Representative, is the state required to pay the minimum wage into this program?"

Berrios: "That would be determined by the rules and regulations by the Department."

Vinson: "So they could actually pay under the minimum wage if they so desired?"

Berrios: "I guess so. Yes."

Vinson: "Number two, are you familiar with the Workfare Program that we've enacted under General Assistance and, I believe, AFDC?"

Berrios: "No."

Vinson: "Would you think that we could just have welfare recipients, as a requirement for doing... for getting their welfare checks, do this work?"

Berrios: "Would you repeat that?"

Vinson: "Would you... Would you think that we could just have the same work done by welfare recipients as a requirement for getting their welfare checks?"

Berrios: "Well, I don't know. We're really talking about specialists to get neighborhood programs going, so if they would fit the category, you know, I would hope that they would participate."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Sir."

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Vinson: "I'm sure the Sponsor has the finest intentions in regard to this Bill, and I'm certain that he wants to improve his neighborhood as a result of the Bill, but it would seem to me that we're sitting here in a situation where the minimum wage would not necessarily be applied to these people. And even beyond that, we could just deal with the problem with workfare requirements for welfare recipients to get their checks, and I don't believe we need a fancy program and a big appropriation to do that. We already spend two and a half billion dollars through public aid for that purpose. And for those reasons, I would oppose the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from DuPage, Ms. Karpiel."

Karpiel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well, I suppose there's not much hope in defeating this Bill, since it's also one of those that is under the Prairie Dog, whatever, Representative Pierce was talking about before. Prairie... Prairie, whatever... State. I'm only quoting one of your Representatives, Representative. But Representative Berrios, if I may ask a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed. You may indeed."

Karpiel: "I don't even remember this coming out of Executive, to tell you the truth. It must have been on one of our... our Agreed Bill lists that I don't remember. And I'm sorry it did, to tell you the truth, but it seems to have so many problems. First of all, in one part of our analysis, it says that, 'Each person selected by DCCA and the municipality shall be assigned to work full-time on behalf of the residents and businesses within one neighborhood. Such individuals shall work in cooperation with local neighborhood groups.' What... What... How is this thing going to work? Could you tell me? Each municipality in conjunction with DCCA is going to have to pick a person that's going to be put into this Corps?"

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Berrios: "If the question is, will each municipality pick their own people in the work in different areas?"

Karpiel: "Well, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. From reading this, it sounds as if both of these Departments together have to make the decision on who will be chosen for the corps"

Berrios: "Yes, they... they will both. Just be cool, guys."

Karpiel: "Do both of these..."

Berrios: "From my understanding, DCCA will set up all the rules and regulations. It's up to municipalities to come into the program, you know, if they choose so. You know, I don't know that every municipality will choose to come into this."

Karpiel: "The way it is worded, say a municipality does choose to get into this program, and they are now selecting the people that are going to work in this neighborhood corps. And it sounds to me, or the way I read this, that both of the municipality and DCCA will have to sign off on the hiring of this person."

Berrios: "Sounds good."

Karpiel: "Sounds good? I think it sounds like an administrative nightmare to tell you the truth. The corps members will not be working during normal business hours. Can you tell me why that is?"

Berrios: "I don't... That's political activities, that they're not to participate in political activities while out working."

Karpiel: "Oh, our analysis says that, 'The corps personnel...' Oh, I'm sorry. You're right. I'm sorry. The funding of this neighborhood corps is an equal share funding between the state and the municipality. The state's share, I understand, is going to be somewhere about 330,000 dollars for the first year. Is that correct?"

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Berrios: "The requested appropriation was 212,000."

Karpiel: "212? Well, the Democrat... the Senate Democratic Caucus says that the state's share of the first year of this will be about 330,000 dollars, so you're not asking for quite that much. To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed."

Karpiel: "This whole Bill just seems like an administrative nightmare. The... I'm not even sure that you can use the money, again, from the Joint Training Partnership Act... funding cannot be used these neighborhood corps. Again, I will just reiterate that if we have got a federal program, a block grant, that is going into the Job Training Partnership Act, the purpose of those funds are to retrain individuals so that they can have, you know, a job and a living wage for the rest of their lives. These funds are not... should not be played with for all kinds of nice sounding little programs like Conservation Corps and Neighborhood Corps and all these kinds of things. These funds are supposed to be set aside for those individuals who have laid out of... who are out of work, out of job that will never come back that... jobs that will never come back and to retrain them for their... so they have employment for the rest of their lives. The more money we keep taking out of those kinds of... for all these kinds of programs, for Prairie 2000's and whatever they are is simply not fair to those individuals who could benefit, really benefit from these programs and not from a political boondoggle. And I urge a vote 'no'."

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

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

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, moves the previous question be put. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair,

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the 'ayes' have it and the previous question will be put.
Mr. Berrios to close."

Berrios: "I, you know, all the funds that will be granted, you know, will be at DCCA's discretion. 'Speaks in Spanish.'
Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'nay'. Si? All in favor vote 'si', those opposed vote 'no'. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Hallock, to close... for explaining his vote."

Hallock: "Explain my vote. 'Speaks in Spanish'."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, to explain his vote in any language he prefers."

Friedrich: "I'll... I'll do it in English. That's the language of the land."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed, Sir."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the Sponsor a question since this thing is not quite clear. I wondered if in Chicago, Alderman Vrdolyak or Mayor Washington would be handling this and deciding who got the jobs. I think that's important on both sides of the aisle. But in any event... any event, I can see where this is going to be a real political boondoggle."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, to explain his vote."

Winchester: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. On a little bit more serious note, I'll speak a little hillbilly. But, I think that the Membership should know that the whole premise of this Bill is that there will be federal... federal monies becoming available to the state for this type of program. The CETA program, which allows for public service programs, will expire October 1st. Then that will be repl... replaced by a job training program, the Job Training

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Partnership Act. There are no provisions in that Act for anything other than training - no public works program. There are 1,278 municipalities in this state. If each one asks for one job, the state's share, because that's the way it is in the legislation, it reverts back to the state - the General Revenue Fund, would be responsible for 2,158,000 dollars. That's 50%. The municipalities pay the other 50%. So based on that, I would ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Marzuki to explain his vote."

Marzuki: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. A lot of words have been bandied about with young adult training programs, Youth Conservation Corps and so on. There are all kinds of jobs that we need in this state to conserve our resources. I think that it's time that we recognize that that kind of training is legitimate training. We hear only about high tech. It's time that we thought about those things which are going to be necessary to keep this planet together. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 68 voting 'aye', 47 voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1034. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1034, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jefferson, Mr. Hicks. Mr. Hicks, proceed."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 1035 is a... 1034, excuse me, is a Bill from the Department of Agriculture providing

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for consulting service and expor... for an exporta... exporters of processed agriculture products throughout the state. What it basically does is, we are asking the Department of Agriculture to set up a group to help on the different agriculture products throughout the state to be exported overseas. We're asking for anyone who's doing this type of work that the Department of Agriculture to help them in getting our... our different products, our different agriculture products exported overseas. I'd be happy to answer any questions... can on the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1034. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'd just like to say this is another ongoing in a series of duplicating efforts that we already have in the State of Illinois, and I'm sure this will pass. And those of you who want to continue to duplicate all the efforts that we are currently now doing, I'm sure will vote green and the rest of us will vote red."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? Further discussion? There being none, the question is, "Shall this Bill pass?" All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote... 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 77... 76... On this Bill, there are 76 voting 'aye', 35 voting 'no'. Mr. Bowman 'aye'. 77 voting 'aye', 35 'nc', ncne 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Special Order of Business, Economic Recovery, appears Senate Bill 1035. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1035, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Illinois Farm Development Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is the last Bill in the series of the Prairie 2000 economic recovery Bills. I would ask leave that you let my hyphenated principal Sponsor, Representative Woodyard, on the Republican side close, if that's necessary. This Bill is identical now, after Amendment, to a Bill amended in the Senate that we passed out of the House with over a 100 votes. It expands the purposes and the revenue bond authority, if you will, of the Agricultural Development Fund that we've had in place for a couple of years. I think it's an important Bill to the agricultural community. It sets out loan limitations with regard to borrower limits and sets out a new definition of agribusiness that may participate in the program. At this point, I know of no opposition to the Bill and would ask for an Affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "Yourell in the Chair. Is there discussion? Representative Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If there's no other questions, I would close on this Bill. As Representative Stuffle indicated, this has been a highly successful program this past year when we first implemented it, and this is an expansion to increase the bond authority and also include agribusiness in the is program. And, as I say, it has been a very successful program. I would urge your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? Representative Stuffle to close."

Stuffle: "I think Representative Woodyard closed. Simply ask for an Affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1035 pass?'"

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All those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 108 voting 'aye', 4 voting 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative 'Friedrich' 'aye'. For what reason does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, arise?"

Greiman: "Mr. Bullock... I mean... Mr. Stuffle has a Motion, I think."

Speaker Yourell: "Mr. Stuffle, for what reason do you arise?"

Stuffle: "Pursuant to Rule 73(a) and having voted on the prevailing side, I would now move to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 1311 failed."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved that having voted on the prevailing side to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 311 failed... 1311. Is there discussion? Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I was curious how we got to this Order of Business having, voted on this previously today."

Speaker Yourell: "The Chair recognized the Gentleman on Motions to reconsider."

Brummer: "Is that Motion in writing?"

Speaker Yourell: "Yes, it is."

Brummer: "Does it need to be on the Calendar?"

Speaker Yourell: "No. Further questions?"

Brummer: "How many votes does the Motion...?"

Speaker Yourell: "60."

Brummer: "Okay. With regard to that issue, I would urge a 'no' vote on the Motion to reconsider. We spent a good deal of time on this two or three hours ago. There were 55 'yes' votes on that on a verification. In fact, there were several others who were not removed who were off the floor

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at that time. There are a limited number of hours prior to the time that Bills fail at midnight tonight. Obviously, not all Bills are going to be heard. This one had a lengthy... This one had a lengthy vote, I mean a lengthy discussion. We spent a good deal of time on it. It's... It's... It is the Bill dealing with a double or triple income tax exemption or deduction for contributions to certain community groups, and I would urge a 'no' vote on the Motion to reconsider."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I move that Motion lay on the table."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, I... I don't want to take a lot of the business of the House, but during the verification there was... there was a task force going on, several Members were off the floor, and for that re... and that's the only reason why I have brought this up. I have lost many Bills on the floor of the House, and I lose them, I lose them. But I did bring this up at the request of the Senate Sponsor for that reason, because there was a task force going on at the time. People were off the floor."

Speaker Yourell: "All right. The Gentleman has moved to lay the Motion to reconsider on the table. That requires a majority of those voting on the question. All those in favor of the Gentleman's Motion to lay on the table will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, I would hope that we would reject the Motion to table. Clearly, on this Bill, there was misunderstanding by some people. Clearly, on this Bill, there would have been the requisite number, I believe, to pass it or at

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least close to that. Many were taken off because of some other problems that were going on at that time, and I think that the House and Senate Sponsors deserve a vote. And we ought to defeat this Motion to table."

Speaker Yourell: "Excuse me. What reason does Representative Piel arise?"

Piel: "It's a nondebatable Motion."

Speaker Yourell: "You're correct. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 53 voting 'aye', 60 voting 'no', and the Gentleman's Motion to table fails... to lay on the table fails. Now, in regard to the Motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 1311 failed. All those in favor... All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 65 voting 'aye', 47 voting 'no'. The Gentleman's Motion to reconsider the vote prevails. Now... The Bill is now on the Order of Third reason... Reading. Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I thank the House for its consideration, and I appreciate an 'aye' vote. We debated this. I believe it to be an appropriate measure, and in the spirit of current economic situations, I would thank you very much for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1311, and on that question, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I would again reiterate my objection to this. This will be the fourth vote on this procedure or otherwise today. It's the same bad Bill that we defeated earlier, and we ought to defeat it again. I would urge 'no' votes..."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from Kendall, Representative

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Hastert."

Hastert: "Well, I agree. I'll go along. I think we ought to defeat this Motion. I think this is a... We've discussed this. We've talked about destroying the tax base in the State of Illinois, and when you're giving corporations 200 or 300 percent tax credit or tax deduction on investment and contributions, we won't have any tax base left. We might as well put the whole darn thing on state income tax."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The previous question prevails. The main question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1311 pass?' Take the record, Mr. Clerk. All in favor say 'aye'... vote 'aye'. Okay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 60... Representative Curran 'aye'. On this question, there are 63 'aye', 50 'no'. Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "If, in fact, this Bill reaches or has 62 votes, I'd like to verify it."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has requested a verification. On this question, there are 63 voting 'aye', 50 voting 'no', and this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman has the... The Chair spoke in error. This vote will be verified. Representative Johnson, for what reason do you rise?"

Johnson: "Leave to be verified."

Speaker Yourell: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave being granted, the Gentleman's verified. Okay. Mr. Clerk, proceed with the verification. Mr. Greiman, do you wish to

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poll the absentees? Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Fullock, Christensen, Daniels. No further."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed with the verification, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander, Berrios, Birkinbine, Bowman, Braun, Brookins, Capparelli, Cullerton, Curran, Currie, DeJaegher, DiPrima, Domico, Doyle, John Dunn, Farley, Flinn, Giorgi, Greiman, Hannig, Hoffman, Homer, Huff, Hutchins, Jaffe, Johnson, Keane, Koehler, Krska, Kulas, Laurino, LeFlore, Leverenz, Levin, Marzuki, Matijevich, McPike, Nash, Panayotovich, Pierce, Preston, Rea, Rhem, Rice, Richmond, Ronan, Saltsman, Shaw, Slape, Steczo, Stuffle, Taylor, Terzich, Topinka, Turner, Vinson, Vitek, White, Wolf, Younge, Yourell, Zwick, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Yourell: "Questions of the affirmative, Mr. Hastert."

Hastert: "Berrios."

Speaker Yourell: "Berrios is in his chair."

Hastert: "Farley."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Farley. Representative Farley. Gentleman in the chamber? Remove him."

Hastert: "Domico?"

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Domico. Representative Domico. The Gentleman in the in chambers? Remove him."

Hastert: "John Dunn."

Speaker Yourell: "For what reason does Representative Zwick arise?"

Zwick: "May I have leave to be verified, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady asks leave to be verified."

Hastert: "No."

Speaker Yourell: "No. Proceed with the verification."

Hastert: "John Dunn."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative John is in the... Dunn is in the aisle."

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Hastert: "Farley."

Speaker Yourell: "You already called Farley."

Hastert: "Hannig."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hannig is in the aisle."

Hastert: "Huff."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Huff. Representative Huff. The Gentleman in the chambers? Remove him."

Hastert: "Keane."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Keane is in the back of the chamber."

Hastert: "Koehler."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Koehler is in her seat."

Hastert: "Laurino."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Laurino is in his seat."

Hastert: "Representative Panayotovich."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Panayotovich is in his seat."

Hastert: "Representative Bea."

Speaker Yourell: "Pardon me?"

Hastert: "Bea."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Bea is in his seat."

Hastert: "Representative Rice."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Rice is in his seat."

Hastert: "Representative Bonan."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Bonan. Representative Bonan. Representative Bonan in the chamber? Remove him."

Hastert: "Steczo."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Steczo is in his seat."

Hastert: "Taylor."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Taylor. Representative Taylor. Return Domico, Representative Domico, to the Roll Call. Is Representative Taylor in the chambers? Remove him."

Hastert: "Terzich."

Speaker Yourell: "Pardon me?"

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Hastert: "Representative Terzich."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Terzich is in his seat."

Hastert: "Topinka."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Topinka is in her seat."

Hastert: "Braun."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Braun. Representative Braun."

Hastert: "Representative..."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Taylor has returned. Restore him to the Roll Call. Is Representative Braun in the chambers? Remove her."

Hastert: "Representative Turner."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Turner. Is Representative Turner... Is the Gentleman in the chambers? Remove him."

Hastert: "What's the... I think that's all. Representative Flinn."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Flinn. Representative Flinn. Representative Flinn is in the rear of the chamber."

Hastert: "What's the score? Did you call Representative Turner? You did call that, didn't you?"

Speaker Yourell: "Yes, we removed him, Sir."

Hastert: "I'm finished."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Mulcahey. Representative Hicks, did you want to be recognized? Representative Hicks votes 'aye'. Representative Mulcahey votes 'aye'. What's the count, Mr. Speaker... Mr. Clerk? On this question, there are 60 voting 'aye', 48 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Greiman moves, having voted on the prevailing side, he moves to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill 1311 passed. Representative... All right. That Motion, I've been told, is out of order. Appearing on the Calendar on the Order of Concurrence are the following Bills on which nonconcurrence

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Motions have been... have been filed. Senate Bill 3...
House Bill 384, Representative Birkinbine. 384.
Representative Birkinbine."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to nonconcur with the Amendment to House Bill 384. You may recall that that Bill originally was designed to allow Legislators to use their district funds to rent towards purchase of items rather than to rent in perpetuity. That Bill was changed in the Senate to become a Compensation Review Board. The Speaker of the House has indicated that there are some clarifications problems, and I think it's... his comments are well directed, and if they can be, they should be worked out in a Conference Committee."

Speaker Yourell: "To clarify this Order of Business, written Motions have not been filed with the Clerk, but the Sponsors of the Motions to nonconcur have indicated to the Clerk that they will file them. Are there... Is there discussion on the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur? There being no discussion, does the Gentleman... The Gentleman moves to nonconcur on House Bill 384, Senate Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman's Motion prevails. Appearing on the... Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is a Motion filed on Senate... House Bill 514 to nonconcur, Representative Stuffle Steczo, Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill 514 was amended twice in the Senate and dealt with the Sheriffs' Pension Code and the Cook County Employees' Pension Fund Article. Amendment #2 in the Senate inadvertently deleted Amendment #1. So I would ask for nonconcurrence on Amendments 1 and 2 to House Bill 514."

Speaker Yourell: "1 and 2, Representative?"

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Steczo: "1 and 2, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur on Senate Amendments #1 and 2 to House Bill 514. Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "I wonder if the Gentleman might just temporarily take this out of the record. We were given the courtesy on a number of other Bills to have been given advanced word of this nonconcurrency. I just want to have a chance to review the Amendment, and then we can come right back to it."

Steczo: "I'll accede to the Gentleman's request, Mr. Speaker."

Johnson: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Out of the record. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 714, Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker and Members, I would move to noncon..."

Speaker Yourell: "For what reason does Representative Vinson rise? Proceed Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "I would move to nonconcur in this Senate Amendment on House Bill 714. There's a difference of opinion with regard to the limiting date placed on the Bill by the Senate. We're going to hope to put this in a Conference Committee and try to clean that up. So I would now move to nonconcur in the Senate Amendment."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 714, and on that question, Representative Cullerton. Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "We've reviewed this Motion and the Amendment, and I would support Representative Stuffle's Motion."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? There being no further discussion, the Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 714. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Gentleman's Motion prevails. Appearing on the Order of

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Concurrence is House Bill 798, Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I really don't have any problem with the Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 798, but I've been requested by the Secretary of State that he does have problem and would like to use my Bill as a vehicle to resolve that problem. In the spirit of cooperation with the Secretary of State, I am now moving to nonconcur to Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 798."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 798, and on that question, Representative Johnson, is recognized."

Johnson: "I would rise in support of Representative Matijeovich's Motion."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? The question is, 'Shall Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 987... (sic 798) be nonconcurrent in?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman's Motion prevails. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1108, Representative Giglio. Representative Giglio in the chamber? Out of the record. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1117, Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #1, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1117 simply added one dollar to various items concerning capital development bond authorization levels. It's my understanding from talking to the Senate Sponsor that House Bill 1117 is one of only two Bills that are still alive that deal with capital development bond authorizations, and it is at the request of the Senate Sponsor that this Bill be sent to Conference Committee just in case it's needed as a vehicle for the various capital development bond authorizations. And I would move to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House

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Bill 1117."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1117. And on that question, any discussion? All those... The question is, 'Shall the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur prevail?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman's Motion prevails. On the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1121. Representative John... John Dunn."

John Dunn: "I move to nonconcur in the Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1121. Senate Amendment #1 is a Bill (sic-Amendment) which inserts a definition of medical practice other than the definition which was originally in this Bill which is the Hearing Aid Consumer Protection Act."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1121. Representative Dunn, did you want to concur in Amendments 2 and 3?"

John Dunn: "All I want to do at this time is nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1. I think that's all we have to do. I can nonconcur in all of them. It doesn't make any difference. Okay, we'll nonconcur in all three of them. That will be..."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendments #1, 2, 3 to House Bill 1121. And on that question, no discussion. All those in favor will say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman's Motion prevails. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1143, Representative Keane."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1143. I've discussed this with the Minority Leadership, and they approve of the nonconcurrence. I'd ask..."

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Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1143. Any discussion? Being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the Gentleman nonconcur?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman's Motion carries, and the nonconcurrence prevails. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1192, Representative Koehler."

Koehler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 and Senate Amendment #2. Senate Amendment #1 was a Bill that lost in the Senate giving one additional Supreme Court Law... Justice a junior law clerk and setting the salary. Amendment #2 provided job protection for court reporters. I would move to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 and #2."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendments #1 and 2 to House Bill 1192. Is there discussion? There being no discussion is... There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the Motion prevail?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no', and the Motion carries. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1257, Representative Breslin. Out of the record. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1925, Representative Koehler."

Koehler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1925. Senate Amendment #1 was an Amendment that turned out to have technical difficulties as brought out by the Department of Conservation and the Department of Transportation. They have agreed that this Amendment should be taken off the Bill. It was a land exchange Bill and proved to be technically incorrect. I would move for nonconcurrence with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1925. Thank you."

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Speaker Yourell: "The question is... Is there discussion? On the Motion, all those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Lady's Motion prevails. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 514. What was that number, Steczo? 514. Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I renew my Motion to nonconcur in Senate Amendments #1 and 2 with... in... to House Bill 514."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to House Bill 514. Is there discussion? All those in favor of the Gentleman's Motion will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Motion carries. For what reasons does Representative Dunn rise, John Dunn?"

John Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, to go... I would move to reconsider the vote by which we nonconcurred to Senate Amendments 2 and 3 on House Bill 1121. It was my original intention to only nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1, and I was talked out of it. And I think I was right to begin with. So I would... I would like to move to reconsider the vote by which we nonconcurred on Senate Amendments 2 and 3 to House Bill 1121 and ask for leave."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate Amendments #1, 2 and 3 were nonconcurred in Senate (sic - House) Bill 1121. Does the Gentleman have leave?"

John Dunn: "No. No. I only want to reconsider Senate Amendments 2 and 3."

Speaker Yourell: "2 and 3, okay. Yes, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I wonder if the Gentleman might explain what each Amendment did?"

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Dunn."

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John Dunn: "Senate Amendment #1, to which I would like a nonconcur, alters the definition of... this is the Hearing Aid Consumer Protection Act, alters the definition of who would be authorized to fit hearing aids without going through the... jumping through all the hoops required by this Act. Medical doctors licensed in all their branches are intended to be exempted. The definition was expanded in the Senate to include everyone mentioned in the Medical Practice Act which includes chiropractors and others. And the Medical Society is aware of what I'm trying to do, and they approve of what I'm trying to do to get the definition back the way it was so that only medical doctors licensed in all branches of medicine will be exempt. The other two Amendments transfer the responsibility to the Department of Public Health which I think is agreed with everybody. And the 2nd Amendment changes some definitions. I really don't recall right now the exact details of that, but it's also an Agreed Amendment."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "And your intention is to reconsider and, in effect, just to end up nonconcurring in Amendment #1?"

John Dunn: "That is correct."

Vinson: "I would rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendments #2 and 3 were nonconcurrent in and to let... and to nonconcur in just Amendment #1. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave, and the Bill will remain here. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "You're going to need a Roll Call vote on those 2 and 3 because he is... I believe. Isn't that right, M.M.? I think he needs... I see. Yes. You're right."

Speaker Yourell: "Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1178, Representative Ereslin. Representative

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Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, he's got to do that Roll Call now because the Bill never come back. When the Senate recedes, that's it. So we have to vote on Senate Amendments 2 and 3 on a Roll Call vote."

Speaker Yourell: "All right. The Gentleman... Let's back up and get off 1178 for just a moment. The Gentleman moves now to concur in Senate Amendments #2 and 3 to House Bill 1121. All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority... This Amendment... This Motion, having received a favorable Majority, is hereby declared adopted. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1178, Representative Breslin."

Breslin: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, I would move to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1178. The... I don't disagree with the content of the Amendment, but it is technically out of order."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady has moved to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1178. Is there discussion?"

Breslin: "Mr. Speaker, there's been a suggestion that I concur in Senate Amendment #1 first. If that is proper procedure, I'll do so."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady has moved to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1178. All those in favor will... Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Rise in support of the Lady's Motion."

Speaker Yourell: "All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'... vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The

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voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 110 voting 'aye', no voting 'no', and the Lady's Motion to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1178 prevails. Now the Lady moves to nonconcur in Senate Amendments #2 to House Bill 1178. Is there discussion? Being no discussion is... the question is, 'Shall the Lady's Motion prevail?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Motion prevails. Appearing on the Order of Concurrence is House Bill 1249, Representative Zwick."

Zwick: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to move to nonconcur Senate Amendment 1, due to some technical problems that we just recently discovered."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady moves to nonconcur Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1249. And on that question, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, the Amendment...the Senate Amendment makes the Bill have an immediate effective date. Is the technical problem in the Bill as we passed it out of the House?"

Zwick: "Yes, it is."

Cullerton: "And could you tell us what the problem is?"

Zwick: "Could I yield to Representative Vinson for an answer?"

Cullerton: "That will be very fine with me."

Zwick: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, Representative Cullerton, the...as the Bill passed out of the House, it provided a procedure for protecting continuous service for employees from the Legislature who subsequently transferred to administrative agencies. The problem is that it did not protect those transfers for all statuses of appointments in administrative agencies, and we have to redraft it so that it protects it for all state

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assistance."

Cullerton: "Fine, thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Is there further discussion? The question is, 'Shall the Motion to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1249 prevail?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Motion prevails. We're now going to the Subject Matter-Workers' Rights. And Representative Vinson. Representative Vinson, we would like to proceed with Senate Bill 1070 before 336, if that's agreeable."

Vinson: "I'm sorry, Sir. I was distracted."

Speaker Yourell: "We're now on the Order of Subject Matter-Workers' Right. Instead of hearing Senate Bill 336, we will like to go to Senate Bill 1070. Is that agreeable, first?"

Vinson: "Be fine with me if you passed them all."

Speaker Yourell: "Alright, appearing on the Order of Subject Matter-Workers' Right is Senate Bill 1070, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 1070, I feel, is a very important Bill. It does four things. It first extends the asbestosis limitation extending the statute of limitation for asbestosis from three years to twenty-five years, the same as..."

Speaker Yourell: "Excuse me, Mr. Matijevich. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1070, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning injuries and disabilities caused by exposure to asbestos. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Sorry, Mr. Matijevich, proceed."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, it extends the period on filing a claim for asbestosis from three years to twenty-five years, the same as that provided for exposure

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to radiation. And I believe that it is sensible that we do that, because the asbestosis is something that takes a long time. It's like a poison that develops in your system. I come from Waukegan, and we have the 'John's Manville' Corporation, and I know that I have had many of my friends, who have lost their lives because of working at 'John's Manville' in dealing with the asbestos for many years. And I believe that this is a common sense approach to that problem of asbestosis. You, who understand the black lung disease that faced mine workers, can understand the same thing with those who work and finally do get asbestosis after working with it for many years. Also, the Bill, through Representative McPike's Amendment, added one additional commissioner, a sixth commissioner to the Industrial Commission, a nonemployer... nonemployee member, and the Commission could sit into two panels of three each; one employer, one employee and one neutral member. This could double the ability of the Commission to hear oral arguments and should cut in half the current nine to twelve month delay in scheduling oral arguments. The Bill also would provide an expedited procedure for the Industrial Commission itself where an injured worker is not being paid either temporary total or medical benefits. The Commission must hold a hearing within fifteen days of the petition and render a decision within fifteen days of the hearing. As it is now, a hearing before an arbitrator is mandated within that fifteen days, but there is often a year's delay and that causes real problems to those injured workers who should be getting awards. Senate Bill 1070 would also increase the interest rate on workers' compensation awards from the current six percent rate to a rate one percent above the prime rate. The low six percent rate is an incentive for insurance companies to appeal the

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arbitrator's awards. And when the Commission then orders payments, as I said many times a year or so later, the insurance company has made substantially more than the six percent on the money reserved for the award and profits from the difference. The interest rate provided in Senate Bill 1070 will instead provide an incentive to pay awards promptly rather than file frivolous appeals. I believe that every provision of this Bill, Senate Bill 1070, is good. Good for workers. It is good for those who suffer from injuries, and surely it is beneficial to those who suffer from a deadly disease of asbestosis. And I would urge the Members to support it."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1070. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman indicates he will."

Vinson: "One of the things, Representative, that you indicated that the Bill would do was to raise the rate, the interest rate, in regard to workers' compensation awards. Is that correct?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Late awards, yes."

Vinson: "And is that as a result of Amendment #1 to the Bill?"

Matijevich: "Yes, Sir."

Vinson: "Now, I presume that that's as a result of the language on page one and two, lines 21 and 22 on page one, and line one on page two, is that correct?"

Matijevich: "I'm not sure. I...I've got to get the Bill from the file. I got everything in the file but my Bill, Sam."

Vinson: "I beg your pardon?"

Matijevich: "I said, I've got everything in the file, but I don't have the Bill right now."

Vinson: "Well I think you're going to be fascinated by this,

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Representative."

Matijevid: "I doubt...I doubt it. I tell you this is...I've handled so many other Bills around here, Sam, this the best one I've got as you know."

Vinson: "Do...do you have the Bill now? Well let me read you the language, that, I'm talking about, Representative."

Matijevid: "Alright, fine."

Vinson: "The language I'm talking about...It's the new language is, 'the maximum rate of interest payable by member banks of the federal reserve system on savings deposits as published in Regulation O'."

Matijevid: "Where did you say it was? On what line, so that we find it?"

Vinson: "The last two lines on page one and the first line on page two."

Matijevid: "Alright, now what do you want to know?"

Vinson: "Okay, do you know what regulation O is?"

Matijevid: "The main place where it is, Sam, is page 17, rather than one and two."

Vinson: "Well, what does that language on page one and two do?"

Matijevid: "The discounting of lump sum awards to take into account for inflation, I'm told, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "And isn't that the thing that determines how you calculate what the interest rate will be?"

Matijevid: "Not at all."

Vinson: "What does it do?"

Matijevid: "It's the language on line four and five on page 17. The prime rate on short term commercial loans, in effect, on the day in which the decision is made."

Vinson: "Well now, let's talk about that language on page one and two, though. Do you know what Regulation O is?"

Matijevid: "You don't want to talk about that language on 17, is that it?"

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Vinson: "No. Let's talk about the language on one and two for a second, and then we'll get to that language. I think you'll find they're interrelated problems. What is Regulation O?"

Matijevich: "The maximum rate of interest payable by member banks of the federal reserve system on savings deposited as published in Regulation O."

Vinson: "Representative, I have a copy of Regulation O here."

Matijevich: "I thought you would."

Vinson: "And what Regulation O deals with is loans to executive officers, directors and principal shareholders of member banks. Regulation O is the Bert Lance legislation the Congress passed some years back, as you will recall. It deals with interdealings and so forth. It doesn't deal with what you think it deals with and what you state it does in the Amendment. Now Regulation C, and to the Bill, Mr. Speaker, I suppose I...I'll give a copy of Regulation O to Representative Matijevich in a second so he can understand it."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed, Sir."

Vinson: "Regulation O does contain interest rate regulations, but they're very different from Regulation C, which I suspect is what Representative Matijevich really wanted to include in his Bill, and the effect of that is to, in effect, completely change the rate of interest that he wants to charge on these things. And as a result, this Bill is totally flawed. But because Regulation O, which I will give him, does have interest rate regulations in it, you can't correct that in Enrolling and Engrossing. And as a result, I will ask the Gentleman if he would like to take the Bill out of the record at this time and try to figure out a way to clean it up."

Matijevich: "Best way to clean this Bill up is to get 60 votes at

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least and a lot more, because I'll tell you the people who have, for example, who have asbestosis have waited too long, and also, those have waited too long on these late awards. And I think it is just unfair. What you've done, Sam, is you've tried to pick one little thing that you feel might be a flaw in your mind, but not in my mind. And the rest of the Bill is so good that you won't attack the rest of the Bill, and you know it."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that this Bill, the primary purpose of which, the primary purpose of which is now to change the interest rate on Industrial Commission awards, late Industrial Commission awards, which might be a good idea or a bad idea. That's something that every Member has to search his soul for. The Bill is so flawed, at this point, that it doesn't have that affect at all. And I would urge a 'no' vote; because, if you vote 'yes' on this, you may actually be lowering the interest rate on Industrial Commission awards. And I'm not sure Representative Matijevich wants to do that."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Mautino. Use Representative Leverenz's microphone."

Mautino: "Thank you very much. Representative Matijevich, I agree in total that, as drafted, the provisions are very important and should be adopted. However, I also know what's in whole. And I believe that if you'll check it, you will find that Mr. Vinson is correct in this regard. I think it should be addressed before we do it, because he is correct in his evaluation."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he'll yield."

Ropp: "I understand your concern for this, but I guess I'll ask the question. Why would you extend the statute of

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limitation to twenty-five years when maybe even after that there may be some people who have some health problems, and is this a precedence that might be used for any and all other statutes of limitations that we currently have?"

Matijevich: "Are...are you saying that we should not extend from three to twenty-five, or are you saying..."

Ropp: "I...I asked you the question why from three to twenty-five, why not, if you feel this is a serious problem, just why not forever as long as a person is alive?"

Matijevich: "Well, I...I think we...we...what we did is we took the precedence that is the same for those who suffer from radiological incidence which is twenty-five years. That too is a slow developing type of disease, and we felt that it would be just as reasonable. I would have had no problems with extending it. I think there are many cases that develop even longer than twenty-five years, because I've seen it happen. The disease of asbestosis is one that just gets a hold of your lungs, and if anybody's been in a 'John's Manville' Corporation like I have in Waukegan, and I used to go there. In those days, they used to let you campaign around there. Some of the manufacturers don't let you do it any more, especially a Democrat. They have a hell of a time getting on any of these plants. But, those days I use to go in there, and you couldn't breath. And, so that...it grabs a hold of their lungs, and it just eats them away until they finely can't breath, and they die, and a lot of them have."

Ropp: "Well, doesn't smoke kind of have the same affect, in terms of a cancerous affect on lungs?"

Matijevich: "Well, that's possible, but we're not addressing that in this Bill.."

Ropp: "Okay, I know we're not addressing it, but it seems to me

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like we're setting kind of precedence here. I guess one of the things too..."

Matijevich: "I have a feeling that you...you would not be for taking off the twenty-five years. So, I'm not sure if you're standing in support or..."

Ropp: "Well, I'm trying to get some information on which to base a judgment as whether or not to support it or not. I guess the other thing that is some bit of a concern is with the extended period of time. It seems to be a rather large additional cost that will be generated on behalf of the employer, at least the employer community. Is that a...Won't that ultimately increase the cost of workmen's comp and other kinds of insurance programs rather substantially high?"

Matijevich: "I'm sorry, I was still talking about Regulation O or Q with my staff person, and I missed all those..."

Ropp: "Okay, the question is, in our analysis, is that this could certainly increase the costs to the employer community to some ten million to twelve million rather high, and I...That we've already caused businesses throughout the state to absorb increased costs of both workers' comp and unemployment comp, I'm wondering if this is something that you've also taken into consideration?"

Matijevich: "First of all, I think the staff report is in error. If you're talking about...Are you talking about the asbestosis, that would be the additional cost? What part of the Bill...Are you talking about the accelerated process or the asbestosis?"

Ropp: "Well, I'm only trying to..."

Matijevich: "You're just reading the staff analysis."

Ropp: "It says the asbestosis claims would be increased some forty-six hundred new cases."

Matijevich: "Well, is that bad? Is that bad that we're going to

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try to...if somebody suffers from asbestosis, like people that suffered from lung disease, like people that suffered in black lung disease in the workplace, I don't know if that's bad. I think that you have spoken on the floor at different times that we sometimes throw away money for nothing. It is not throwing the money away if awards are given to those who rightfully have awards coming to them because of illnesses that have come about by working in dangerous situations. I think that's good, and I would hope that you think that's good. I would hope that you think it's fair, because I think you speak very often for people who are injured, for those who need rehabilitation and so forth. I've heard you talk about people who need rehabilitation. So I would think you would be in support."

Ropp: "Well, you're helping me to get a better appreciation for the Bill. The thing that I am...am finally in concern with, as these awards are increased, it also seems that many times attorneys in their work gather substantial amounts and really the benefits to the recipient are negligible, in terms of the total increase in awards, and I'm taking that into consideration, too."

Speaker Yourell: "Thank you. Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Just...I'm not asking any of these questions, or this question, Representative Matijevec, trying to attack the Bill. I just want to understand a matter of intent, because I think I'm for the Bill. Asbestosis, as you've indicated, is a very debilitating, horrible illness. What about actions against the manufacturer of the asbestos? What's the governing statute of limitations now, and what would it be after this Bill, if it's anything different, in that area, not against the employer, but against the manufacturer, 'John's Manville' for example?"

Matijevec: "Are you talking about workers' comp actions or

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product liability?"

Johnson: "No product liability."

Matijevich: "It would not affect the statute of limitations at all."

Johnson: "So this is only...The only time 'John's Manville' would be a respondent or a defendant is for people who work in the factory and are pursuing their action on a workers' compensation basis, is that right?"

Matijevich: "That's correct. That's correct."

Johnson: "I'd like to see this Bill go farther. 'John's Manville' has taken, as you know, the recent step of declaring Chapter 13 bankruptcy to eliminate the ability of hundreds of thousands of people and families of decedents who have died from asbestosis, and that's still tied up in the Federal Courts. I'd like to see it go farther, in terms of limitations with respect to product liability cases. But I think it's a significant improvement, and it lends a little humaneness to the law. And I don't think it comes down unfairly on any business groups or anyone else. I think it's a good Bill."

Matijevich: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Kulas."

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

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question has been put. Representative Matijevich to close."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I think the Bill has been debated. I think you know I feel it's a very good Bill, and I hope you do too, and I'm late for my meeting upstairs. I appreciate your vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1070. And on that question, Representative

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Birkinbine. The question is, "Shall this Bill pass?" All those in favor will vote "aye", those opposed will vote "no". Representative Birkinbine to explain his vote."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was simply going to ask whether or not the Sponsor was aware of the point that Representative Johnson had brought out; that asbestosis is as described and insidious as disease. It...Frankly, it's a natural product. It involves fibers that are virtually invisible to the eye. But the magnitude of the problem and the fact that it is going to have to be solved at the federal level is, I think, what we have to keep in mind here; that the problem is so big and so extensive that it covers not only hundreds of companies across the entire country, companies like 'Manville' that has brought us to a head by going into Chapter 11 to force the government, because their product was used at government directive, such as in building ships, but it could not only undercut literally hundreds and drive into bankruptcy hundreds of companies across the country who didn't even know they were dealing with a hazardous product, because it takes twenty or thirty years for this to happen. But it could also, without federal action, bankrupt perhaps a half a dozen, perhaps ten of the largest insurance companies in the entire country, which is where you and I have a lot of our money invested. It's got to be handled at the federal level..."

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

Birkinbine: "...And I think we're just sort of gayly wondering through a mine field here, thinking that we know what we're doing, when it's got to be a federally answered problem."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Friedrich to explain his vote.
One minute."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, we've been dealing

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for the last several months with economic recovery. This certainly shouldn't be in that package, because I think it ought to have an Amendment on it. The last employer to leave the state turn out the lights. We keep imposing stronger and stronger cost on employers and expect them to stay in Illinois and to enlarge in Illinois, to come to Illinois. This is not that kind of a Bill and has nothing to do with my sympathy for those people that have had that problem, but it is certainly a national problem, and we don't want to make it singular to Illinois."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Giorgi to explain his vote."

Giorgi: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, just a soft remark, in that some of the arguments I hear against workmen's comp and unemployment insurance is like one of the Legislator's just told me that if a person get hit by a speeding bullet, you guys would claim he ran in front of it."

Speaker Yourell: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 80 voting 'aye', 35 voting 'no', and this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1238 has been taken out of the record. Representative Cullerton. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Pursuant to Rule 12 (c), I move that the Special Order of Business Subject Matter-Workers' Rights be modified by continuing this Special Order till 6 p.m., June 27, 1983."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Several minutes ago, I returned from being out in the rotunda to talk to someone, to find that I had inadvertently been voted 'no' on House Bill 1035. I would like to ask permission of the House to change my vote from 'no' to 'yes'. The count on that Bill

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was...Well, I don't have it with me, but I guess I was one of very few that voted 'no'."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. The Gentleman should be recorded as voting as 'aye' on Senate Bill 1035. Pursuant to Rule 39 (a)-2 , we will move to the Subject Matter Call of State Regulation and consider the following Bills: Senate Bill 400, Senate Bill 454, Senate Bill 482, Senate Bill 673, Senate Bill 1045 and Senate Bill 1132. Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Would you read those Bills again, please?"

Speaker Yourell: "Senate Bill 400, Senate Bill 454, Senate Bill 482, Senate Bill 673, Senate Bill 1045 and Senate Bill 1132. Senate Bill 400. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Out of the record. Senate Bill 454. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 454, a Bill for an Act to amend the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative White. Representative White."

White: "Mr. Speak...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 454 is a simple Bill. We worked out the...this Bill with the Illinois Public Health Department. And within the thirty day period, if the health and safety of an individual is not involved, then the Public Health Department will extend the period up to one year for the period of time that the lead must be removed from the facility."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 454. And on that question, Representative Hawkinson."

Hawkinson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Hawkinson: "Representative, when...could you give me a situation when the health and safety of children or individuals might not be involved so that an extension should be granted?"

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White: "Where they may...should offer a room or relocate the family."

Hawkinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. This question, 111 voting 'aye', and none voting 'no', and this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Regulation is House Bill (sic - Senate Bill) 482, Representative Satterthwaite. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 482, a Bill for an Act to amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessel and Safety Act."

Speaker Yourell: "Excuse me. Representative...For what reason does Representative Vinson rise?"

Vinson: "You missed a Bill on your Order. You went passed 454."

Speaker Yourell: "Okay, we'll go back to it. Well, we just did that. 400 was taken out of the record. 454 was Representative White's Bill. We're now on Senate Bill 482, Representative Satterthwaite."

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

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 482, which was Sponsored by Senator Schaffer in the Senate, amends the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Act to allow the operation of steam boilers of historic railroad locomotives, if they are inspected and proved to be safe for operation. There are only a very few of the steam boiler locomotives that would come under this classification, several of them at the Union Museum in northern Illinois, and one at least at the Monticello Railroad Museum in central Illinois. I know of no

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opposition to the Bill currently, and I think that it provides us with one mechanism of allowing the operation of some of these older boilers that are in museums only. I ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady has moved the passage of Senate Bill 482. Is there discussion? Being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 108 voting 'yes', 2 voting 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Regulations is Senate Bill 673. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 673, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 673 is the authorization of intertrack betting at corresponding tracks in the State of Illinois. The legislation was amended at the request of Representative DeJaegher and Topinka. I would be most happy to respond to questions. This is not messenger services. This is not off-track betting. This allows individuals at the tracks, who where simultaneous races that run 75 miles away from that track, to make a corresponding bet on that particular race. You can do it as well before or after the official time at the facility in which you are. And there are...I don't believe there is any opposition to the Bill, now, as amended."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 673. Is there discussion? Representative Hoffman."

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Hoffman: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he'll yield."

Hoffman: "Is...Is this practiced in other jurisdictions?"

Mautino: "Yes. We had similar legislation that authorized intertrack betting for the Kentucky Derby, etc etera, passed by this House about two years ago, while you could still make those bets at Illinois tracks. It is also in other states at this time, yes."

Hoffman: "Yes, like, for example, New York, Florida, California, those kind...those states..."

Mautino: "Most of those, yes, Sir. The major racing states in the country."

Hoffman: "Fine. Thank you very much."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? Representative Topinka."

Topinka: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. And I think we should know that it's supported by all the major racing associations and horse breeders associations in the state. Representative Mautino's fine Amendment just brought it up to snuff, and it is a good Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Slape."

Slape: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Slape: "Yes, according to the analysis I have for House Amendment #1, it says that the intertrack wagering shall be accepted only from the nearest track. What exactly, in other words, if there is various tracks in the Chicago area and then if Rockford has it, you couldn't make a bet at Fairmont. Is that right?"

Mautino: "Yes. Well, Rockford would not be part of it, but for example, if you were at Sportsman's you could make a bet at Fairmont. Fairmont-Sportsman. The same would hold true with Quad City Downs, and the same would hold for Arlington

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Park and Maywood as well. It's only Illinois tracks. Inter Illinois tracks."

Slape: "Okay. It doesn't preclude somebody from the farthest track from making a bet? The analysis I have is wrong then, right? The analysis I have says you can only make it from the nearest track that has a license."

Mautino: "That's exactly right. You could at Fairmont make a bet at Sportsman, if that's what you're saying, if that's what you're asking."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? The Gentleman to close."

Mautino: "Yes, I think that the financial consideration is one which we should all understand as well. It is the estimate that has been presented to me that the intertrack proposal brings in approximately ten million dollars to the Agricultural Premium Fund. And the Amendments that have been adopted, I believe, address all of the questions that were raised as it pertained to the Chicago area and the two downstate tracks, that being Quad City and Fairmont. Representative Topinka's Amendment addressed the closeness of Maywood, Belmont and Sportsman's. And I don't believe that there is any adverse provisions at all in this legislation now as amended."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 109 voting 'aye', 6 voting 'no'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Now we're going to return on the same Order of Business to Senate Bill 400, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask leave to put this Bill on Interim Study."

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Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman asks leave to place Senate Bill 400 on Interim Study in the Committee from which it came. Is there discussion? Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. The Bill is now in Interim Study. Representative Vinson, we're going to add Senate Bill 1237 to that Order on State Regulation. Representative Dunn. Appearing on the Order of State Regulation is Senate Bill 1045, Representative Steczko. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1045, a Bill for an Act in relation to urea-formaldehyde foam. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Steczko."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 1045 is legislation that requires a brief safety warning to be placed on formaldehyde foam insulation and also, on the sales contract providing for sale of urea-formaldehyde foam insulation. The wording, which differs a great deal from when this legislation was introduced in the Senate, stipulates that the installation of this product may be hazardous to your health. The principal reason that this Bill has been introduced is that there have been situations, especially ones that have occurred in mine and Senator Kelly's district, where people have been infected with this...reprocussions after having installed the foam insulation. And we feel that this warning would provide a great deal of relief to people who could...whose health could be placed in danger, should this urea-formaldehyde insulation be installed in their homes. I would answer any questions and would appreciate an 'aye' vote on Senate Bill 1045."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1045. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

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Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Vinson: "Representative, are you familiar with the current status of litigation regarding the Consumer Product Safety Commission banning of this particular product?"

Steczo: "Representative Vinson, yes, I am. It seems that the Commission banned the use of the insulation. The Court of Appeals overturned that particular ban, but the Commission, who feels that the Court grievously erred in not considering some reliable scientific data, has asked for a rehearing. It's my understanding that the ban stays in effect until the rehearing is granted."

Vinson: "Are you familiar with why the Court overturned the ban?"

Steczo: "Again, Representative Vinson, it's my understanding that the Court indicated that, in terms where there is proper installation, that there may not be a health risk. However, again, the Commission indicates and feels and has asked for a rehearing based on the fact that the Court did not take into consideration all the relevant scientific data that would...that could have...should have proved otherwise."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed."

Vinson: "I rise in opposition to the Bill. What the Court discovered, what that was that there was no substantial evidence that indicated that this particular product was a health hazard. Now, it is a very rare thing for a U.S. Court in reviewing an administrative agency's decision on a matter within its expertise, within its field of expertise, to arrive at a determination that the agency had no substantial evidence on which to base its determination. What this Bill would place us in the posture of doing would be legislating in opposition to a product which a Federal Court, after substantial review of a federal agency's

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decision, has discovered that there is no evidence to prove that the product is hazardous. And what it might end up in doing would be attaching substantial civil liability to realtors who sold property in the State of Illinois when, in fact, the product involved was not proven to be any kind of health hazard. I don't believe we should attach that kind of liability to realtors in this case, at least, not before some agency has determined, on the basis of some reasonable and substantial evidence, that there is, in fact, a problem with the product. And for that reason, I rise in opposition to 1045 and urge a 'no' vote on the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Brummer. Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, a question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he'll yield."

Friedrich: "As I read the analysis here, it indicates the penalty is on the installer. The reason I ask that question is that in some of these, the insulation installers are pretty transient and little...be a little hard to find and maybe indigent by the time you catch them. Do you really think this will solve the problem if the only penalty is on the installer?"

Steczo: "Representative Friedrich, Representative Kelly's thought was the fact that since faulty installation of this particular urea-formaldehyde foam can be a health hazard, that there should be a stipulation on the contracts that this, in fact, could be hazardous to one's health. I would presume that in cases like that, hopefully the installer could be found should any causes for damages arise."

Friedrich: "Well, I doubt that, due to the nature of the people who can get into this business with no capital, no equipment and so on. And I really think even if there were

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a hazard, I don't believe you're solving it."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Piel."

Piel: "Will the Gentleman yield to one quick question?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Piel: "Representative Steczo, could you explain to me...I've received numerous of letters and one thing and another, could you explain to me why the Illinois Association of Realtors is against this Bill?"

Steczko: "Representative Piel, I know that they have indicated their opposition to it. I think, perhaps, maybe due to the reasons that were brought forth by Representative Vinson. However, it's my understanding that...I'm not sure if they can really be held liable for installation that has taken place prior to the enactment of the Bill. What we're trying to deal with is future installations of this particular formaldehyde foam in insulation to try to protect people from having these types of health difficulties. All we are doing in Senate Bill 1045 is placing a warning on the contract and on the various component parts by saying that the installation of this particular urea-formaldehyde foam insulation could be a health hazard. And I think that notwithstanding what the...what the Courts...the 5th Circuit of Appeals Court in New Orleans said, the Illinois Department of Public Health supports this Bill, because they have had complaints as to the use. So, Representative Vinson's point probably was the reason why the realtors maybe in opposition. However, I don't think that the points that he expressed really would affect the realtors in this case."

Piel: "To the Bill, Mr. Speaker. I would stand in opposition to the Bill. I think if we did not have a case already set on this, where the Appellate Court has vacated this Consumer Product Safety Commission, I could understand, you know,

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the Gentleman introducing the Bill. But seeing as the Appellate Court has already made a ruling, I think we're sitting here sort of trying to usurp their power a little bit. And I would ask for a 'no' vote; and, if this should possibly receive 60 votes, I would ask for a verification."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "...Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Leverenz: "Do you know at all if the entire issue of foam insulation...is it possible that the heat and stink about foam insulation was brought forth by the 'Rockwool' Industry?"

Steczo: "I'm not familiar with that, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "And so that they would slow up the installation of foam rather than the 'Rockwool' lobby in Washington. I understand that to be true. And I think that's why the whole thing happened to begin with, and then Courts found that there wasn't any real substance to what was really going on there. I just thought I'd add that. Thank you."

Steczo: "Okay, thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Marzuki."

Marzuki: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm not quite sure where all of the legal entanglements are at this time. I know that many people whom I know personally may not have suffered any health problems with this, but they certainly suffered economic problems because the foam was not properly installed in the house. And not only the legal fees, but the impossibility of selling that house or the rebuilding necessary to correct the problems with it, make it something that, to me, is unproven and an undesirable product on the market and ought to at least carry some warnings to people. I

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think that this is all that Representative Steczo is asking for."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Steczo to close."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Let me reiterate that...a couple points. First, that this Bill does not seek to ban this insulation from being installed. Secondly, while it is true that the Circuit Court of the...the Appellate Court, Federal Appellate Court did overturn the Consumer Product Safety Commission's ban, there has been a rehearing requested, and that ban is currently in effect on this particular kind of insulation. The Illinois Department of Public Health has registered in support of this Bill because of the potential health hazard that's...that's involved. I think that if we are simply going to provide a warning to those people, and that's all that Senate Bill 1045 does, then we are doing well to make them aware that the installation of this insulation might very well, in fact, be a health hazard. I would urge the adoption and the passage of Senate Bill 1045."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Yourell 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 26 voting 'aye', 80 voting 'no', 3 voting 'present'. Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Just to mention, Mr. Speaker, it's a good thing Senator D'Arco wasn't the Senate Sponsor."

Speaker Yourell: "This Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Appearing on the Order of State Regulation is Senate Bill 1132. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1132, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Medical Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Panayotovitch."

Panayotovitch: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1132 is a Bill just to close a loophole in the Medical Practice Act, where self-insured institutions must now make claim or settlement reports to the Medical Disciplinary Board. It's supported by the Department of Registration and Regulation, Illinois State Medical Society, and I know of no opposition. And I ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1132. Is there discussion? Being no discussion is...the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 112 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', 1 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Regulation is Senate Bill 1237. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1237, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to welfare of wage earners. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn, John: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1237 changes the form of the wage assignment notice which must be sent out and when someone signs a wage assignment and fails to pay a debt back, and the creditor wants to serve a wage assignment notice and includes a penalty provision upon the creditor if he improperly serves the demand or improperly releases the demand. The language of the Bill that came over from the Senate has been taken out. I know of no opposition and

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request a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1237. On that question, the Chair Representative.... Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will yield."

Vinson: "Representative, this Bill has had a striking legislative history in the House. As I recall, you discharged this Bill from Committee."

Dunn: "That's correct."

Vinson: "As I recall, an Amendment was placed on it in Committee."

Dunn: "That's correct."

Vinson: "As I recall, that Amendment was signed off on by virtually every group that had previously cared about the Bill. Is that correct?"

Dunn: "That's my understanding."

Vinson: "Okay. Could you tell us, are you aware of anybody who is against the Bill at this point?"

Dunn: "No, I am... No, I am not at this time."

Vinson: "Has the Bill been amended since it came out of Committee?"

Dunn: "No, it has not."

Vinson: "Alright. So..."

Dunn: "There was..."

Vinson: "Basically, we're on Third Reading. We are dealing only with the Amendment that was adopted in the House Committee."

Dunn: "To refresh your memory, there was an error. The Committee Amendment did not get stapled to the Bill; and, when it was read on Second Reading, no Committee Amendment was referred to. The Bill went to Third. We had to pull it back, correct that error, which was a technical error, and then

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again move it to Third. There have been no Floor Amendments added to this Bill. The only Amendment on the Bill is the Amendment put on in Judiciary Committee."

Vinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hallock, did you wish to... Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will... Did you want to close, Representative Dunn? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. Representative Domico 'aye'. On this question there are 113 voting 'aye' and none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will now move to the Subject Matter of Election Reform and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. The first Bill... And on that Order appears House... Senate Bill 1307, the only Bill to appear on that. Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1307 is a comprehensive redraft of the Election Code in specific areas. And this Bill has a number of Amendments to be offered. I would defer to Representative Hallock, who is offering Amendment #1."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative...Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1307, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Olson, do you want to move this Bill back to Second for purposes..."

Olson: "If we may have leave...It is on Second."

Speaker Yourell: "It's on Second. Okay, thank you. Representative Hallock."

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Hallock: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #1, which I would offer now, merely allows the State Board of Election to use the computer services of Central Management Services. Currently about seventy other state agencies use that computer, and I would ask that this Amendment be adopted."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1307. Is there discussion? All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Yourell."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Yourell, Amendment #2 deals with the factor of when a local canvassing board receives a petition relative to an election that would have the jurisdiction, and shall notify the chairman of such board who shall reconvene such board in the office of the election authority. I would move for the adoption of this Amendment to this comprehensive redraft."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1307. Is there discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall this Amendment be adopted?' All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Olson - Cowman."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you again, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #3 is drafted to fill a peculiar gap in the Election Code which in the past has prohibited residents, such as hotels for people who are semi-invalid and retired to have assistance in casting

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ballots. What we're seeking to do here is to permit election authorities to extend the provisions of the nursing home absentee voting to such dwellings, and that would provide for putting registered deputy registrars and election judges into those facilities, and it would cover anything that has three or more residents. I would move for the adoption of this important Amendment."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentlemen had moved the adoption of Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 1307. On that question, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "It's my understanding that the Bill has been read a second time."

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

Cullerton: "Fine, thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? All those in favor will signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Amendment #3 is adopted. Representative Olson. This Bill having been read a second time previously. Representative...Third Reading. This Bill having been read a second time, Representative Olson moves for immediate consideration of Senate Bill 1307 on Third Reading. Is there a leave? Proceed, Mr. Olson."

Olson: "Thank you very much, Mr..."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1307, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Olson: "Thank you again very much, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 1307 is a comprehensive redraft done by the State Board of Elections to deal with the number of the deficiencies in the present Code. It has been given significant attention with the addition of these three Amendments, we now put the Election Code in the position to offer a much better service to the voters of the State of Illinois. And I would recommend a unanimous vote for Senate Bill 1307."

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Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 1307. Is there discussion? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 115 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant to Rule 39 (a)-2, we will now move to the Subject Matter of State Revenue and Financial Policies and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. The Bills under that Order of Business are as follows: Senate Bill 302, Senate Bill 775, Senate Bill 799, Senate Bill 824, Senate Bill 945, Senate Bill 966, Senate Bill 1107, Senate Bill 1115, Senate Bill 1268, Senate Bill 1312, Senate Bill 1319, and Senate Bill 1324. 1324. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies appears Senate Bill 302. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 302, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to state finance. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Leverenz. Representative Nash."

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 302 is a very simple Bill. All it does is amends various Acts to prohibit the expenditure of federal funds without those funds being appropriated by this General Assembly. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 302. Is there discussion? There being no discussion is...the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are

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104 voting 'aye', 5 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby passed. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue Financial Policies is Senate Bill 775. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 775, a Bill for an Act in relation to the transfer of monies from the General Revenue Fund to certain debt service funds in the State Treasury. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 775 is an attempt to clarify statutory references regarding the transfer of monies from the General Revenue Fund to the various debt service funds. The ambiguity in the current statutory language has been pointed out by the Auditor General in the Comptroller's audit reports as well as in an unofficial opinion from the Attorney General's Office back in August of 1980. The passage of Senate Bill 775 would ensure that unnecessary surplus revenues do not accumulate in the various debt service funds, rather it would ensure that adequate monies are transferred to meet payment obligations while previous surpluses would remain in the state... state's General Revenue Fund. Under present law, the Comptroller and Treasurer, acting in concert, determine the proper amount of funds to transfer out of the General Revenue Fund into each of the respective debt service funds, so that not more than what is actually needed be put into those funds for payment of the debt service. We've discussed this on the Amendment. I believe it is a good Bill. Both the Comptroller and the Treasurer have worked together to write the Bill. It passed out of the Senate without a dissenting vote, and I urge the Membership to support it."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate

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Bill 775. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think you...everybody in this chamber ought to take a very hard look at this particular Bill. What we're dealing with here is something that, in part, the General Assembly gave the Governor authority to do last year. If we don't have some way of dealing with the plethora of funds in the State Treasury so that we can manage our cash flow system in a rational fashion, there is no way that we can deal with a situation where we have a low fund balance. If you insist on constantly tying the Governor's hands on dealing with the various funds in the State Treasury, then you automatically and necessarily have to have a much higher balance in the General Fund and in every other fund than if you don't have that kind of restrictive legislation. You have to do that, because you have to be able to deal, move the money around in those various funds in such a fashion so that the state can meet its obligations. Now we have a large number of funds in the State Treasury. It would be nice someday to deal with the problem straight up and consolidate many of those funds into one truly general fund, but we have not done that, and there has always been substantial opposition to doing that. Until we do that, there are really just two choices that people in this General Assembly have. Number one, you can determine in great statutory and legislative detail how the Governor should deal with the various funds, when and how much money should be moved from fund to fund. If you do that, you necessarily have to have more money available in the various funds, and that, in effect, means you need a higher tax base to deal with things. Now I don't think that anybody out there in the general public wants to see a

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situation where we are raising taxes, because we insist on an elaborate accounting system, and because we insist on a restrictive cash management system of this nature. For that reason, and for the reason specifically that we don't need to raise taxes to make the accounting system more elaborate in this state, I would urge a 'no' vote on this Bill, and I request a verification if it gets the requisite number of votes."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the last speaker made some very good points, and I would just reiterate to those on the other side of the aisle, we play games out here sometimes when we have a Republican Governor or we have a Democrat Governor depending on which side of the aisle we are on. Someday, maybe someday, you'll have another Democratic Governor, and you'll want him to have some of the authority to manage the funds of this state. It's important that we have those powers in our Chief Executive. Vote 'no' on this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill will not impair fund management, but it will impair fund manipulation. That is what this Bill is all about. I hope everyone, indeed, listened very carefully to the Gentleman from DeWitt, because the Gentleman from DeWitt acknowledged that that's precisely what's been happening over the last couple of years with money being moved from one fund to another fund at the whim of the Governor. You know, I think all of us in this chamber are acutely aware of the Governor's 'Cinderella' budget. The 'Cinderella' budget is the 1983 budget that turned into a pumpkin on election night, and the reason that he was able to make the pumpkin look like a fancy

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carriage, was because he was able to manipulate the balances in the various funds. This Bill will prevent fund manipulation, and it will greatly enhance fund management, sound financial management. That's what we should be about. That's what the Legislature should support, and that's why I'm urging the passage of this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, if this law...if this Bill were law now, I can tell you you would have some real problems. You would have some departments shut down completely. Now if you want to take away completely the Governor's right to do this or the power to do this, I think you're making a terrible mistake, or else you'll get into the posture that Representative Vinson said, and you'll have to pile up great sums of money in all of these funds to be sure that he doesn't have to move them from time to time. I hope you won't vote for this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hallock."

Hallock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. In the best of years, when we have no funding problems, this might be a legitimate issue. But right now, when the budget is such a...in such a problem with the budget, we surely can't pass this. The Governor has to have the flexibility he needs to keep this state afloat, and that's especially true today. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? Representative Matijevich to close."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the arguments that some of you make are the arguments of why you should vote for this Bill, because we are in dire fiscal straits, because what the Bureau of the Budget Director does, they put more General Revenue Fund into those debt service funds than is necessary. So that

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makes an artificially low General Revenue Fund balance. Because we are short of money, we should have those monies in the General Revenue Fund. That's the entire purpose of this Bill. As you know, the Governor...everybody has accusedg the Governor of sort of manipulating and using gimmicks in the last election. This is one of those types of gimmicks that one can use when one is looking for a tax increase, for example, saying that we are at such a General Fund level that we need more general revenue funds, when the truth of the matter is there may be some millions of dollars lingering in some of the funds that should not be there. And that is the purpose for the Bill. As I said, it was recommended by the Auditor General in his report, by a Republican Attorney General in his opinion, and I believe that we, too, should recommend it. And I urge your vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 41 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no', 11 voting 'present'. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Bye-bye. Bye-bye. Bye-bye, Bye-bye."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Koehler 'aye'. Representative Leverenz 'aye'. Few more, John. Representative Hicks 'aye'. Mr. Clerk, what's the count? Representative Brookins 'aye'. Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 45 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no', 9 voting 'present'. This Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue Financial Policies is Senate Bill 799. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 799, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relationship to the payment and disposition of monies.

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Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hannig."

Hannig: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This Bill was introduced at the request of the State Treasurer. In April, the Supreme Court handed down a decision which said that when a taxpayer in Illinois pays money under protest and ultimately wins that protest, that the State of Illinois must not only refund their money, but must provide them with interest. What this Bill simply says, is that the interest rate shall be six percent. The Bill passed unanimously in the Senate, and it's been on the agreed Bill list here in the House. And I would ask for your 'yes' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves the passage of Senate Bill 799. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield? Could you indicate what type of..."

Speaker Yourell: "He indicates he will."

Brummer: "Could you indicate what type of refund is coming back to the taxpayer?"

Hannig: "This will...This would be any monies that were paid to the State of Illinois under protest, and subsequently, the payer won the case."

Brummer: "So it would be for any...any item that you would pay under protest and win."

Hannig: "For the State of Illinois, not for counties."

Brummer: "Okay. Was that...Do we have any legislation that requires that currently, or was that simply something that the Court adopted on its own?"

Hannig: "I'm not certain that the...what the status of that would be, but the Court, the Supreme Court of Illinois did hand down this decision in April."

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Brummer: "And did the...did decision indicate what rate of interest should be paid?"

Hannig: "It did not, and that's why the Treasurer has asked that we specify legislatively, rather than have the Courts take up the matter again."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? Does the Gentleman wish to close? Mr. Hannig, do you wish to close? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? On this question, there are a 114 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue Financial Policies is Senate Bill 9...824, I'm sorry. Senate Bill 824. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 824, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Keane."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Leave to take this back to Second for purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman asks leave to take...return the Bill to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Does he have leave? Bill is on Second Reading."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #1, Keane, amends Senate Bill 824."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Keane, Amendment #1."

Keane: "Amendment #1, all it does is strike the Section that says that this Act takes effect on its becoming law. Rather than have a date uncertain, we've struck that so that we would have a certain date. I'd ask for the adoption of the Amendment."

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Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 824. Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "When will the, if the Bill had passed, take effect?"

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman indicates he'll yield."

Johnson: "Next July 1st?"

Keane: "Yes. With this Amendment, it'll take place...no January 1st."

Johnson: "Right, that's what I meant. Well, what is the purpose for removing or changing the effective date? Will that alter the number of votes it takes to pass this?"

Keane: "No. All it does is it gives a time certain by saying that it takes effect when the Governor signs it. We don't know when that will be. It will create some problems. If they know that it's going to be January 1st, we have no problems."

Johnson: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Further discussion? The question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 824 be adopted?' All those in favor say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Yourell: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave to consider Senate Bill 824 immediately on Third Reading. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 824, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Keane."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill is necessary because of the Supreme Court decision 'Proviso' versus 'Hynes', which ruled that an exemption could be granted to owner-occupied residential properties only as principal residents. This Bill moves the distinction between

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counties which classify and those which do not. It passed out the Committee, Revenue Committee 12 to nothing. It was on the Consent Calendar. I had it taken off for this Amendment. I would ask a favorable Roll Call"

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 824. All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 113 voting 'no', none voting...113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies is Senate Bill 945. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 945, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Banking Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Harris. Representative Harris, is this your Bill? Representative Hawkinson, you're going to handle the Bill for Mr. Harris?"

Hawkinson: "Could we have leave to handle this?"

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Proceed, Sir."

Hawkinson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this Bill amends the Banking Act. It provides that unless it conflicts with the Banking Act, the Business Corporation Act shall apply to banks. The proponents are the Commissioner of Banks and Trusts, the Illinois Bankers' Association. I know of no opponents, and I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 945. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Piel."

Piel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Basically, this legislation was introduced for the

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Commissioner of Banks and Trusts Companies, and it's endorsed by the...by all the banking organizations in Illinois. And I'd ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman wish to close? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies is Senate Bill 966. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 966, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Rea."

Rea: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. This is... this Bill is sponsored by myself and Representative Neff, and it amends the Revenue Act to provide if the primary use of property is bene... or charitable regardless of incidental uses, the property shall be considered to be used actually and exclusively for charitable purposes. And it came out of Committee 12 to 0 and would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves passage of Senate Bill 966, and on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Mautino."

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

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Mautino: "Representative Rea, let us assume that the... the Brotherhood Charitable Organization, maybe religious or otherwise, owns a parking lot or a parking facility inside the city. And there is a charge for the use by the general

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public of that parking garage. Does that property become exempt under your legislation?"

Rea: "No, it does not."

Mautino: "Under what provision?"

Rea: "In the Bill, it says the use has to be the substantial most there, actually."

Mautino: "What you're saying is that then those properties that would be owned by charitable organizations such as parking areas and maybe leased properties would not be taken off the roles. Is that right?"

Rea: "That's correct."

Mautino: "They would not be taken off the roles? Then why do we need the Bill?"

Rea: "If the use is substantially charitable, they can rent out to other organizations there, Representative Mautino. Actually what this... it does, the Bill broadens the existing property tax exemption in two ways, by expanding the definition of exempt property of fraternal or not-profit organizations beyond simply old peoples' homes, and by, secondly, by providing that their tax exempt properties primary use be for charitable, even though it's also put to other incidental uses. And your talking about other incidental uses there."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hawkinson."

Hawkinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Hawkinson: "Representative, if a religious organization had a retreat, and they conducted services in camps on the retreat, but they owned an adjoining parcel which they rented out as farmland, under present law that farmland is still taxable, even though the owner is a religious organization. Would your Bill change that at all?"

Rea: "No, absolutely not."

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Hawkinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative John Dunn."

John Dunn: "Do those property... those organizations which meet the definitions of this Act have exemption from property taxes?"

Rea: "Would you repeat your question, please?"

John Dunn: "If you qualify... meet the defer... meet the definition of this Act, which you have purposed, what happens? Are you exempt from property taxes?"

Rea: "That's correct."

John Dunn: "Why have you added the word 'fraternal'?"

Rea: "Well, as you probably know, the Appellate Court for the 1st District affirmed a ruling by the Circuit Court of Cook County that there was some Masonic Temple Organizations that should have their real estate exempt from property taxes on the basis that they were charitable organizations, and that opinion was based upon the opinion of several lodges and the Department of Revenue has not recognized that."

John Dunn: "Let me ask this. I don't have any of the other Sections of the Revenue Act before me. Are you talking about the... with regard to fraternal organizations, the social meeting place for their lodges or are you talking about, for example, the Home for the Aged, which the Masonic organizations do support?"

Rea: "No, we are actually talking about the organization itself."

John Dunn: "Are... are you saying, if this Bill becomes law then that every Eagles Lodge, Moose Lodge, Masonic Temple, Knights of Columbus, VFW Hall will be tax exempt?"

Rea: "Only if they fall within the definition."

John Dunn: "Definition of what?"

Rea: "Of fraternal."

John Dunn: "Well, everyone of those is a fraternal organization."

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I think we better..."

Rea: "And only if the substantial use of that is for charitable purposes."

John Dunn: "Is the definition of substantial use defined somewhere in a court proceeding? I don't know whether I'm opposed, for or against the Bill. I belong to some fraternal organizations; but, if we're going to exempt the social meeting rooms and club houses of fraternal organizations all around this state from taxation, I think it's a bad Bill. If we're going to exempt the Masonic homes that the Masonic lodges provide for, in effect, nursing homes for their members, I think that may be a good purposes, and I don't, yet, understand what this Bill does."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Flinn."

John Dunn: "Well, I'm not through, Mr. Speaker. I need an answer to my question..."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed, Sir."

John Dunn: "... then I'll decide whether I'm for or against this Bill."

Rea: "Do you have another question?"

John Dunn: "I... I have one that's unanswered. I..."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Rea, do you want to respond to the last question?"

Rea: "I'm sorry, I didn't hear that question. I didn't know..."

John Dunn: "You indicated that where there's a Masonic lodge, or Knights of Columbus, or Eagles or Moose, that where a substantial portion of their premises are used for the purposes defined in the Act, that they are tax exempt. And I asked whether... what substantial means. Is it defined somewhere in a court case, or how do we...? What... what we're... What I'm getting to is, does the... do the meeting rooms and the social portion of the premises qualify for a

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tax exemption under this legislation, or not?"

Rea: "Well, I think, you know, substantial, they're talking about more than 50%, and I think the courts have even defined it as such."

John Dunn: "Well, thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, briefly to the Bill, I think there's been enough concern about this that we ought to make sure about what we're doing. Particularly all over downstate, we have an awful lot of fraternal organizations which have meeting rooms and club houses, and I don't think anyone, including the members of those organizations, expect to be tax exempt so long as they are not doing religious or charitable activities exclusively on those premises. Our exemptions were meant to be for religious institutions, churches and religiously-operated charitable organizations and not for social organizations which happen to have a charitable aspect to them. So, I think we should be very cautious about supporting this legislation in its present form."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "As you suspected, I move the previous question."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question has been moved. Representative Rea, do you wish to close?"

Rea: "Representative Neff, please."

Speaker Yourell: "Who?"

Rea: "Representative Neff."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Neff to close."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In closing, I'm sure this has been brought out here, but the County of Cook took this to court in regards to the Masonic Temples, and the courts ruled in the favor of the Masonic Temples. And I don't think there's any question that downstate that if they all

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went to court, it be... involve a lot of court cases. But if they all went to court, I think they would be exempt also, because all we're asking here, for any institution, that a majority, most of all of their work is pertaining to charitable organizations that they be exempt from taxation. This will cost the state nothing and will affect very little, as we're scattered all over the downstate areas, of money lost by local government. And I would appreciate affirmative vote on this."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Representative Van Duynes, one minute to explain his vote. Forgot what you're going to say. Okay. Representative Leverenz to explain his vote."

Leverenz: "Well, I did want to ask a couple of questions, but I think this expands it to the point where they'll take in the 'El Bukin' Hotel which was just purchased on the south side. I don't know how they'll treat the property of the good Reverend Moon, and I think the incidental part might cover all the bingo palaces that we might have in the state. It does substantially change the definition or how this has been defined in the past. In the past, it was the exclusive. Now it's changed to substantial or primary. I don't know who that benefits, but it doesn't smell good."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Oblinger, one minute to explain her vote."

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I had a question, too, and it was a very important one. I wish the Sponsor would just... Mr. Rea, would you nod your head? I was told when I put the Amendment on Senate Bill 835 about community action agencies who are involved in owning property and how it is requested that they must be exempt from property tax, I was told that this Bill was coming

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along and because it is a charitable organization, under the Antipoverty Act, that this Bill might cover it. And I would like to know whether it covers community action agencies? You think it does?"

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hastert, one minute to explain his vote."

Hastert: "I, too, had a question, but I just raise this question that under the State's Mandates Act, I understand that the state has to reimburse those local governments. And I'm not sure. I don't think this was exempted, and I think it's a concern."

Speaker Yourell: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 40 voting 'aye', 40 voting 'no', 33 voting 'present'. Representative Rea."

Rea: "I'd like to see enough votes there to place it on Postponed Consideration, so that we could later place it in Interim Study and could deal with some of the questions that have been brought up here, later on."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Ehen votes 'aye'. Representative Nash 'aye'. Representative Johnson 'aye'. Representative Huff 'aye'. Representative Doyle 'aye'. Representative Krska 'aye'. Terzich 'aye'. What's the count, Mr. Clerk? 46 'aye'... 47 'aye', 39 'no', 33 'present'. This Bill will be on Postponed Consideration. Representative Rea."

Rea: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave now to place this Bill on Postponed... I mean on Interim Study."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman asks leave to place the Bill on Interim Study. Does he have leave? Bill is on Interim Study. Appearing on the Order of Senate Bills, State Revenue and Financial Policies appears Senate Bill 1107. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1107, a Bill for an Act to exempt from taxation certain gross receipts from the sale of gas, or electricity or transmission of messages. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Senate Bill 1107 amends the state utility tax to exempt certain organizations from federal taxation from these taxes. It also includes public school districts with those that are charitable educational religi... religious organizations. What this does is it exempts the utility tax from these organizations. I'm sure that everyone can realize that... If you'd quit whistling, I'd appreciate it. Thank you. It can be realized that the utility gross receipt tax is probably the fastest growing source of revenue in the State of Illinois, outstripping the growth of income and sales taxes. It is now Illinois' third largest tax source with the corporate income tax having dropped to fourth place. For example, in 1972, the utility revenues were one point six million, and as of 1982, they're five hundred and eighty six million dollars. Many of the... the private schools and public schools are having a substantial increase in their utility bills. This will afford them some small relief, and I would appreciate your support for Senate Bill 1107."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1107. On that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I rise in opposition to Senate Bill 1107 for what I believe should be compelling reasons. This state is in an enormous fiscal crisis. Right now, three days from the end of the Session, we don't know how to make ends meet. We don't know whether we're going to have to stop general assistance

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checks. We don't know whether we're going to have to lay off mental health workers. We don't know whether we're going to have to suspend school aid. Any of the variety of things that are included in the docmsday budget, we don't know at this stage whether we're going to have to do. We're right at the... the wolf is really at the door, at this point in the Session. And now the Gentleman would recommend to this Assembly that we cut taxes, that we make the budget more unbalanced, that we put ourselves more in a position where we can't pay our bills. Right now there's some five hundred and twenty million dollars worth of bills sitting there on the table that we don't know how to pay for. And right now, the budget's out of balance in addition to those five hundred and twenty million dollars, three hundred million dollars that we borrowed. There's no way, at this point, that we can make the budget balance if we just protect the existing sources of revenue. And yet the Gentleman comes to us with a proposal, with a proposal that would have us cut taxes further. There's no way that makes fiscal sense. There's no way that you can defend that to the kids in the mental institutions, to the kids in the schools. There's no way that you can defend that to anybody dependent on State Government. He looks at the utility tax here, and he says we ought to cut it. Now, let me ask you a question. If you really want to cut the utility tax, who should you want to cut the utility tax for? You ought to cut... want to cut the utility taxes for that poor blue collar worker who already is probably substantial extent on unemployment compensation, for the guy that's up against the wall right now. Instead, he chooses to cut... to cut taxes for some other people, for some other groups, not for the person, the individual who can't figure out how to make his budget balance, that we

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ought to be trying to deal with. And he does that in a fashion that to a sig... significant extent is just going to make it that much harder to balance the budget, that much harder to take care of the people this State Government's supposed to take care of in a year when we're right against the wall with the state budget. This is a bad Bill. At this stage, this is a silly Bill, and we ought to defeat this Bill real quick."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Hoffman: "What does the fiscal note indicate that this will reduce the utility tax by?"

Terzich: "The fiscal note states that this would reduce the state revenue by a nondetermined amount. I really can't say because they really didn't give me any figures. It... it would reduce it, but to what degree, they don't know."

Hoffman: "Is it correct that for FY '82 the public utility tax generated five hundred eighty six million dollars?"

Terzich: "That's correct."

Hoffman: "And it's estimated in '83 it will generate six hundred and fifty five million dollars?"

Terzich: "Yes."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much. I... I have only this to add. The very people that we're addressing by this exemption, under Section 501 C(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, covers a... a plethora of types of organizations. Now if we want to address schools, we could recognize some... some reasonable problem and some reasonable concern there, but we... when we include all other organizations under that category, we are dealing with significant amounts of

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dollars, dollars which, certainly at this juncture, we cannot afford to lose or to suggest to the public that we're willing to play favorites with certain groups as opposed to the general populace. And for that reason... that reason, I rise in opposition to this legislation."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Barger."

Barger: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, this particular Bill would wreck havoc with some of our local communities. The City of Wheaton provides police, fire, and city services to fifty-seven... fifty-seven tax-free organizations, business organizations. It re... it applies these same services for a large private college which would be tax-exempt, which is tax-exempt. It provides services to the county, because we are the county seat, and they are tax-exempt. There's a large housing project in town, which under this circumstance, would also be tax-exempt. The school districts pay absolutely nothing for the services. We provide police and fire protection for the schools, and these all have to be paid for by the City. We are... they are, schools are also exempt from all other forms of taxation. We happen to have a City where all of our industry, except one little screw factory that hires a hundred people, are tax-exempt organizations. This would put an unnecessary burden upon the home owners of the community, and it would have a very adverse effect. These tax-exempt organizations get their vehicle licenses for practically nothing. They get exemptions from their sales tax. They provide practically nothing towards supporting the communities that they exist in other than underpaid employees, who have a very hard time supporting themselves in a decent community. Because of the exemption of their type of business, they don't have to pay the minimum wage.

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This is a problem, and it's a very big problem to some of us. And this Bill is a disaster, as far as some cities are concerned. So, I would suggest very strongly that we vote against this. If we are going to help tax-exempt organizations, let's help them in some other fashion, other than putting the burden of all of this onto the local communities. Thank you very much."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Krska. The Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question has been moved. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Representative Terzich, you care to close?"

Terzich: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. That's kind of you. Representative Barger,... some of them, that this does not effect any municipal utility tax. This is only the state utility tax. And the same people that were talking about assisting the small income people and what have you, these are the same people that are paying the property tax to support our school districts, the same people that send their children to these schools, and it's like robbing Peter to pay Paul. A lot of these institutions have made great contributions to our society. They do teach our children. They are nonprofit organizations. If you went and seen their utility bills, which amounts to approximately ten percent of their... the cost, is simply taxation on the utility bills. They're having difficult problems. They're also great contributors to the State of Illinois. This is an equitable provision to allow them to have some relief from the utility tax. They do make a contribution, and I would appreciate your support for Senate Bill 1107."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All

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those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Representative Shaw, one minute to explain his vote."

Shaw: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to this tax because... to this Bill, because everyone know that if the state haven't got the money for public aid, or the state's portion of money that comes to the cities, then somebody's going to have pay that money, and it would be the cities. And I think this would have great impact on the City of Chicago. Therefore, I'm against this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 34 voting 'aye', 66 voting 'no', 10 voting 'present'. Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "I'm going to report this Bill to God. So let that be on your conscience."

Speaker Yourell: "This Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies is Senate Bill 1115. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1115, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relationship to the definition of licensing and regulation of community currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1115 clarifies the criteria that is to be used by the Director of Financial Institutions in determining whether to grant a new license to a currency exchange. The Bill has passed the Senate

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unanimously and with approval of the House Financial Institutions Committee the same way. It does basically two things. The Director is not to grant a license unless he finds that the needs of the community would be promoted by such an additional license, and he also has to take into consideration the impact on those ... the financial stability on those existing exchanges. I would ask for a favorable vote and try to answer any questions."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1115. And on that question, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Representative Flinn, does this Bill clarify the standards, or does it add a new standard; namely, needs of a community, to the existing law?"

Flinn: "Well, it does two things basically in the standards. It not only determines if there... The Director must determine if there is a need likewise, and he also needs to determine the financial impact upon those existing currency exchanges that already have a license. There's two things he does."

Johnson: "Okay. Well, speaking... speaking to the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed, Sir."

Johnson: "As I read the language of this Act, what we're really doing is to give existing currency exchanges a monopoly. And if that's what we want to do, if that's what the Legislature's about is giving monopolies to existing business and industry, then I suppose you should vote for it. But if you'll look carefully at the language of the Bill, if this Bill becomes law, we... let me... Strike that. Existing law provides that only the convenience and advantage to the community must be considered. If this Bill passes, then when we have an application for a license for a community currency exchange, the application shall be

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denied unless the proposed exchange would promote the convenience and advantage and the needs of the community. And it also, as Representative Flinn..., requires that there be a study and... not a study, a determination of the effects on other community currency exchanges. Now, a lot of people in here believe, as I do, that free enterprise is the best way to operate our economy, and this Bill is everything that's 'anathetical' to free enterprise. And if this Bill pass, we put the onus on new businesses, new businesses wanting to operate in the free enterprise system to meet a very difficult-to-meet standard to be able to even get a license to operate. And what this Bill does is it will give existing businesses a nearly absolute monopoly in the market. And if we want to provide benefits, not only for the economic system generally, but for consumers who want to be able to provide or provide for those consumers the various services of businesses in Illinois at the lowest possible cost, then it would seem to me to make the most sense to keep the law the way it is now. We still have meaningful... We have some regulation. We have some limitation which you may or may not agree with. But if you go to this last step, we have an absolute, total corporate-run state monopoly in this area, and I don't think that's what we need. I don't think that serves the public interest, and I think, for those reasons and despite the fact that the Spncsor is a person who everybody in here respects very much, it's not a good Bill. And you ought to vote 'no' on it."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in order for me to add my opposition, I believe I'd have to ask to take this off Short Debate, and I'd so move."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman asks leave to take this Bill off

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Short Debate. Is he joined by others? The Bill is on Full Debate. Proceed, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in addition to what the previous speaker just said about monopolies, I, too, believe that there were some good changes made by the Legislature in the last four or five years along this line. I think what this Bill would do is restore some of the bad elements of the Currency Exchange Act. Therefore, I would stand in opposition to the Bill and would ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "The Lady from Kane, Representative Zwick."

Zwick: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I rise to join with Representative Flinn in supporting this Bill. As the Minority Spokesperson on Financial Institutions, this Bill did come out of Committee with a unanimous vote. I believe that all it is really doing is adding one criteria. There is already an existing list of criteria, and all the additional criteria does is help to promote industry in the area and ensure a sound financial basis in the area so that it is not overrun with any one type of service predominately. It does not create monopolies. It does not do any of those things that I think were mentioned earlier. It simply encourages a good business... business climate in each local community and allows the Director to use this criteria in making his decision. And I would urge you to support the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I rise in support of the Bill. I think that people ought to pay particular attention to the Republican Spokesman on the Committee who just spoke on the issue. I believe the Committee examined this at some length, and I believe that

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the history of currency exchange regulation ought to be considered before a decision is made on this Bill. Now, some four or five years ago, I believe it was in 1977, there was a substantial expose, and a substantial investigation of the currency exchange industry undertaken. And this Legislature did in fact, on the recommendation of Governor Thompson, enact a long series of reforms that made it a very different industry from what it had been. At that time, we removed this particular language that this Bill would now put back into law. And at that time, while I was not a Member of the Assembly, I did work for that legislation. However, the situation has changed since then, and I want to explain this. The intent at the time in '77 was to make this industry a fully competitive industry. What we did not take into consideration was the fact that the financial institution industry is just inherently not appropriate for full competition. And what we subsequently did, I believe two years ago as a Legislature, was to reconsider that decision and to impose instead a different situation in the industry where we were regulating rates. Prior to '77, financial institutions never regulated the rates of the currency exchange industry. Subsequently, I believe in 1980, we authorized the Director to begin regulating rates. Now, the problem that had occurred with regard to the necessary and convenient language, after rate... after you impose rate regulation, just is no longer there. And if you have rate regulation, then you ought to appropriately ensure that you are not imposing so many institutions in the community that none of them can be appropriate. If you're going to regulate the rates, which this General Assembly has chosen to do now, then you also have to ensure that you do not have a situation where no institutions can make a

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reasonable profit. And for that reason, I would rise in support of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Madison, Representative Wolf."

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

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The previous question is moved. Representative Flinn to close."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think some of the previous speakers in support of this Bill stated the facts right. This is not eliminating competition. It's a regulated industry now that we set the rates, for example, on what they can charge for cashing checks or money orders. I'm sure that the savings and loan industry is regulated, and they also look into the need for those before they grant a new license the same way with banks. And I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Representative Olson, one minute to explain his vote."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We would ask for a verification of this Roll if it passes the required 60."

Speaker Yourell: "That's within your right, Sir. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 72 voting 'aye', 30 voting 'no', 8 voting 'present'. And the Gentleman has request a verification. Representative Mulcahey 'aye'. No? Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to be verified now."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman asks leave to be verified. Leave is granted. Calling it off, Sir? The Gentleman... The Gentleman withdraws his verification. On this question

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there are 72 voting 'aye', 30 voting 'no', 8 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. May I have your attention for just a moment? It's the intention of the Chair to continue going through the Calendar the best we can until about 8:00 or 9:00. There's a number of Bills that we have to get to. So, if you have need of dinner or whatever, you might order out. It's the intent of the Chair to go till 8:00 or 9:00. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies appears Senate Bill 1268. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1268, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Kendall, Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, may I have leave to take this back to Second Reading?"

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading for purpose of Amendments. Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Mr. Clerk, the Amendment."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #1, Ewing, amends Senate Bill 1268 on page."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hastert, Amendment #1. Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this puts an immediate effective date in this Bill. It's very important to have that in there, and I would ask for favorable approval."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves 'do adopt' on Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1268. That's the question. All those in favor will say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

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Speaker Yourell: "Third Reading. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1268, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman asks leave to consider the Bill immediately on Third Reading. Does Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Mr. Hastert."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1268 is a technical Bill. It was drafted by the Department of Revenue. Basically what it does, the Department of Revenue has three months from the time that an income tax is filed to... to give a return, three months without giving the nine percent interest. What they want to do is just define what that three months is, and they want to be free from the time that they turn the voucher over to the Comptroller's Office and the lapse of time, it might be two days or three days or five days, that the Comptroller takes to draw that check and mail it. So what it does is it's just a definition of time. It says that those three months are the time that they receive the return to the time that they send that voucher to the Department of Revenue. It's a rather simple Bill, and I ask for your affirmative vote and be free to answer any questions."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves the passage of Senate Bill 1268. Chair recognizes Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Ropp: "Mr. Representative, as a taxpayer if I'm delinquent in my taxes, do I get 90 days before I have to pay without any interest?"

Hastert: "Well, you do have a 90 days to file an extension."

Ropp: "Without any... Without any interest. Is that correct?"

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Hastert: "Yes, you do, unless you owe money."

Ropp: "Well, that's... That was somewhat the question."

Hastert: "Representative Ropp, to answer your question, this only involves refunds. The law is already in place, and this defines what those 90 days are. It's not putting anything new into the books."

Ropp: "Yeah. Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Brummer: "What is the... What is the normal length of time for processing by the Comptroller's Office?"

Hastert: "It's my information it could be anywhere from five to ten days."

Brummer: "Well, you know, whenever we passed this Bill... this law in the first place to provide interest to the taxpayer who is entitled to a refund, if the refund was not made in three months, I doubt if the taxpayer cares if it's the Department of Revenue that's holding it up or if it's the Comptroller's Office, if it's the Treasurer's Office or if it's some other agency of government. It seems to me what we're really doing is adding on up to a potentially additional ten days making it like a hundred days before they're entitled to interest under the provisions of this Bill. Is that right?"

Hastert: "Well, what it does is what we're saying is that if it takes the Department of Revenue 90 days to process a return, then the certification of the voucher is done by the Comptroller, and we really don't want to hold the Department of Revenue responsible for that. We're just saying that those 90 days, within maybe a ten day lapse, five to ten day lapse, is the period of time that is interest free..."

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Brummer: "Well, if the voucher was lost, for example, in the Comptroller's Office and wasn't discovered for another 45 days or 90 days or something of this nature, in effect, the taxpayer would never get interest under the provisions of this Bill then, as long as the voucher was transmitted to the Comptroller's Office within the 90 days."

Hastert: "Well, that's true. Usually the..."

Brummer: "You know, at times the reason that refunds don't come down are because the Department of Revenue hasn't... hasn't done their work; but, quite frankly, other times the reason, I suppose, that refunds don't come down is because the Comptroller hasn't done his work, or they've messed up or they've lost a voucher or something of this nature. I think the intent of the existing law is to provide a refund to the tax... I mean, to provide interest to the taxpayer when he doesn't get the refund within 90 days. You know, he just gets a refund from the government. He doesn't care if the agency at fault is the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller's Office, the Treasurer's Office, the Public Aid Office or whatever office it is. If he hasn't received the refund within 90 days, he ought to be entitled to interest under the existing law, and that's what the existing law provides. This would exclude the... the time that the voucher may be laying in the Comptroller's Office. I guess it's not a major matter, but I just don't think it's good public policy. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Hastert: "Representative Brummer..."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Leverenz."

Hastert: "Brummer... I think that was a question to me, and you didn't give me a chance to answer it. But one of the technical parts of this is that the Department of Revenue has to certify the interest when they pass the voucher onto the Department of Revenue. And it's... you know, they have

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to certify that interest at that point when they give the voucher. So, it's, you know, you have to compute everything before you turn it over to the Department of Revenue. And if you have a lapse time of five to ten days, it's kind of hard to compute that when you have to certify it before the fact. And this is simply what you're trying to do. I appreciate your... your concern on this, and I'm sure the Comptroller's Office has been very efficient and doesn't lose things like that."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "The Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Leverenz: "One of your comments or answers included that it's no different than what they are doing now. Is that correct?"

Hastert: "Representative, all it does is clarify. We're saying the law takes... that allows the Department of Revenue three months before the nine percent interest is starting to be computed on it is that that's the period of time from the receipt of the return to the time that they certify the voucher to the Department of... to the Comptroller's Office. And the technical part of that is that they also have to certify the interest at that time."

Leverenz: "Well, if it's essentially no different than what we're doing now, what do we need the Bill for?"

Hastert: "Well, we need some clarification, Representative."

Leverenz: "Who asked for this Bill?"

Hastert: "The Department of Revenue, Sir."

Leverenz: "Director Johnson wants... Is he in support of this?"

Hastert: "Well, he didn't ask me, personally."

Leverenz: "Well, they have difficulty processing them now in 90 days. True?"

Hastert: "Yes, and this is what the law defines; that if it's anytime after 90 days that they have to pay interest. But

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that's the time that they certify it to the Comptroller's Office."

Leverenz: "Has the Department of Revenue, rather than have this Bill, ever considered contracting with American Express?"

Hastert: "I really haven't been involved in that negotiation. I'm not aware of that, Sir."

Leverenz: "To the Bill, I... Speaker, I really think that the Department of Revenue should consider contracting with American Express who can process things in less than 30 days, who has a mechanism to be able to handle a volume of pieces of paper and get the paper out on time and get it to the proper people so that our constituents really wouldn't have to worry about whether they were going to get interest or not. For Director Johnson, maybe you can give him a yellow vote and hopefully it'll pass with 61."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Shaw."

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

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question has been put. Representative Hastert to close."

Hastert: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I think we've talked about this amply. Let me reiterate one more time it's a technical Amendment saying that the Department of Revenue has to certify the interest as well as the amount of the check, the refund check, and that they aren't held responsible from the time they certify that interest and the check to the time that the Comptroller's Office delivers that check to the... to the taxpayer. I ask for your favorable vote."

Speaker Yourell: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed 'no'. Representative Friedrich, one minute to explain his vote."

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Friedrich: "I think this Bill is important; because, if the Department of Revenue did their work in two months and fifteen days and then there was a delay past the 90 days because of processing at the Comptroller's Office, interest would be due and it would have to be turned back to Revenue to figure the amount of interest again. There would be a point of no return over and over again. I think this is a good Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 82 voting 'aye', 22 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Panayotovich, for what reason do you rise?"

Panayotovich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On behalf of the 31 freshman, I would like to thank you for letting us know that we will be out by 9:00 and we will be proceeding from thereafter. Thank you very much."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Mautino wants to know if he can come to your party."

Panayotovich: "If he brings... If he brings beer."

Speaker Yourell: "No, you can't come, but you can be recorded as voting 'no'. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policies appears Senate Bill 1312. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1312, a Bill for an Act in relationship to the occupation and use taxes on highrise fire safety systems. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 1312 amends the State Sales Tax Act. It exempts from the state sales tax only certain fire protection systems installed in highrise fire buildings. It also excludes from the sales tax the sales

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of precious metals, or currency or medallions or whatever type issued by the State of Illinois, or the United States of America or any other government which is of legal tender. And I'd be more than happy to answer any questions and appreciate your support."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Terzich moves the passage of Senate Bill 1312. And on that question, Chair recognizes Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. Would the Sponsor yield for a few questions?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Churchill: "Representative, could you tell me why gold or silver should be exempt from sales tax?"

Terzich: "Yes, I can. I'd be more than happy to. I mentioned that this is legal tender, the same as any other investment, whether it be certificate of deposits, or gold, or silver or any other investment. This does not exclude jewelry, such as diamonds or watches or rings or anything. This is only legal tender."

Churchill: "This is not bullion?"

Terzich: "Yes, it is bullion. That's right."

Churchill: "It does include gold bars."

Terzich: "Yes, it does."

Churchill: "Does it also include South African Kruggerands?"

Terzich: "It includes legal tender."

Churchill: "Are South African Kruggerands included?"

Terzich: "Yes. It also includes United States medallions as well, as well as State of Illinois that may issue any legal tender."

Churchill: "How... Do we charge a sales tax on say the sale of a painting?"

Terzich: "I really couldn't tell you. I haven't bought any lately."

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Churchill: "How about any other collectibles, such as oriental rugs or antiques?"

Terzich: "I don't know. I would assume so."

Churchill: "Could you tell me, by any chance, would this legislation have any impact on any pending litigation?"

Terzich: "I don't know what's litigating."

Churchill: "Are you aware that one of the sponsors, one of the promoters, the proponents of this Bill testified before the Revenue Committee presently has a lawsuit pending in Sangamon County Circuit Court on the issue of taxing gold and silver purchases?"

Terzich: "I don't know who is involved in this. I couldn't tell you. Apparently, you know. I don't."

Churchill: "To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed."

Churchill: "I rise in opposition to this Bill for several reasons. First reason is I don't see why we should give any sort of sales tax relief to the purveyors of gold and silver. We don't give that same sales tax relief for the sale of art, or stamp, or oriental rugs. This is just something else that people can invest in, another collectible, an item that they can take and put in their safe deposit box, an investment. There's no reason why we should give any sales tax relief to the sellers of gold and silver, to the purchasers. I think this Bill is extremely suspect. The... One of the people who was a proponent of this Bill in the Committee actually has litigation pending right now in Sangamon County Circuit Court in regards to the sales tax on the sale of silver and gold. This legislation may have a direct impact on that litigation. I also question why we're giving a tax break which can turn around and encourage the purchase of South African Kruggerands. With all of the talk we've had in this Body

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about buy America, it seems strange that we would now give a tax break for buy South African. I want to call this Bill by its proper name. I think this Bill really is a tax break for the super rich. Anyone who can afford to buy the gold and silver, certainly can afford to pay the tax on it. That is the reason that I oppose this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to agree with the previous speaker. It seems that here again, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have another fine example of the hypocrisy that abounds in this House from time to time. Not only does this give exemptions to the Kruggerand, which is a repulsive exemption by my way of thinking, but actually it gives exemption to the whole Board of Trade. And I think one of these days, Ladies and Gentlemen, when we learn to tap into where the money flows, we will never have to worry about another income tax increase. I'm opposed to this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would rise in support of this Bill. What Representative Terzich is doing is telling you that if you go to currency store, if you go to the coin store and you buy a silver dollar, you don't have to pay sales tax on it. If you get a silver dollar at the bank or go to the First National Bank and you want to buy a Canadian Maple Leaf, you don't have to pay sales tax on that. It gives the coin dealers in the state... it puts them at a very bad disadvantage, because you can go to the First National Bank or the Continental Bank downtown and you can get... you can exchange your money for a Kruggerand or for a Maple Leaf or any other form of gold coin. And you get exactly what the face value of the coin is. If you go to a coin store, the

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coin store is forced to pay you.. is forced to charge you sales tax. So, it puts all the coin dealers in Illinois at a terrific disadvantage when it comes to dealing in coins, because the big banks don't have to pay... don't have to collect the sales tax and the little coin dealers do, so that the people, when they go out and shop for gold coins and silver coins, won't deal with the coin dealer. They'll go to the First National Bank or the Continental Bank, and they'll get it there and save the sales tax. It's putting the small businessman out of business."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Bond, Representative Slape."

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

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor will say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question has been put. Representative Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill actually is going to provide some fairness and equity. Anybody knows that if they're dealing in large commodities, they wouldn't buy any coin from a coin dealer. They would buy it from the commodity market. They would buy it from out of state. They can buy bullions by millions and millions of dollars that they don't have to pay sales tax. But if someone is going out to buy a gold coin, whether it's the Louie Armstrong U. S. Medallion or anything of this nature, this is simply legal tender. It is not a consumable product. There are other states that have recognized this, such as California, Idaho, Louisiana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Florida and Utah, and this only is dealing with the small purchaser. It doesn't deal with the large purchaser. The loss of revenue, I believe it was less than a hundred thousand dollars, and I would appreciate your support for

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Senate Bill 1312."

Speaker Yourell: "Question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Representative Bowman, one minute to explain his vote."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think the Gentleman from Lake had it right; that if you have enough money to be able to buy and sell gold and silver, you have the ability to pay the tax. One of the fundamental principles of taxation is ability to pay. And if there is any tax that clearly demonstrates the ability to pay of the taxpayer, it is a tax on gold and silver, and I think we should retain that tax. We see no demonstrable need for repealing at this time."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Hastert to explain his vote. One mom..."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it looks like there's enough red votes up there, but this Bill was deliberated long and hard in Revenue. It's for one purpose and several purposes. The coin dealers in Springfield and Chicago who are the largest Kruggerand dealers in the nation want this Bill. What it does is exempt them from taxes. It'll cost the State of Illinois over 10 million dollars if this Bill passes, and I think we need a few more red votes up there."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Brookins, one minute to explain his vote."

Brookins: "I rise in support of this Bill. If we're going to compete against the Kruggerand, if we're going to offer some alternative, then we need to vote 'yes' on this Bill. Now, the first Bill... the first coin, we have a Louie Armstrong coin. We have a Mary B. Anderson. These are valuable coins. So, I rise in favor of this Bill."

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Speaker Yourell: "Representative Huff, did you speak in debate, Sir?"

Huff: "I've got a right to explain my vote. Do I not, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Yourell: "Proceed, Sir."

Huff: "Thank you, Sir. I don't get up that often, Ladies and Gentlemen, but I must insist that we... the argument that Representative Terzich is using is a falacious argument. This ... These bullions and these gold coins, Ladies and Gentlemen, are not going to be used as units of exchange of... item of unit of change. They are, in fact, commodities rather than legal tender, and they should be treated as such and not as legal tender in the sense of the word that we know it. These exchanges, in fact, are commodities in which profits are made off the value thereof, and there should be a tax, Ladies and Gentlemen. I think the equasion flows boths ways."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Ronan to explain his vote."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was confused about this Bill; but, after listening to Representative Erookins, I understand that it does have a lot of merit, and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Yourell: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? On this question there are 36 voting 'aye', 76 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. Representative Terzich. I can hear you."

Terzich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That's very nice. You know, I kind of resent certain remarks as well. It is a fact that the Bill does contain an Amendment that says that it only covers legal tender. It did exclude any... They are at a distinct disadvantage. All of the rich guys who go buy this here bullion and so on should know that they go and buy it, and they don't pay any sales tax on it. They can

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buy it from Florida, anywhere else. It only dealt with the small coin dealer, and apparently those people that buy all the stuff must get it from New York or Florida or whatever the case. But if you want to go and save a few dollars and you buy yourself a gold medallion, make sure you pay the sales tax and help the world along. And it doesn't deal with the Kruggerands, the big Kruggerands. It also deals with Louie Armstrong medallion. It would also deal with the State of Illinois when they have the World's Fair, and it only deals in legal tender. And it doesn't go with your baloney about all of that billion dollar..."

Speaker Yourell: "On this question there are 36 voting 'aye', 76 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Appearing on that same Order of Business is Senate Bill 1319. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1319, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill is necessitated because of the loss of home rule by the City of Rockford. What happens is Rock... this... Rockford was providing handicap and elderly bus services, and now they feel, because of their cut back in taxing powers, they can't provide it any longer. So, we're going to have a front door referendum to provide handicap and elderly bus services. And the Illinois Taxpayers' Federation suggested the Amendment we adopted. The second Amendment has to do with... annexations and that is the municipality and the affected property owners must agree. The third Amendment is by Giglio that has to do with township elections. I'm not too familiar with that Amendment, but we debated the Amendments fully and I urge

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your support."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves the passage of Senate Bill 1319. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Yeah, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Ronan: "Yeah, Representative Giorgi, is this a conflict of interest for you?"

Giorgi: "I have so many interests. I've only got two I won't talk about, but what is it you're worried about?"

Ronan: "Well, I understand it has something to do with handicapped people, and I want to know if you... you have a conflict of interest on this Bill."

Giorgi: "That's right. You're right. You're right."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from..."

Ronan: "Whenever you refer to handicapped people from Rockford, I always assume that it has something to do with you personally. Well, in spite of the conflict of interest, I'll still support you, Representative Giorgi."

Speaker Yourell: "Third most powerful man in Rockford. Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Yourell: "Indicates he will."

Hoffman: "Would you explain Amendment #2 again, please?"

Giorgi: "The Amendment, in effect, would allow a municipality to disconnect any territory located on the border of the municipality or a court to disconnect any territory at least 20 acres located on the municipality's border which will not isolate any remaining municipal area and not disrupt services, planning, zoning and tax revenues. Both annexes must be initiated by the affected property owners. That's Amendment #2."

Hoffman: "What is the position of the Municipal League on this

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Amendment?"

Giorgi: "I don't have their position. I had the position from the Taxpayers' Federation who supported the front door referendum on the busing. I don't know the Municipal League's opinion on that. And..."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much."

Giorgi: "Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "No further discussion, the Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, to close."

Giorgi: "Just a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 93 voting 'aye', 16 voting 'no', 4 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Appearing on the Order of State Revenue and Financial Policy is Senate Bill 1324. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1324, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Credit Card Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Nash."

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1324 was suggested in the annual Supreme Court Report to the General Assembly. The Bill makes it a Class 4 felony when someone obtains or seeks to obtain... to using a false stolen credit card goods any amount greater than the 300 dollars. It makes a Class A misdemeanor when the amount involved is under 300 dollars. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman moves the passage of Senate Bill 1324. And on that question, the Chair recognizes

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Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Will the Gentleman yield? What changes in the charges are authorized under Amendment #3 under the Installment Loan Act? I just want to know what the changes in the charges that are authorized under the Consumer Installment Act are in this Amendment #3. Are they increased? Do they stay the same, or are they decreased?"

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Nash."

Nash: "I yield to Representative Piel."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Piel."

Piel: "It just brings them in line. It's through the Department of Financial Institutions. It brings them in line with all other Illinois state law, Dick."

Mautino: "What's the rate?"

Piel: "As far as which one are you talking about, Dick?"

Mautino: "What are the changes... Are there any changes in the interest rate under the Consumer Installment Act as they pertain to Amendment #3?"

Piel: "No."

Mautino: "The existing..."

Piel: "This just combines the two Acts. That's all it did. That Section was what passed out of here, I think it was 95 to 13, in House Bill 451, I think it was."

Mautino: "Thank you."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Dunn. John Dunn."

Dunn: "I couldn't hear the discussion. Can the Sponsor explain what the Bill does with the Amendments on it, 1,2 and 3?"

Speaker Yourell: "Gentleman indicates he'll yield."

Nash: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as I stated earlier, what that Amendment, with Amendment #1 on, it makes it a Class 4 felony when someone obtains or seeks to obtain through the prohibitive use of a credit card things of value in the amount greater than 300 dollars. It

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makes it a Class A misdemeanor when the amount involved is less than 300 dollars."

Dunn: "What do Amendment 2 and 3 do? Pardon me. What does Amendment 2 do?"

Nash: "Amendment 2 was just explained by Representative Piel."

Dunn: "Well, I didn't under... I didn't hear it."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Piel."

Piel: "Yes, we ran into problems, as I explained when I introduced the Amendment, Representative Dunn, with House Bill 451 over in the Senate. It passed out of here, I think it was 95 to 12, 95 to 13, and it just incorporates certain provisions of that. This was worked on between the Department of Financial Institutions to bring the two Acts into, you know, sync with each other."

Dunn: "I can't remember the Bills by number. What does Amendment #2 do?"

Piel: "What specific area? Basically what it was doing was clarifying language as far as the two Acts, bringing them into one area, the Consumer Installment Act along with the Consumer Finance Act. That's all it was doing, because there was a lot of duplicate... duplicative language in the two."

Dunn: "Well, Amendment #2 in Section 15(D) says, 'no amount in addition to charges authorized by this Act shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, received except lawful paid fees to costs... costs and disbursements actually incurred in connection with a real estate loan for any title insurance, title examination, abstracted title, survey or appraisal or paid to a trustee in connection with a trustee. Now, what are you doing? Are you saying that you can do something that you didn't do before? If you are, what are you saying?"

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Piel."

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Piel: "Alright now. What exactly... I don't know what you are reading here. Some of it was already current law. Now, you talking about the part that was underlined, because what you just read..."

Dunn: "That's right."

Piel: "It's just basically... It's just basically saying that a... in any transaction that they can pick up the actual expense incurred. Let's say if it was for a mortgage, they could pick up the appraisal expense, things like that. It's just actual expenses incurred by a lending institution."

Dunn: "Okay. Who can pick these up?"

Piel: "The lending company can pick up actual expenses incurred."

Dunn: "Are they prohibited from doing that now?"

Piel: "No, but what it's doing is bringing in two Acts, John. It's just combining the two Acts to where you're duplicative language. That's all it's doing and bringing it all into one Act."

Dunn: "Is this identical language in some other Act?"

Piel: "Pardon me?"

Dunn: "Is this identical language in some other Act?"

Piel: "Not necessarily. I mean, it's paraphrased very similar, this type of a thing. This was worked on by the Department for about two years with the different organizations involved."

Dunn: "Well, I understand what... what these charges are, but I don't know what you're trying to do with them yet. I don't... All I have is the Amendment. I don't know what the other Sections of the Act are. Are you... Are you..."

Piel: "Certain times... Certain times what you had in the law, not necessarily in this area."

Dunn: "You're going to charge a borrower for these items, I presume. Is that new in the law?"

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Piel: "No, it's what is being done right now, but, see, what you had was at times companies could go under one set of laws, one set of regs or another set of regs. All this was doing was bringing both of them under the same, you know, auspices, so to speak."

Dunn: "Why do we worry about that? We don't have any rates anymore."

Piel: "Because at times you have duplicative language and, at times, you have contradicting language."

Dunn: "Well, I don't understand why we need this legislation. If the lender can charge, and everyone I know of does charge for title exam, title insurance, survey, appraisal. They usually charge for a credit application, credit check and an attorney's opinion on the title."

Piel: "True. They do."

Dunn: "Why do we need... Why do we need this law? And I get very suspicious when it's difficult to explain something. I don't know what we're doing. So, I'm not going to support the Bill."

Piel: "It hasn't been difficult. I think you're just having trouble understanding it."

Dunn: "That's what I don't... I don't understand it. I'm asking for an explanation, and I'm not getting it."

Piel: "I've explained it to you four times, John. There nothing else I could explain. I'm sorry."

Dunn: "Alright. What Act are you amending? If you want to prolong a dialogue, we'll get it out here."

Piel: "Alright. If you... You were reading the Amendments before. If you look at line five, it's an Act to amend the law regarding certain credit transactions, and that is the Act which you're bringing it all under, the Consumer Installment Loan Act and the Consumer Finance Act."

Dunn: "And it says that no ... The existing language says 'no

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amount in addition to the charges authorized shall be made, and you are adding new charges. You are telling me that lenders currently make these charges.."

Piel: "I am not adding new charges."

Dunn: "... and you're telling me you need this Act. Those two statements are inconsistent. And they make no sense. Do you have a better explanation or not?"

Piel: "John, all it's doing. I will clarify it."

Dunn: "If you don't, let's just not prolong the dialogue. Let's just go ahead and forget the Bill."

Piel: "I will make it very short and very precise. All it's doing is clarifying what they can charge for. I can't make it any simpler than that."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Leverenz, for what reason do you rise?"

Dunn: "I don't want to..."

Leverenz: "Point of order. Who's answering who?"

Speaker Yourell: "I think the dialogue has gotten a little bit out of hand. Do you have any further questions, Representative Dunn?"

Leverenz: "Turn me off."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Turner."

Turner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just have one question and that is... if the Sponsor would like to answer it. As it was explained to me, this Bill... the changes in the Amendments would allow greater flexibility for the credit companies or those lending institutions. It's not considered a Bill in the best interest of the consumer. And specifically, we're talking about regarding clerical errors that... In the past, if a credit company had clerical errors, they're exempt from it. Now it reads that the Bill..."

Speaker Yourell: "Excuse me, Sir. For what reason does

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Representative Nash rise?"

Nash: "Mr. Speaker, I can't hear the Gentleman's question. Could we turn up the mic?"

Speaker Yourell: "Sponsor can't hear your question, Representative Turner."

Turner: "I'll be brief. Now, in effect, the changes in this Bill regarding responsibility of errors from the credit company..."

Nash: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, in answer to that question, at one time the accounting was all done by hand, the clerk would do it. Now we have computers. It brings that language in line. It takes... It removes the word 'clerical' out since the error is made by the computer."

Turner: "Okay. So, it's because of technology then that we're changing."

Nash: "That's right."

Turner: "Okay."

Nash: "That's right, Representative Turner."

Turner: "And who pays in the event of that error? Does that change in terms of if the error is created, is it now the consumer bears the greater brunt?"

Nash: "No. The consumer doesn't, according to my information. This Bill was brought about by a court case that evolved. It was 'Bouter versus Henely-Dawson Cadillac'."

Turner: "Okay. Thank you, Representative."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just want to rise in support of this legislation and clarify some of the mistakes or discussion that's already occurred. What we're doing here is that we're just taking state statues and putting them into line with the Federal Consumer Installment and Loan Act. There were some changes in federal legislation that

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we wanted to clarify. It also involves the changing of a court case. This is not an anti-consumer Bill. This is a pro-consumer Bill. What we're doing is putting state legislation in line with federal legislation and clarifying the Consumer Loan Act. I just want to make sure that no one is... is misinformed because of some of the previous dialogue, and I move for a favorable passage on this Bill."

Speaker Yourell: "Representative Nash to close."

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think Representative Bonan made my closing statement. I ask for an 'aye vote.'"

Speaker Yourell: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 91 voting 'aye', 14 voting 'no', 5 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Greiman in the Chair."

Speaker Greiman: "Pursuant to Rule 39(a2), we'll move to the Subject Matter of Recreation and consider Bills under that subject matter. On that Order appears Senate Bill 740. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 740..."

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

Cullerton: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you could just tell the Body how many Bills there are and read the number of the Bills in this Order."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright, yes. There are two Bills, Senate Bill 740 and Senate Bill 1188."

Cullerton: "Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 740, a Bill for an Act in relation to

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the recreational use of land and water areas. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Jefferson, Mr. Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 740 has to do with the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act. Basically what the Bill does, it clarifies the landowner's liability under the snowmobile registration. I'll be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 740. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "Representative Hicks, is this only in situations where the landowners make their land and water area available for recreational purposes or for snowmobiles for free?"

Hicks: "I do not believe it's only in that situation. It does include that situation."

Johnson: "Well, of course it would include that. I'm just saying does it... What if somebody makes... is in the business or at least rents out their land for pay, would this also immunize them from liability?"

Hicks: "No, it would not. It's not my understanding of that, Sir. The Bill actually, where a person makes it for recreational lands available to the state, that's the only one who's exempted from that. If you do it for hire, Sir, you're not exempt."

Johnson: "Where does... Show me in the Bill the operative language in that respect."

Hicks: "I have the analysis in front of me, Sir. I..."

Johnson: "I'm talking about the Bill."

Hicks: "Well, sorry. I'd have to find the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Well, I think he's waiting to get an answer to his question. I'll..."

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Speaker Greiman: "Oh. I'm sorry."

Johnson: "Who are you immunizing the landowner from? If they...
Who's the potential injured party that you're immunizing
the landowner from?"

Hicks: "Currently, Sir, it's my understanding that liability is
severely restricted from anyone being on your land, and
what this basically is doing is ... Currently... With the
current language, it seems like all landowners are barred
from having any kind of liability, and that's what we're
trying to do. We're trying to clarify the language on the
existing law. And it's my understanding there was a court
case concerning just that matter."

Johnson: "We have a situation. Let me just give you a
hypothetical. It's not a hypothetical. It's a real
situation. Individual owned land in... near St. Joseph,
Illinois and made that land available to the public for...
for, I guess, small fees for use in snowmobiling. The
landowner knew it was going to be used for snowmobiling,
and that was the agreement. One of the problems was that
the... that the land was used in day and in night, and
there was several low hung wires on the land. One of the
snowmobilers, without knowing that and using the snowmobile
at night pursuant to the agreement with the landowner, was
going along at forty or fifty miles an hour and ran into
the wire and was decapitated. Now, would that mean, under
your Bill, that that person wouldn't be allowed to
recover?"

Hicks: "No, Sir. I don't... what the Bill actually expresses is
willful neglect upon the part of the person who leases the
land. And I would say if he leased his land for use of a
snowmobile; and, at that point in time, he left a low
hanging wire like that and was receiving money for doing
such a thing, I would say a low hanging wire would be...

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find it very difficult to say that a person riding a snowmobile is always in complete control of what he's doing. And anybody that's riding a snowmobile 50, 60, 70, 80 miles an hour, which some of them will go, I think they're nuts. And they can run into fences, but I don't know. I guess as far as that's concerned we had a landowner up home a couple of years ago with a snowmobile that ran into a fence and broke his neck. He recovered. Next year he bought another new snowmobile. So, I guess I don't know what difference it makes. I do feel quite concerned. I think people should have the right to snowmobile, and I see nothing wrong with letting them on the property; but, when I become responsible for it, then it bothers me or anyone else becomes responsible. And I question, really, the... the necessity of this Bill or the properness of it, I guess, not the necessity. And I think that snowmobilers should bear responsibility. They know they're a dangerous machine. I can't imagine a property owner accepting any responsibility for snowmobiles."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Brummer."

Brummer: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he will."

Brummer: "Our analysis seems to indicate that this increases the liability, the potential liability on the landowner. Is that correct?"

Hicks: "I believe that's correct, Sir."

Brummer: "And that would be the case whether that landowner is getting paid for that or not. It increases the potential liability with regard to that landowner."

Hicks: "I'd agree."

Brummer: "Thank you."

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

Hallock: "I move the previous question."

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willful neglect if I were making the ruling, Sir."

Johnson: "Okay. Well, I think you've answered my questions satisfactorily, and I appreciate it. And I'd support the Bill."

Hicks: "Thank you."

Johnson: "Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

McMaster: "Representative Hicks, I gather from your answers to the previous questioner that if I have a farm, allow snowmobilers to use it, and they run into a fence, I am liable."

Hicks: "No, Sir. I don't believe that's so."

McMaster: "If I charge them fifty cents to be on it, am I liable?"

Hicks: "If you have a fence, Sir, that you've put up with the emphasis of keeping your cows in, you are not willfully neglecting the use of your property. If you put a low hanging wire, as the Representative just said a while ago, across your land and you're charging them to do so, and you tell them that land is clear, then that would be willful neglect."

McMaster: "Now, wait a minute. I run snowmobiles, too. I know what you're talking about here. But... So I've got an electric fence out there, barbed wire fence. It's still a fence. And a snowmobiler runs into it and gets hurt; and, if I've charged him a dollar, whatever, to be on there, I'm liable according to what you're saying."

Hicks: "I don't intend to be saying that, Sir. No, Sir."

McMaster: "You know..."

Hicks: "If that's the way you're taking it..."

McMaster: "My personal feeling is this, Mr. Hicks. As I say, I know what snowmobiling is. I've been involved in it, and I

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Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman moves, 'Shall the...' 'Shall the main question be put?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the main question will be put. And Mr. Hicks to close."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I believe all we have here, Sir, is the fact that the Bill tries to explain willful neglect on the part of anyone whose land is being used by snowmobilers. Willful neglect is the key to it. There has to be some limited liability placed upon the part of someone who makes his land available whenever he willfully neglects and attempts in any way not to explain to people what that ground has that could be a serious threat or danger. I think willful neglect is the key, and I would think it's a good Bill. I'd ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is now open. Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, to explain his vote."

Friedrich: "Well, I merely wanted to say, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill was initiated at the request of the Department of Conservation in the beginning to make it more probable that people would lease their land to the state for recreational purposes. I'd say it's going to pass. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill there are 85 voting 'aye', 18 voting 'no', 4 voting 'present', and this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Senate Bills Third Reading, Order of Recreation appears Senate Bill 1188. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1188, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Horseracing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Topinka."

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Topinka: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1188, which I'm carrying in conjunction with Representative Vitek. It's a good Bohemian Bill. All it does is clean up and clarify the administrative procedures that are currently followed by the Illinois Racing Board for the collection of racetrack fees. It is not opposed by any racing association or any track that I'm aware of. I would ask a favorable vote."

Speaker Greiman: "Lady moves for passage of Senate Bill 1188. On that, is there discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Vitek."

Vitek: "All I can say... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I heartily support Judy. She's done a good job. In the Senate it passed 59 to nothing. So, it must be a good Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill there are 105 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant to Rule 39(a2), we'll move to the Subject Matter of Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. The Bills are Senate Bills 677, Senate Bill 736, Senate Bill 800, Senate Bill 1173, Senate Bill 1279, Senate Bill 1316. And on that Order of Business, Mr. Clerk, Senate Bill 677. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 677, a Bill for an Act to amend the State Comptroller Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijeovich."

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

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House, Senate Bill 677 authorizes the State Comptroller to examine transactions prior to drawing a warrant. This examination can include field audits, investigations and hearings. It is... similar authority has already been given to the States of New York, California, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin, and the House passed similar legislation in '75, but Governor Walker vetoed it. This Bill goes further than the legislation passed in '75 in that safeguards have been built into it. If the Comptroller holds up the check for three working days, he must notify the agency head, and the agency head can then either withdraw the request or certify that the expend... expenditure is legal. Upon receipt of this certification, the Comptroller is required to make the payment, but can then further examine as to the legality of it. It is endorsed by the Auditor General, the Legislative Audit Commission and most of the major media in the State of Illinois, and I appreciate your support."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Lake moves for passage of Senate Bill 677. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I rise in opposition to Senate Bill 677. At one time I thought that a concept such as Senate Bill 677 made some sense in our system; however, I have subsequently examined the entire trail that we have. We now have a system which requires state agencies to have internal auditors. We now have a system whereby the Director of Law Enforcement can investigate internal fraud in State Government. We now have a system with an Auditor General who can investigate and audit state agencies. I don't believe we need to add a fourth check and balance into that system. And what particularly bothers me is that we may get to a situation

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where, in fact, the payment of bills to vendors of the state is seriously impeded and slowed down by legislation of this nature. We may arrive at a situation where Bills are stacking up on the desk, bills that suppliers need to be paid if they're going to supply the state. If we get to that kind of a situation, who is going to do business with the State of Illinois? No one is going to do business with the State of Illinois. That's bad government, and it's wrong. We ought to defeat this Bill, because it puts the state in the position where the state suppliers cannot count on expeditious payment, and it puts us in the position where we've got a fourth person investigating warrants. I don't think we need that, and I would urge a 'no' vote on 677."

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

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Bill. What this Bill allows is for the investigation of what is potentially a fraudulent expenditure by the State of Illinois. To say that we shouldn't have that investigation is crazy. If a payment is illegal, are you telling the Comptroller he should just go ahead and make it, or give him the authority, and the power and the ability to investigate whether or not it indeed is a legal expenditure? To vote other than 'yes' on this Bill makes no sense whatsoever, and I de.. encourage your 'aye' vote."

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

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Hoffman: "To your knowledge have we had any examples of abuse in this particular area that would necessitate this? Would

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you recognize the Sponsor, please?"

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "No, I really don't think there's been that much abuse. It's, in fact, I guess I got criticized when I put that Amendment on exempting the General Assembly, but I thought it was a valid exemption. I thought that there would be... there are times when... when a voucher is valid and legitimate, and I don't like to hold anybody up when something is legal, but I think... I think it is good law. But I'm not sure that there's been any o... overwhelming or any really abuse. But... but everybody seems to think it's good law. So they've asked me to handle it for them."

Hoffman: "I recognize their wisdom in choosing a Sponsor, but unfortunately in my judgment, the wisdom of choosing an outstanding Sponsor does not make this Bill a good Bill. I would suggest that the cost of auditing is going to go up proportionate to the inclusion of a... a fourth audit, if you will. And, you know, if there are fraudulent claims, that's what we have an Attorney General for. The role of the Attorney General is to deal with fraud against the state, and, you know, I have a lot of confidence in the Attorney General that we have in this state. He can investigate fraud. We don't need to have the Comptroller doing that. I'm sure he's capable. Let's give the young man a chance to show us what he can do. And this kind of legislation is only an impediment, and I rise in opposition to this legislation."

Speaker Greiman: "Since his name was mentioned in debate, I would just note that the Attorney General of Illinois is over on the Republican side and is greeting us today. Mr. General. The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

John Dunn: "Move the previous question."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the main question be

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put?" All those in favor signify by saying "aye", those opposed "no". In the opinion of the Chair, the "ayes" have it, and the main question will be put. Mr. Matijevich to close."

Matijevich: "Well, all I can add is that this legislation has passed in other states. It'd be interesting, and I... I really don't know, it'd be interesting to find if it has had any effect in those states. You know, my guess is that... that probably those states you find that government really is probably, you know, I hate to say more honest but I... I've always tried to tell people that in any walk of life, I'm sure that elected officials, appointed officials, police departments, in every walk of life, I... I believe that virtually most everybody I've worked with have... have done everything above board. But there are those times when something must be investigated, because there are those minority that... that don't operate above board, very, very minor. So I would urge, so that we have that protection, the passage of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk... Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 42 voting 'aye', 53 voting 'no', 4 voting 'present', and this Bill, having received... failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. On the Order of Special Call Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties appears Senate Bill 736. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 736, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in regard to Attorneys General and the State's Attorneys. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

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Homer: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to return the Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman requests leave to return the Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave is hereby granted. Mr. Clerk, the Bill is on Second Reading. Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Zwick."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Kane, Ms. Zwick."

Zwick: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I offer to you Amendment #5 to House Bill 736. I think you'll recall earlier in the Session we had a Bill that dealt with one particular constitutional officer who had been offered a grant by a private foundation to deal with studying certain... certain things. I don't recall exactly what it was, but it seemed to me to be such a good idea in these times, that we would be able, as constitutional officers, to utilize private grants from foundations or corporations to... to kind of expand on some of the things that we want to do in government, that I expanded it to include all of the constitutional officers in the state and set up private accounts and an appropriation process so that it would... it would tighten up some of the language and give more control to those of us in the Legislature over this process, and I would ask for adoption of Amendment 5."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Kane moves for the adoption of Senate Amendment 2... of House, I'm sorry... House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 736. And on that, is there any discussion? Sorry. Oh, alright. Alright, I will restate that, then. Thank you, Mr. Clerk. The Lady from Kane moves for the adoption of House Amendment 5 to Senate Bill 736. And on that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Tate. No? There being none, the question

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is, 'Shall this Amendment be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, Zwick."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Kane, Ms. Zwick."

Zwick: "I'd like to withdraw Amendment #6, please, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Amendment #6 to Senate Bill 736 is withdrawn.

Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, Zwick."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from Kane, Ms. Zwick."

Zwick: "I'd also like to withdraw... withdraw Amendment #7, please."

Speaker Greiman: "Amendment #7 to Senate Bill 736 is withdrawn.

Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Greiman: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Mr. Speaker, I would move to suspend Rule 37 (c) to advance this Bill to the Order of Third Reading for immediate consideration."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves to suspend the appropriate rule so that this Bill may be heard on... immediately on the Order of Third Reading. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave. Leave is hereby granted. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 736, a Bill for an Act relating to the receipts and expenditures of certain funds by certain public officials. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Bill as amended would authorize any constitutional officer to accept grants from private

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sources and to deposit those grants in specially-created funds and to expend them in the performance of that constitutional officer's official duties subject to the appropriation of the General Assembly. I would move the passage of Senate Bill 736 as amended."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 736. And on that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Greiman: "He indicates that he will yield for a question."

Friedrich: "I would assume that these funds, when... would be subject to audit by the Auditor General, and the expenditures. Would the expenditure of these funds be subject to audit by the Auditor General?"

Homer: "I think that the answer is, very clearly, they would."

Friedrich: "Well, I wanted that in the record, because we've had some problems with other groups, and I think that's important. I have no objection to the Bill. I think it's a good Bill."

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

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I... I wasn't sure about this Bill, but I had a constituent who came down here and... sitting to my left, who's explained the merits of the Bill. So I'm now convinced, and I'm voting 'yes'."

Speaker Greiman: "Why don't you just send the letter back? The Gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates that he will."

Ewing: "Representative, what are the parameters for the use of these funds?"

Homer: "Representative Ewing, there would basically be two major parameters. First of all, the funds would have to be

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expended in accordance with the terms of the grant. In other words, the grantor would define certain valid purposes. In addition, the General Assembly would have control over how the monies were to be spent by... by the use of its appropriation authority. So, it would require both of those conditions to be met before the funds could be spent. In addition, there's a requirement in the Bill that they be spent in the performance of the official duties of the particular office."

Ewing: "Representative Homer, does the... does this now cover the Lieutenant Governor?"

Homer: "Yes, it does. It covers the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer."

Ewing: "Thank you."

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

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

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall the previous question be put?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. Mr. Homer to close."

Homer: "I would move your passage of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall... The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 95... 96 voting 'aye', 9 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Call, Constitutional Officers and Administrative Duties, appears Senate Bill 800. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 800, a Bill for an Act to amend an

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Act to authorize the establishment of the Illinois Grain Insurance Program. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jackson, Mr. Richmond."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies... Question of the Chair. Has the Amendment been distributed? I want to take this back from Third Reading to Second for purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Jackson moves that the Bill... asks leave of the House that the Bill be returned to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave. The Bill is on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, any Amendments? Mr. Richmond, there's nothing filed."

Richmond: "That's what I thought. I would like to have leave to... move to table Amendment #3, which has been adopted... "

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 800. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave, and Amendment #... Mr. Brunner?"

Brunner: "Yes. I wonder if the Sponsor might briefly explain what Amendment #3 did that he's moving to table."

Richmond: "Yes, Amendment #3 was placed on yesterday, just in order to get the Bill... "

Brunner: "Okay. Thank you."

Richmond: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I would... "

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I want to help the Gentleman do what he's trying to do on this Bill. I think there may be a problem in what he's doing right now, and I wonder if you would take it out of the record for a second with leave to come back to it."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Richmond indicates that he will take it out of the record. The Bill is on the Order of Second Reading,

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and we will return to it, Mr. Richmond. Now, on the Order of Special Call, Constitutional Officers, appears Senate Bill 1173. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1173, a Bill for an Act to create the Business Opportunities and Sales Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. Senate Bill 1173 addresses a growing problem in the State of Illinois involving the get-rich-quick schemes that have emerged, particularly in recent months and years. The Bill would require the seller of a business opportunity, as defined in the Act, to both register that business opportunity with the Attorney General's Office and also to provide a certain disclosure statement to the prospective purchasers of that business. For the purposes of the Bill, a business opportunity very basically means the sale or lease of products or services for the purpose of enabling a purchaser to start a business, and which requires consideration of \$500 or more, and in which the seller has guaranteed the purchaser a profit or a money-back refund, in the event that the purchaser is dissatisfied with the program. I would urge your favorable consideration of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1173. Is there any discussion? On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Bill. I would point out that I was able to review the Bill in Committee, where I supported it. It's an extensive Bill. We... Our staff looked through it. We did make some changes in Amendment #2, which I think improved the Bill, and the Bill

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as amended provides for relief for consumers. We have similar legislation in 18 states. It's been carefully drafted so it doesn't regulate businesses like Anway or Avon, and I would ask for your support of this fine piece of legislation."

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

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the last speaker couldn't be more precisely wrong about anything that he's ever spoken on in the General Assembly. This is an absolutely terrible Bill. This General Assembly, and I would point this out, as a matter of fact, I believe, to the last speaker who spoke, who was a Cosponsor of the Bill, this House has sponsored... has passed legislation overwhelmingly in this Session, which I believe Mr. Cullerton was a Cosponsor of, and which certainly the Speaker was the Cosponsor of, to deregulate in the whole field of the sale of securities. Now, this Bill goes in precisely the opposite direction. We ought not be doing that. We don't need more regulation of business in this state. We don't need to try to freeze out venture capital in this state. We don't need to try to raise the cost of organizing and creating new business in this state so high that nobody's willing to do it. Now, the biggest thing this goes... this Bill would go at and regulate is small business, small, new business, and it's small, new business which creates the jobs. You've all seen the studies. You've all analyzed the economy, and you know that it's not the big businesses any more that are creating jobs. It's the small, new businesses, particularly the venture businesses that go out there, attract some venture capital, get started with a new idea, sometimes in the back-yard, sometimes in the basement, and eventually grow into modern, new, strong firms. That's

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where economic growth is coming from, and this Bill is aimed directly at the heart of economic growth in that area, because it would raise the costs, the regulatory requirements and so forth, to the point where small, new business is going to be frozen off. It's a bad Bill. It ought to be defeated. The only possible positive thing you could say about this Bill is it will create a lot of jobs for lawyers in this state, and we don't need any more of those, either. I would urge a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I wonder if the Sponsor might yield. I note that the... the Bill exempts those items that are covered under the Illinois Securities Law. Is that correct?"

Homer: "That is correct, and I would refer the last speaker's attention to that... "

Brummer: "You can do that in closing, I suppose. I have several questions. You know, we have certain exemptions under the Illinois 'Blue Sky' Laws with regard to the size of the offering and private offerings and things of this nature. Now, you become exempt under those by filing a 4 (h)... or a 4 (g) or 4 (h) exemption statement, as I recall. Now, would those entities - some of them are oil and gas under one, and the other ones are small companies that are formed... in small law offices - we form them all the time - that are not public items, that are not publicly-traded securities, but there may be, I think, under existing exemptions, there can be up to... I don't remember now... 30 shareholders or something like that. Would those entities that qualify for either the 4 (g) or 4 (h) exemption be included in the provisions of this Act because they are generally excluded under 4 (g) or 4 (h) of the Illinois 'Blue Sky' Laws?"

Homer: "The only securities which would be exempted under this

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Bill would be those as defined in the Illinois Securities Law of 1953. Also, it would require, before this Bill would come into effect, that there be a consideration of \$500 or more. So any security which would be exchanged for less than \$500 would also be exempt under the Act."

Brummer: "Well, you know, securities' definition under the 1955 Act, or whatever the year is, is a very broad definition. However, with regard to registration of securities under the Illinois 'Blue Sky' Laws, there are exemptions. You know, if we form a small corporation, you know, and there is \$10,000 of stock put together and there are three shareholders - many times they are family entities - those are exempt under the provisions of either 4 (g) or 4 (h) of the Illinois 'Blue Sky' Laws from registration. They are not exempt from filing the exemption sheet. My question is, would those... those instances be included under this Business Opportunity Sales Act? Yes. Are they... they... Are those entities included under this Act?"

Homer: "Quite... Quite frankly, Representative Brummer, I can't really answer the question beyond what I have. The Act provides that if their security is defined by the Illinois Securities Law of 1953 and if they're in excess of... or, if they're less than \$500, they would be exempt. Other than that, I... I would presume they would be included."

Brummer: "Well, I would... I would suggest to you that... that that is in the event that occurs with regard to almost every charter application for a corporation in... that's filed with the Secretary of State's Office, and that occurs very frequently with... in small towns all over the state, and I would hope that you would... could be able to give us a clearer answer as to whether or not that is a... a security or a business opportunity within this... within the provisions of this Bill."

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Homer: "Perhaps I should direct your attention to the full definition of what business opportunity means. It's... There's a two-prong test. In addition to meeting the \$500 test and not being one of the specific exemptions, we're only dealing here with situations where the seller has guaranteed a profit to the purchaser, where there's a money-back refund for dissatisfaction. That's all that this Bill is addressing. Furthermore, the Bill does not prohibit even those instances which meet the criteria of the Act. All that the Bill requires is for those business opportunities to be, one, registered with the Attorney General, and that they provide a disclosure statement to prospective purchasers. Nothing is being prohibited here in this Act."

Brummer: "Could you indicate on which page the definition is of the Bill?"

Homer: "That's... Yes, Representative Brummer, it's on page two, line 19."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Minnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Minnebago moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' All in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the main question will be put. Mr. Homer to close."

Homer: "Okay. Thank you, Mr... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. Very briefly, the Bill is very carefully drawn, as Representative Cullerton indicated. The Bill does not prohibit anything. All that it does is require that there be a disclosure, and that such a business fitting within the tight guidelines of the Act be

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registered with the Attorney General's Office. The Bill was carefully drafted and compromised after a conference and negotiation with the Illinois Retail Merchants and others of interest, to make certain that all valid and legitimate concerns were addressed, and the Bill does that. I know of no... no organized opposition to the Bill, and I would ask for its favorable consideration."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, to explain his vote."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General has rather broad powers now, in the enforcement on consumer fraud. He has... He can do about anything in cases... all the... kinds of cases that are indicated here. I can't see why he needs anymore power or why we need anymore regulation. I still remember the old caveat emptor thing. The buyer has some responsibility, too."

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

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, in the event that this Bill should get the requisite number, I would request a verification."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. The Gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Mautino, to explain his vote."

Mautino: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As I view this in front of me - I don't know if this was touched before, but maybe Mr. Homer can nod - if, in fact, you're going to address the question of pyramiding schemes here in the State of Illinois, you would probably do it with this legislation. Would you or would you not, Mr. Homer? Pyramiding. If, in fact, you were to address the question of the pyramiding schemes, would you do it with this legislation? You can just nod 'yes' or 'no'. Then I would

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like to... Then I would certainly like to address the rationale for the 'yes' vote. In many cases, many of our constituents, I'm sure, have written to you, as well as I as... and to many of the news media individuals, concerning the validity of the pyramiding provisions that have been floating around the State of Illinois. In that regard, this legislation is about the only thing that would address it as a New Business Practice Act. I'm sure everyone knows what the pyramiding schemes are, and I'm certain that, if in fact they are questionable as far as a judicial remedy and editorials are concerned, they should at least be addressed by the legal officer of our state. It's a good Bill, and I recommend 'aye' votes."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 60 voting 'aye', 42 voting 'no', 3 voting 'present', and the Gentleman from DeWitt has requested a verification. Mr. Clerk, the Gentleman from Fulton requests a Poll of the Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me, Mr. Clerk. Mr. Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "I just had my light on... "

Speaker Greiman: "Just like to have your light on."

Vinson: "Just to make sure that you knew I wanted a verification."

Speaker Greiman: "Proceed. Poll of the Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Berrios. Capparelli. Christensen. Doyle. Virginia Frederick. Giglio. Hutchins. Krska. McGann. O'Connell. Panayotovich. Terzich. White. No further."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Clerk, proceed with the poll of the affirmative vote."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander. Bowman. Braun. Breslin. Brookins. Brummer. Brunsvold. Bullock. Cullerton. Curran. Currie. DeJaegher. DiPrima. Domico. John Dunn. Farley. Flinn. Giorgi. Greiman. Hannig. Hawkinson. Hicks. Homer. Huff. Jaffe. Johnson. Keane. Kulas. Laurino. LeFlore. Leverenz. Levin. Marzuki. Matijevich. Mautino. McPike. Mulcahey. Nash. Pangle. Pierce. Preston. Rea. Rhem. Rice. Richmond. Ronan. Saltsman. Satterthwaite. Shaw. Slape. Steczo. Stuffle. Taylor. Turner. Van Duyn. Vitek. Wolf. Younge. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Bowman asks leave to be verified. Mr. Vinson? Mr. Bowman asks leave. May he have leave?"

Vinson: "Yeah. I'd like him to leave quickly, too."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. McCracken? Mr. McCracken votes 'aye'. Mr. McCracken goes from 'no' to 'aye'. Mr. Preston, for what purpose do you rise, Sir? Do you wish to be verified? Mr. Preston asks leave to be verified. You may be verified. Mr. Vinson, proceed."

Vinson: "Mr. Brunsvold."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Brunsvold. Mr. Brunsvold in the chamber? The Gentleman is right next to you."

Vinson: "Mr. Bullock."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Bullock. Is Mr. Bullock in the chamber? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Mr. Domico."

Speaker Greiman: "Is Mr. Domico in the chamber? Mr. Domico. How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove the Gentleman."

Vinson: "Mr. Farley."

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Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Farley is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Kulas."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Kulas. Is Mr. Kulas in the chamber? Mr. Kulas? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove the Gentleman from the Roll."

Vinson: "Mr. Laurino."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Laurino. Is Mr. Laurino in the chamber? Mr. Laurino? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove the Gentleman from the Roll."

Vinson: "Mr. Ehen."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ehen is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Shaw."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Shaw. Is Mr. Shaw in the... Mr. Shaw is right next to Mr. Jaffe."

Vinson: "Mr. Taylor."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Taylor. Is Mr. Taylor in the chamber? Mr. Taylor. How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Greiman: "Remove Mr. Taylor from the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Mr. Yourell."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Yourell. Is Mr. Yourell in the chamber? Mr. Yourell? Mr. Van Duyn, you are not Mr. Yourell. Remove Mr. Yourell."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, has Mr. O'Connell subsequently gone on the Roll Call? He's not recorded. I don't remember..."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. who?"

Vinson: "Mr. O'Connell? Did he subsequently add himself?"

Speaker Greiman: "He's... I believe he's on the Roll Call. No... Oh, on this Roll Call. No. He is not on the Roll Call."

Vinson: "No further questions."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Mulcahey."

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Mulcahey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Pursuant to a notice that we... the Democrats received from the Speaker just the other day, I would be interested in knowing if Berrios, Capparelli, Doyle, Giglio, Hutchins, Krska, McGann, O'Connell, Panayotovich, Terzich, White, Kulas, Laurino, Taylor and Yourell checked out with their babysitter prior to leaving."

Speaker Greiman: "No further."

Vinson: "No further."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Clerk. On this Bill, there are 55 voting 'aye', 41 voting 'no', 3 voting 'present'. Mr. Homer? And this Bill, having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. On the Order of Senate... Special Call, Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties, appears Senate Bill 1279. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1279, a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumers' Fraud and Deceptive Business Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I would ask leave to return the Bill to the Order of Second Reading for an Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman asks leave to return the... Senate Bill 1279 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave. The Bill is on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Homer."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer, on Amendment #2."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The Bill itself amends the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive

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Business Practices Act. Amendment #2 would address itself to the situation covering a private right of action. Under existing law, for violations of the Act, an individual citizen has a right to file a private lawsuit against someone... against whom they have a case. However, they have no right, under existing law, to file an equitable action for an injunction to prohibit that... that concern from continuing to defraud others. Under this Amendment, the Attorney General would have the right of first refusal, in a case where a report of violation was made to file an equitable action. After 60 days, however, if the Attorney General has not acted, then that private citizen would be empowered, under the Amendment, to file an action for an injunction in court. I would ask for your adoption of Amendment #2."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1279... The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1279. Any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Amendment be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Greiman: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Mr. Speaker, at this time I would move to suspend the appropriate rule, Rule 37 (c), advance the Bill to the Order of Third Reading for immediate consideration."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves... Excuse me. May I put the Motion? The Gentleman from Fulton... from Fulton, Mr. Homer, moves to suspend the appropriate rule so that this Bill may be heard immediately on the Order of Third Reading. Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from

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DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Gentleman's Motion. We are dealing here with another Bill that has a substantial impact on increasing regulation in the business field. Now, the Gentleman has just added an Amendment here on the last day that the Bill can be considered. Quite frankly, the Gentleman has had several weeks to get the Bill in the right posture for passing, and I believe that the Members of this Assembly, given the press of business today, the amount of work that they're compelled to undergo, ought not have to make a quick decision on whether they're for or against this Bill after it's just been amended at this late stage. And for those reasons, I would urge a 'no' vote on the Gentleman's Motion."

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

Cullerton: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would indicate that I did try to amend this Bill, and it was... the Amendment was not successful. I'm not wild about it. I was planning on voting for it, but I really think that Mr. Vinson's not being fair to the Sponsor. We've done this in other Bills, and I think that we should support his Motion and give him a shot on Third Reading on the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? Mr. Homer to close."

Homer: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Motion, of course, before the Body is to suspend the appropriate rule. All that I'm asking is that the Bill have an opportunity to have a fair hearing on Third Reading, to suspend the appropriate rule. Obviously, if we do not do that, that's tantamount to killing the Bill, and obviously, I think fair play warrants that we do so. The Amendment has been on file previous. It's been circulated well in advance of the hour, and I would ask that we have an opportunity to just consider the Bill for

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its merits on Third Reading."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Motion be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying... by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. Voting is now open. 71 votes, pursuant to Rule 37. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Brunner."

Brunner: "Yes, just urge more green votes on there. We've done this repeatedly, yesterday and today. The... Midnight tonight is the deadline with regard to this. We clearly ought to give the Sponsor an opportunity to have this Bill heard. It's a very serious, worthwhile issue, and... and even if the issue isn't worthwhile, in fairness we ought to do this. We have done it repeatedly, and this is a very worthwhile issue; and, as a sense of fairness, with regard to every Sponsor here, we have done this with regard to everyone else, and I would urge the requisite number of votes up there so we can consider this matter on Third Reading."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the... the Gentleman from... The Lady from LaSalle, Ms. Breslin."

Breslin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would appeal to all Members, especially those on the other side of the aisle, to let this Gentleman have his Bill be heard. It is obviously inopportune to have your Bill called during the dinner hour Session. It will happen to other people this evening. The least you can do is listen to the Gentleman's proposal and vote on it on its merits. Thank you."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson. Mr. Vinson, you spoke in debate, Sir. For what purpose do you rise?"

Vinson: "For the purpose of requesting a verification, should it

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get the requisite number of votes."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. The Gentleman is within his rights.
Yes, Mr. Homer?"

Homer: "Request a Poll of the Absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes. We're not there yet, Mr. Homer. You
indeed may. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who
wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. Now, the Gentleman from
Fulton is within his rights to request a Poll of the
Absentees, and he requests such a poll."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the Absentees. Eullock. Capparelli.
Christensen. Doyle. Ebbesen. Giglio. Krska. McGann.
O'Connell. Panayotovich. Taylor. Terzich. White.
Winchester. No further."

Speaker Greiman: "No one was added, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No votes have been changed."

Speaker Greiman: "On this Motion, there are 69 voting 'aye', 35
voting 'no', none voting 'present'. Yes, Mr. Homer? For
what purpose do you rise?"

Homer: "Has the Chair announced the Roll Call?"

Speaker Greiman: "I have not."

Homer: "Alright. I wish to address the Chair at such time as
the... as the Roll Call is announced."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright, and this Bill... this Motion, having
failed to receive the appropriate... "

Homer: "Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Greiman: "Yes?"

Homer: "Mr. Speaker, perhaps at this time it would be
appropriate. I would ask to table Amendment #2."

Speaker Greiman: "Well, and you mean you'd have to take it back
to Second Reading."

Homer: "Well, the... the Motion was to advance from Second to
Third, and the Motion is being defeated, so therefore... "

Speaker Greiman: "No. The Motion... No. You are already on

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Third Reading. Your Motion is to hear the Bill on the Order of Third Reading. So this is a Motion, presently, to waive the rule that prohibits hearing on the same day. I will declare this, Mr. Homer, and then I will recognize you for the purposes of another Motion. Alright? Six... This Motion, having received 69 'aye', 35 'no', none 'present', and having failed to receive the appropriate Extraordinary Majority, is hereby... hereby declared failed. Now, Mr... The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Mr. Speaker, at this time I would ask leave to return Senate Bill 1279 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of a Motion."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 1279 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of a Motion? Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave, and the Bill is returned to the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Mr. Speaker, I would move to table Amendment #2."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1279. On that, is there any discussion? There being none, all those in favor of tabling Amendment #2 signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is tabled. Further Amendments? Mr... Mr... "

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Greiman: "Third Reading. Mr. Homer."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker... "

Homer: "Yes... "

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me, Mr. Homer. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would call the Chair's attention to the provisions of Rule 37 (c). A Bill returned to the Order of Second Reading to which Amendments have been adopted shall not again be taken up on the Order of Third Reading that

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same Legislative Day. Now, the Gentleman took his Bill back to Second Reading and adopted an Amendment. Later, he tabled the Amendment, that's true. But the rule doesn't speak to that. The rule speaks to the fact that he put the Amendment on to begin with; and, because of that, he can't move it back to Third Reading again today. He put that Amendment on, and it doesn't matter whether, subsequently, he took it off or not, and I would ask the Chair to so rule."

Speaker Greiman: "We have moved the Bill back to the Order of Third Reading. Mr. Vinson has suggested that the rule which prohibits Amendment on a day and further hearing on Third Reading would apply to this situation. It is the ruling of the Chair that the purpose of section... of that section is to give notice to the public and notice to the Membership that a new Amendment, a new piece of legislation, has been introduced on the floor of the House. Since the Amendment has been taken off of Senate Bill 1279, the Bill is unamended for the day, and the notice provisions for which this rule has been adopted have been fulfilled. Accordingly, the Chair rules that that provision does not prohibit consideration of Senate Bill 1279 on the Order of Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1279, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Homer."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Bill addresses itself as an Amendment to the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Practices Act and specifically to those provisions dealing with the door-to-door solicitations. The Bill seeks to clarify the ambiguity

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experienced under the existing law and brings state law into conformity with federal law provisions covering door-to-door solicitations. The Bill also would require a written notice of cancellation to be given to the prospective purchaser of these items and would set forth in the Bill the specific language that the notice of cancellation should contain. The Bill passed out of the Senate by a vote of 57 to 2. It came out of the House Judiciary Committee by a vote of 13 to nothing. I would urge your favorable consideration for this... this legislation."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1279. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson. No? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'nay'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 75 voting 'aye', 30 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Call, Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties, appears Senate Bill 1316. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1316, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the Revenue Bond Authorities Standardization Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1316 creates the Revenue Bond Authorities Standardization Act. What this Bill does, it sets up the State Treasurer as a controlling officer of these authorities and allows him to establish uniform and standard accounting procedures, application procedures,

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reporting forms, bidding procedures and investment policies. It makes the Treasurer a member of each of these authorities and also the appointing authority with the advice and consent of the Senate. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1316. On that, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I rise in opposition to the Gentleman's Bill. What this Bill would do would be to take a series of bonding agencies - not all of the bonding agencies, only some of the bonding agencies - and move them over from the Governor to the Treasurer. Now, the Treasurer of this State has been elected for the purpose incorporated into the Constitution, and I don't believe you'll find anyplace in the Constitution where it's suggested in any fashion that the Treasurer ought to deal with bonding. Bonding is something that people with the expertise to deal with bonding ought to deal with. What this Bill really boils down to is a patronage grab on the part of the Treasurer. He's trying to grab a series of agencies that have done a good job, that have functioned well, and that there is no particular reason to transfer. The Educational Facilities Authority, the Environmental Facilities Authority, the Illinois Industrial Development Authority - nobody's criticized those agencies or the job they've done. There is no reason to transfer them. I would point out to you that last week, or over the weekend - I've forgotten the exact date that it was - when the House passed Representative Madigan's Bill, which created a new bonding agency with new authority and consolidated some of the existing agencies, some of the agencies, as a matter of fact, that are covered by this

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Bill, the House chose... the Speaker chose, in drafting his own Bill, to have the appointments to those agencies made by the Governor, not by the Treasurer, not to have the Treasurer as the chairman of the agency. Now, if for that Bill, if for those agencies, if for two of the agencies covered by this Bill, the Speaker believes, in drafting his own Bill, that the Governor ought to make those appointments, then why should the General Assembly come back? Why should this same House come back, this week, and move that to the Treasurer? I'm certain the Speaker gave a great deal of consideration to who should make those appointments. I'm certain the Speaker gave a great deal of attention to that problem. As everyone knows, that's his cornerstone piece of economic recovery, and I'm sure he reviewed that Bill with a great deal of care. And if he feels that the Governor ought to make those appointments, then we certainly don't need to reverse that kind of decision today, contrary to the Speaker's wishes, and I would urge a "no" vote on Senate Bill 1316."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? Mr. Nash, do you wish to close? Mr. Nash."

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The authorities involved are those who so functioned as to issue revenue bonds for a specific purpose. These authorities are the Illinois Farm Development Authority, Illinois Industrial Development Authority, the Illinois Health Facilities Authority, the Illinois Environmental Facilities Financing Authority, the Illinois Armory Board, Illinois Educational Facilities Authority. The Governor does make appointments to these Authorities now, but he doesn't control them. What we're asking here is that the Treasurer, who administers these funds, be made part of these Authorities. It's my understanding that if this Bill

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passes, it's going to go to Conference Committee so the State Treasurer and the Governor of this state can work their differences out. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Just another good idea before its time."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Change my vote to 'aye', Mr. Speaker. I'm sorry. I hit the wrong button."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Mulcahey votes 'aye'. Greiman 'present'. Alright. On this Bill, there are... Yes, Mr. Nash?"

Nash: "Mr. Speaker, I ask Postponed Consideration... ask leave to put this Bill in Interim Study."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman asks leave to place the Bill on the Order of Postponed Consideration, and then asks that it be placed on the Order of Interim Study. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave is hereby granted, and the Bill will be committed to the Interim Study Calendar. Now, returning, on the same Order of Special Call, Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties, appears Senate Bill 800. The Gentleman from Jackson, Mr. Richmond. Are we ready on that one? No? Alright. Alright. We will move off of this... Yes, Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, if we are going to move off of this Order of Business, I think Mr. Richmond ought to have leave so that we can get back to this when his Amendment's ready, so that he can get his Bill in the proper posture."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes. Well, it's the Chair's position that we don't need leave. This was on a Special Call pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, rather than a special Order of Call. So I

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could just get back to it any time on this Special Call. Thank you for the aid and help, though. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the subject matter of Crime Prevention and consider Bills under that subject matter. Those Bills are Senate Bill 791, Senate Bill 792, Senate Bill 953, Senate Bill 996 and Senate Bill 1239, Senate Bill 581, Senate Bill 995, and Senate Bill 991. So, on the Order of Special Call, Crime Prevention, appears Senate Bill 791. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 791, a Bill for an Act to amend the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Bill is supported by the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Speaker's Law Enforcement Advisory Committee and the Illinois Association of Retarded Citizens and the Nurses' Association. It provides that a facility director of a mental health or developmental disability facility shall disclose and furnish to a law enforcement agency that information that will help to identify a person who has left, without permission, the grounds of a mental health facility. I would appreciate your 'aye' vote on this."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady moves for the passage of Senate Bill 791. And on that, is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Currie... Mr. Bowman. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 111 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared

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passed. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is possible that not every Bill on the Calendar will be considered this evening, and this is deadline evening. It is more than likely that many would like to preserve their actions with respect to the Bill, and accordingly, there will be a list here at the Clerk's for those Sponsors who desire to place their Bill in Interim Study. We will... There's a Motion for them. We will not, however, have those Motions heard until all of the Bills tonight... until we close down, so that if your Bill, if you ask for Interim Study, and your Bill fortunately ends up on some Special Order and is passed by the House, it will be knocked off the Interim Study request list. So that there are forms available, and you might make use of them. Now, on the Order of Special Call, Crime Prevention, appears Senate Bill 581. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 581, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman. Senate Bill 581 amends the Code of Civil Procedure to permit a voluntary unincorporated association to sue and be sued in its own name. It defines the term and specifies the residence for purposes of venue and the method of service. Ask for passage of Senate Bill 581."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 581. On that, is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill, there are 108 voting 'aye', none voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional

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Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Call, Crime Prevention, appears Senate Bill 792. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 792, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to private security agents and private security agencies. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 792 is similar to House Bill 643 that passed out of the House about a month ago. What this does, it establishes the Private Detective and Private Security Act of 1983, provides for the licensing and regulation of private detectives, private security guards, private alarm contractors and businesses related thereto. I'll be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cham... The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 792. Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I keep a little calendar in my wallet for Cardinal baseball, but occasionally I look at it. And when I looked at this Bill in my calendar, I thought there must be some inconsistency, because on the calendar it says this is only 1983, and this Bill is absolutely the most incredible exercise of 1984 George Orwellian prophecy that I've ever seen come before this General Assembly. I think everybody ought to look at this Bill and listen to the debate and see what this Bill is going to do to the citizens of Illinois. Section 3.1 (A) would permit a situation where you have a 17 year old who's convicted of criminal trespass and received probation when he was 17 or 18 years of age and have that record of conviction and probation used when they later apply for a job as a check-out clerk at Eisner's or at Jewel Foods.

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And then under Section (B) of that Act, somebody who'd been convicted of theft years ago and have that same conviction used, even though probation was received, when they go to apply for a job as a realtor. Total disconnection - no connection whatever between the offense and these records. What this Bill does is to allow the Department of Law Enforcement to furnish records to private businesses, no matter what the outcome of the... of the previous conviction, for the purpose of quote, 'making employment and job employment decisions on those employees', and further, that the Department of Law Enforcement has the ability to furnish those records to all units of government, in terms of making their job assignment decisions. And not only does it do that, not only does it have the most incredible intrusion into our individual lives in a society that's supposed to be a free society..."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me, excuse me, Mr. Johnson. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook seek recognition, Mr. Ronan?"

Ronan: "Yeah, Representative Johnson, before you launch your diatribe, the Section that you're talking to..."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ronan, you will have an opportunity to close. Unless... I mean, that's the way... Well, you'll have a chance to close. If he... If he misstates it, he will certainly apologize to it... on it. Mr. Johnson, proceed."

Johnson: "And further, that in Subsection (g) of that Bill, provides that nobody, the Department of Law Enforcement or any of their employees shall be responsible for the accuracy or information of any... any of the facts supplied, and that... that they have immunization from civil liability for defamation or invasion of privacy or anything else. I would submit to you that this Bill, as

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amended, is a significant intrusion into the privacy of individuals' lives and doesn't serve any governmental purpose at all. I... I'm interested... I suppose what I should do is ask Representative Ronan where I'm wrong. I'm looking at the transcript of your Bill and with the Amendment. So, I'm not going to intentionally misstate anything. Tell me where I'm wrong in having mis... having stated the context of the Bill, as I did."

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

Ronan: "Representative Johnson, what I was trying to say before the Speaker cut me off is that the Section you're talking to was included in the Bill on an Amendment by the Department of Registration and Education, which I agreed to. However, they realized after... hold on... after the Section you're talking to me about was brought out, that they've obviously overstepped their bounds. This Bill's going to go to Conference Committee, and that Section's going to be deleted."

Johnson: "Well, is the Section that I just recited or summarized in the Bill, as we're voting on it now?"

Ronan: "Yes, it is, because I put it in yesterday. A request from the Department of Registration and Education was given to me as an Amendment. I went along with the Department of Registration and Education. Today this Section was pointed out to me. I'm opposed to this Section. The Director is opposed to this Section - the Director of Registration and Education. The Bill's going to go to Conference Committee, and that Section's going to be removed."

Johnson: "If it goes to Conference Committee - we're voting here on what... what could be final action in the House, and if, in fact, those Sections are going to be removed, I... I think we're put in kind of a difficult position as Members to expect us to vote on a Bill that... that might go to

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Conference Committee and where the conferees might decide to take this material out. The fact of the matter is Amendment #3 has your name on it, it's part of the Bill. It's a fairly significant, to say the least, enactment in this area."

Ronan: "Representative Johnson, I've discussed the Amendment with the Director of the Department of Registration and Education who gave it to me. I discussed the Amendment with the Senate Sponsor, Senator D'Arco, and that Section's going to be removed from the Bill. Now you can do what you want. You can vote against the Bill. You can keep speaking against it, but I'm telling you what's happening."

Johnson: "Why don't... Why don't we just... Why don't you just ask leave of the Body to return the Amendment (sic - Bill) to Second Reading to take the Amendment out? I would give you leave."

Ronan: "There are... The only reason... I'm... I'm willing to do that, but there are other parts of the Amendment that the Department of Registration and Education wants in the Bill. So that, you know, that's my problem at this point. We're down to the last night. The Amendment was... it's about a 20 page Amendment, which wasn't given to me until yesterday. We put it on. It's for your Director of the Department of Registration and Education. I'm opposed to that Section, and it's going to be removed in Conference Committee, because the Senate Sponsor, Senator D'Arco, is going to not agree to the Amendment."

Johnson: "I'll... I'll just close briefly. The Bill, as amended, and as going to be unamended, the fact of the matter is that we're voting on it, and I would submit to you that we could have, clearly have a situation where libelous, defamatory matter can be included in the personnel file of an individual, and that individual would not only be denied

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employment, but that same individual would have no recourse against the people who defamed him. And I would submit to you that this is about as clear a stripping of somebody's civil rights as any legislation we've seen in this Assembly in a long time. I... I've never known Representative Ronan to break his word, but the fact of the matter is we're on Third Reading. We've got to vote it up or down based on the merits of the Bill, and I don't think it's a very wise 'yes' vote."

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

Jaffe: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I totally agree with Representative Johnson. Not only is that Amendment on this particular Bill, it is also the subject of the following Bill, and it's also the subject of a House Bill. Now, they've tried to put this on every conceivable Bill that they possibly could, and if Senator... if Representative Ronan will want to take this back to Second Reading and take this Amendment off, that's one thing... Under the Conference Committee, that would be something else, but I think it's on so many Bills that we ought to kill these Bills as they come along and just really destroy this concept. I don't know of anybody, really, that is for this Bill with this Amendment. I've talked to labor. Labor's against it. Teachers are against it. State employees are against it. Everybody in the whole world is against it. It says that the Department may furnish records of convictions including nolo contendere, probation..."

Speaker Greiman: "Representative Jaffe... Mr. Jaffe, excuse me. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ronan, seek recognition?"

Ronan: "Against the Amendment. Alright, take it back to Second Reading. Knock it off."

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Speaker Greiman: "Mr..."

Ronan: "I move to table Amendment #3."

Speaker Greiman: "Wait. Let's get back there first."

Ronan: "Alright, let's take it back."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ronan, the Gentleman from Cook, seeks leave to return the Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of tabling an Amendment. Does the... Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave, and the Bill is returned to the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Ronan moves that Amendment... moves to table Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 792. All those in favor of the Motion to table signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. e 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

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

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 792, a Bill for an Act relating to private security agents and private security agencies. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Ronan: "Alright. Now we're... Now we're at the Bill that I passed out of the House a month ago, before the Director of the Department of Registration and Education gave me that beautiful Amendment. This is the same Bill I passed a month ago. It licenses detectives, detective firms, burglar alarm firms, and I move for the passage of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 792. Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn, J.: "Question of the Sponsor."

Greiman: "Indicates he'll yield for a question."

Dunn, J.: "Now does this Bill still provide that people who sell burglar alarms can carry guns?"

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Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ronan, did you hear the question?"

Ronan: "Repeat... Repeat the question."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Dunn is eating, and..."

Dunn, J.: "The question is does, as it now stands, does the Bill still provide that people who are involved in the burglar alarm business can carry guns?"

Ronan: "I don't assume so."

Dunn, J.: "Well, it does it or not. It did, and I don't know whether the Amendment took that out or not."

Ronan: "I've got my legal counsel looking at it right now."

Dunn, J.: "Can't hear him."

Speaker Greiman: "Are you... Alright, Mr. Dunn, apparently the Gentlemen there in the middle aisle are checking that issue, and we will let them get back to you. So, we'll continue the debate while they're looking. Is that alright? But I will call on you again. The Gentleman from Perry, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn, R.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Yes."

Dunn, R.: "Does this... Does this have the same... Is this the same part of the Bill that licensed burglar alarm installers in any city in the State of Illinois? Does it preempt home rule?"

Ronan: "Yes, it does, Representative Dunn. Same Bill that you voted against when I had it up a month ago."

Dunn, R.: "Fine, thank you. I wanted to be sure that was in there so I could voted against it again. I'd urge an 'aye' vote... a 'nay' vote. We're... We're voting again here to get rid... to license another outfit called burglar alarm installers. If one of you want to put a burglar alarm in your house, you're going to have to come into B and E and get licensed, I take it. I'd urge a 'no' vote on the Bill.

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Even as good as it may be now, it's still a bad Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "The Lady from DuPage, Mr... Ms. Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I originally put my light on to speak against the Bill as amended, which was simply appalling, but I believe that, even with the Amendment taken off, this is an unnecessary Bill. We really do not need to add more rules and regulations and licensing procedures in this state, and I see no reason at all that we need to license burglar alarm installers. Also, according to the analysis that I have, we give power to the Director of R and E to appoint an Illinois Private Detective and Private Security Board. So, we are once again creating a new board that apparently will simply grandfather in all detectives in the business now and provides very little security to the residents of this state. I think it was a horrible Bill with Amendment 3 on it. I think it's still a bad Bill, and I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Brookins."

Brookins: "Move the previous question."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Brookins, moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the main question will be put. Mr. Ronan to close."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Greiman: "Excuse me, Representative Ronan. For what purpose does the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman, rise?"

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, I didn't hear the answer to the question that Mr. Dunn raised. Would the Sponsor please respond to that in his closing remarks?"

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Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Ronan, we did say before that we'd get back to Mr. Dunn on that issue, and perhaps if you have the answer, you could give it to Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Dunn."

Ronan: "My legal counsel's looking it up, so..."

Hoffman: "Well, while we're waiting, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Greiman: "Well, alright. We're going to move on, then, and Mr... Mr. Ronan to close... to close."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. To clarify some of the misimpressions that were given by some of the previous questioners on the Bill, as far as the issue, if you install a burglar alarm in your own house, you can do that by yourself. This has nothing to do with that. Obviously, Representative Dunn was wrong when he asked it when it was a House Bill, and he's still wrong when he asked it about the Senate version of the same Bill. In reponse to Representative... Representative Nelson, you know, Representative Nelson, I just want to clarify the situation. Many residents of this state, both in their private businesses and their homes, install burglar alarms. It's a very serious matter. A lot of money's involved, and what's happened in the past is there's been fraud. There's been situations where unscrupulous firms come in, set up shady systems, faulty systems that don't work, and the people are without any real recourse. What we're trying to do is to get rid of the bad firms, the firms that don't do a good job and set up a mechanism where State Government can get involved to make sure, if people are going to spend that kind of money, they've got some safeguards to make sure the firm's reputable, knows what it's doing, is going to stand by its product. So what we're trying to do is protect the consumer. It's your decision to make if you want to be with the consumers or against the consumers. This Bill passed out of here with 70 votes a month ago, and

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I move for its passage."

Speaker Greiman: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'no'. Mr. Hoffman to explain his vote."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. To explain my vote, this is a lock job if I ever saw one. You grandfather in individuals with five years experience and then require anybody new coming in to have three years experience, a bachelor's degree in Police Science and one year experience, or an associate's degree and two years experience. That, my friends, is a lock job."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Tate to explain his vote."

Tate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we passed this Bill out of Committee unanimously, and this Bill just requires for some additional training for the registrants, and it does provide for more competency. As Representative Ronan has indicated, we had several different problems in the... throughout the state in this area. It's a consumer-oriented Bill. I'd just encourage more 'yes' votes up there on the Calendar (sic - board)."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz, to explain his vote."

Leverenz: "In the famous words of Orson Welles, 'We shall pass no Bill before its time'."

Speaker Greiman: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk... Mr. Clerk, take... Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this Bill, there are 40... Mr... Yes, Mr. Slape 'aye'. Change Mr. Slape from 'no' to 'aye'. Mr. Richmond, were you seeking... no. Alright, this Bill having... On this Bill, there are 49... Mr. Clerk? 49 voting 'aye', 59... that's 58, is that correct? 58 voting 'no'. 3 voting 'present'. Yes, Mr. Ronan? Mr. Shaw."

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Shaw: "Change my vote to 'no'."

Speaker Greiman: "Vote Mr. Shaw 'no'. Mr. Egan."

Ronan: "Yeah, let's wipe out this Roll Call with a Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Greiman: "This Bill will be on the Order of Consideration Postponed. Representative Matijevec in the Chair."

Speaker Matijevec: "Pursuant to the agreement, we will return to Senate Bill 800, which is on the Special Call, Constitutional Officers' Administrative Duties. The Clerk... Senate Bill 800. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 800. The Bill is on Second Reading, and there was a Motion to table Amendment #3 by Representative Richmond."

Speaker Matijevec: "Representative Richmond, on Amendment #3. 3."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Mr. Speaker, I am advised that Amendment is not necessarily... it isn't necessary to table it and to... "

Speaker Matijevec: "Mr. Richmond asks leave to table Amendment #3. Leave. Wait a minute. You wanted to table... "

Richmond: "Yeah, that's... that's fine. Go right ahead."

Speaker Matijevec: "Yes, I thought that's what he said. Leave to table Amendment #3. Leave, and Amendment #3 is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Richmond, amends Senate Bill 800 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Matijevec: "Representative Richmond on Amendment #4."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #4 to Senate Bill 800 is the result of long hours and a series of meeting with members of various farm groups to develop a new approach to the regulation and licensing of grain dealers. This Amendment will become the Bill and is unlike the Bill which was discussed in the

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House Ag Committee. This new approach will provide that grain dealers will deposit the cost of a surety bond into a State Grain Insurance Fund. This Fund will be used to pay for farmers' losses in the event of a grain dealer bankruptcy. As a result, a farmer's grain in a grain elevator will still be protected up to \$100,000 per grain dealer should any losses occur. For the last week, I have participated in a series of meetings designed to develop a Bill that every farm group in this state can support. I believe this Amendment puts this Bill in its proper shape so that every Member of this House can enthusiastically support the Bill. In fact, this Bill may serve as a guide to other states in the future. This Bill is supported by the Illinois Grain and Feed Association, the Illinois Farm Bureau, the Illinois Farm Alliance, the Illinois Farmer's Union, the National Farmers' Organization, the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Governor's Office. I'd appreciate your support on this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Richmond has moved for the adoption of Amendment #4. The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing. No. Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates he will."

Ropp: "Just for the record, Representative, now there is no referendum that the grain farmers have to approve?"

Richmond: "Yes, that's accurate, because the grain farmers are not going to be involved in the payment of this... into this Fund."

Ropp: "The Fund, then, will be built up by the elevators or the grain dealers or the grain warehousemen replacing the surety bonds that they now purchase. Is that not correct?"

Richmond: "That is exactly right. Yes, Sir."

Ropp: "And that the first year, the grain dealers will pay and

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the warehousemen will pay the first two years' premium the first year and then the second year the third year, and the fourth year the third year, which makes a total of something like five million dollars to build up the Fund. Is that correct?"

Richmond: "That is correct."

Ropp: "Okay. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a good Amendment. It's taken a long time to come about, and we appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is an excellent Amendment worked out, as the Sponsor said, after, in fact, years of negotiations. The Attorney General, the Sponsor, Representative Richmond, the farm groups and the Department of Agriculture should be commended. What it does is simply move a fourth year of payments that otherwise would have gone to the bond people into this fund. It fronts ends that. Lets them pay a double initial fee by agreement, and will build up the fund in three years to the point that there should be no need for additional funds. Had we had this in place in past years, there would never have been a loss. Nothing is passed on to the farmer in terms of cost. Representative Richmond and the others who conferred have deleted the 1/8 cent per bushel assessment fee. This is probably as good a possible Amendment as we could have come up with. I think Representative Richmond, as I said, and the Attorney General in particular, and the farm groups deserve our support on this. They've done an excellent job in creating, I think, what is a near perfect solution to a problem that's faced this state and its farmers for a good many years, and it deserves an overwhelming 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May I have a question to the

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Sponsor?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Neff: "Bruce, you mentioned several organizations, and you might have mentioned them, but the Feed and Grain Dealers, they were strongly opposed to the original Bill, and have you... Have you checked with them?"

Richmond: "Yes, Representative Neff. In its original form, there were several groups opposed to this Bill, and strongly. But, in its present form, I know of no farm group, and particularly the Illinois Grain and Feed Association, it was at their suggestion and gracious act that they agreed to pay double in the first year in order to help get the... to alleviate some problems some people had with the Bill. So they're very strongly in support of it. Yes, Sir."

Neff: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, first of all, I want to commend the Sponsor. He must have accomplished the total impossible, having the agreement of all of those people, and it sounds like a very excellent proposal. I have... do have a couple questions. Is there a deductible with regard to a loss?"

Richmond: "No, there isn't."

Brummer: "You mean the... the individual recovers 100 percent of the loss?"

Richmond: "He would recover 85 percent that's covered in this Fund, and then the assets in a bankruptcy..."

Brummer: "So, in effect, there's a 15 percent coinsurance, if you will, or a 15 percent of the loss..."

Richmond: "And these are just for the dealers, and the grain... the warehouseman is covered 100 percent. And those who are covered the 85 percent is by the dealer... in the dealer's situation. The additional 15 percent could very well be brought to zero as a result of the liquidation of the

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bankrupt assets."

Brummer: "Okay. Secondly, is there... will this eventually lead to the total elimination of both grain dealers and warehouse bonds?"

Richmonds: "Yes. That's true."

Brummer: "And is there a cap on the Fund?"

Richmond: "The cap... Three million is a trigger, and... "

Brummer: "Okay. Thank you. I'd urge a favorable vote"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Pedersen?"

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

Speaker Matijevich: "That's not necessary. Representative Richmond moves for the adoption of Amendment #4. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #4 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. And Representative Richmond asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 800. Does he have leave? Leave is granted. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 800, a Bill for an Act to establish the Illinois Grain Insurance Fund and to amend certain Acts herein named. Third Reading... "

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Richmond on Senate Bill 800."

Richmond: "I think that... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think nothing further need be said. The Amendment is the Bill, and we've discussed that. I just urge your support of this very fine proposition."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Richmond moves for the passage of Senate Bill 800. On that, the Gentleman from Knox, Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Let me add my voice to Representative Richmond in support of this Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 800 pass?' Those in... I'm sorry, Mr. Ewing. Your light was on, and then when I called on you, you went like that, and I thought you forgot to turn it off again. Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, would the Sponsor yield for just one question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Ewing: "Now, this Fund that will be built up, Eruce, is that... That's not going to be available for any other use. I guess the question... nobody else can get to that."

Richmond: "It's available for claims only."

Ewing: "Claims only. So, the Legislature could never appropriate that for any other use."

Richmond: "That's absolutely right. That's very clear in the Amendment."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this certainly is a serious problem in rural Illinois. I think this is a good solution, and I, too, would ask for a positive vote on this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 800 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 111 'ayes' and no 'nays', and Senate Bill 800, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. We will return to the Order of Special Call, Crime Prevention. On that Order appears Senate Bill 953. Will the Clerk read the Bill?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 953, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to the Department of Law Enforcement. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook and DuPage, Representative Karpiel."

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Karpiel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Before I get started explaining this Bill, I'd want to alert everyone that it is different in many ways than the Bill that came up right before Senate Bill 800. Senate Bill 953..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. On that last Bill, leave of the House. Return to that last Bill. That Bill, having received a Constitutional Three-fifths Majority, is hereby declared passed. Proceed, Representative Karpiel."

Karpiel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 953 seeks to address a problem that is of concern to many businesses and to units of local government. However, Amendment #1 to this Bill did take out governments. So the Bill now only pertains to businesses. This Bill allows the Department of Law Enforcement, in certain instances and for certain positions, to provide information concerning an applicant's past felony conviction records."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton. For what purpose does he seek attention?"

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, I... I... inquiry of the Clerk. I believe she's speaking as if Amendment #1 was adopted. I don't believe it was."

Speaker Matijevich: "One... One moment. No Amendments have been adopted. Go ahead, Representative Karpiel."

Karpiel: "Well, Amendment #1 was being offered by Representative Cullerton, and if I could, I could have leave to return it to Second Reading, I'd put on the Amendments and return it back to Third, if I could hear it today."

Speaker Matijevich: "We can give it a whirl. Alright, we'll be at ease for a moment. The Clerk has to run some switches to get the paper through the machine. The Lady asks leave to return Senate Bill 953 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave, and the Bill is

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returned... The Lady moves to return Senate Bill 953 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Representative Johnson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Johnson: "Just on a point of personal privilege. I wonder if the current..."

Speaker Matijevich: "She's asking leave... She is moving..."

Johnson: "No, I understand that. I'm just wondering if the current Roll Call reflects my colleagues in the paper clip association of the General Assembly."

Speaker Matijevich: "I know... I noticed that. I didn't want to say anything, naturally. We'll have to wait... We'll have to wait to put that Motion till we get the paper into the machine. Representative Cullerton, your light is on. Were you speaking to the Motion, or is your light just on?"

Cullerton: "Well, I... I just wanted to be fair. She agreed to amend the Bill. She thought she amended the Bill. I'd like to put the Amendment on and then let her debate the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. Representative Cullerton is speaking in behalf of the Motion. Alright, now the machine is ready. Representative Karpel has moved to return Senate Bill 953 back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of adopting an Amendment. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted... Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 88 'ayes' and 11 'nays', 4 voting 'present', and the Motion prevails and the Bill is on Second Reading. The Clerk will read the Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Cullerton."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton on Amendment #1. And let's have a little order."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Amendment's very simple."

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It exempts units of local government from paying the fees.

I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves for the adoption of..."

Cullerton: "Exempts local government from paying the fees. I move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', all opposed say 'no'. Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Karpziel."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel on Amendment #2."

Karpziel: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #2 is simply a technical Amendment, and it makes language changes that would make this Bill consistent with the language in another Bill that's already been sent to the Governor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #2 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading, and the Lady asks leave... Alright. The Lady moves for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 953. It takes 71 votes. Alright, on the Motion, Representative Homer."

Homer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have rules in this House which govern how we conduct ourselves, and one of those rules is 37 (c) which does not allow for the immediate consideration of House Bills which have been... or, Senate Bills which have been amended on the same day. Now, the purpose of that rule, Mr. Speaker, is to provide all of the Members of the House with a fair opportunity to review those Amendments and to see that Bill

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in the amended form, and I think this Motion should be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "Those in favor... Those... You did sound a little like Vinson on that. Those in favor of the Motion to... for immediate consideration signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. It takes 71 votes. Have all voted... Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 47 'ayes' and 49 'nays', 4 voting 'present', and the Motion fails. The next Bill is Senate Bill 991, Representative Tate. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 991, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. Representative Karpziel, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Karpziel: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I just wondered if I could take back House Bill... or Senate Bill 953 to the Order of Second, table the Amendment and then go back to Third Reading which we just did on a previous Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, I'm sorry. We're passed that Bill now. We just can't do it, and the Gentleman from Macon, Representative Tate, on Senate Bill 991. Have you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk? Representative Tate on 991."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is part of a package designed by the Joint Insurance Task Force on auto theft and fraud which permits legally sufficient evidence in lieu of the property itself to be utilized at trial. The property held by law enforcement agencies sometimes is never renewed to the rightful owners after trial. This Act would require the return of the property after a request from the owners is made to the proper authorities. The Bill was... is... was reported out of Committee with an Amendment that was an agreed upon

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Amendment. I don't know of any opponents to the Bill, and I move to..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 991. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 991 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 1... Curran 'aye'. 104 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 991, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The next Bill is Senate Bill 995, Tate, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 995, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Heading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Tate, on Senate 995."

Tate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is also part of the package designed by the Joint Insurance Task Force. This creates a crime of false report of theft and other losses, made a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense. This is also amended by the Judiciary Committee. Puts it in the form of a Bill we already passed out of this House earlier this Session. I think it was Representative Nelson's Bill. I move do pass."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 995. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 995 pass?' There's no lights on. Well, there were none when I called it. I'm sorry. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 995 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 103 'ayes', 3 'nays'. Senate Bill 995, having received

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the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Next Bill on Special Call is Senate Bill 996, Ronan. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 996, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 996 amends the Criminal Code to include the failure to return amotor vehicle obtained through a drive-away service within the definition of theft. I move for the passage of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 996. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall...'. Oh, Representative Dunn, I'm sorry. Representative Dunn, the Gentleman from Macon."

John Dunn: "Actually, I just want to pause long enough to make sure I understand the Bill. If you take a... obtain a car from a drive-away service, how do you commit a crime? If you fail to... return it a day late, have you stolen the car, or an hour late or twenty-four hours late? Is there some standard in here?"

Ronan: "If there's willful... If the car is over three days late and there's willful intent."

John Dunn: "Three days late and what?"

Ronan: "If there's willful intent to commit a crime."

John Dunn: "All right."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 996. The question is, 'Shall Senate (sic - Senate Bill) 996 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 101 'ayes', 2 'nays', 1 answering

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'present'. Senate Bill 996, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed, and Brunsvold 'aye'. Senate Bill 1239, Jaffe, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1239, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code and an Act relating to firearms. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker and Members, this Bill basically conforms the state law to the federal law. And what it does is it creates the offense of unlawful use of weapons by felons making it unlawful for any person to knowingly possess any prohibited weapon, firearm or firearm ammunition if that person has been convicted of a forceable felony in this state of any other jurisdiction. It makes conforming changes to the unuseful law... unlawful use of weapons, unlawful sale of firearms and unlawful possession of firearms in the firearms ammunition Sections of the Code and Sections of the Act in relation to firearms. I would be happy to answer any questions. I don't think there's any opposition to it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Jaffe has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1239. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1239 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 106 'ayes', 2 'nays', 4 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 1239, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)2, we will move to the Special Calls Subject Matter of Public Aid and consider Bills under that subject matter. The first Bill under that

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category is Senate Bill 457. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 457, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Before you start, the two Bills are 457 and 1228, Senate Bills. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Nash."

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 457 amends the Public Aid Code in relation to Medicaid nursing home payments. Requires the Department of Public Aid and Public Health to report rate decreases to the General Assembly and further requires the report to contain recommendations for changes in nursing home licensing requirements that will result in cost savings equal to the reduction in Medicaid payments. I urge for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Nash has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 457. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 457 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 105 'ayes', 3 'nays', 4 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 457, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The next Bill on that Order of Call is Senate Bill 1228, Ronan. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1228, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to let Representative Turner handle this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman yields to Representative Arthur Turner to handle the Bill. Representative Turner."

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Turner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I want to thank my colleague for letting me carry this Bill. He says he's had a hard time this evening, so he thought he'd try a new Sponsor. Actually, the Bill is a very good Bill. It amends the Public Aid Code, and it requires the Department of Public Aid to provide medical assistance to any person eighteen years or under who meets the aid to dependent children financial needs test but do not qualify under the... do not qualify under the dependency standards. In other words, their parents are dead or continuously absent from home. They may be physically or mentally incapacitated, jobless or under employed... unemployed. This Bill will cover approximately a 100,000 kids throughout the state. And what it does is it allows the state to be reimbursed through Medicaid payments, not only black, white, all kinds. It allows reimbursement of 80% from the Medicaid."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Turner has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1228. On that, the Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Representative Turner, how many additional people will become eligible for Medicaid if this Bill becomes law?"

Turner: "Approximately 100,000 kids, we figure, will be qualified under this. What's happening now is those kids, if they went to a... you know, if they became sick, they'd go to the hospital. And of course, most hospital would cover them. This allows the hospitals to be reimbursed at an 80% rate that is covered by the Federal Government under the Medicaid Assistance Program."

Johnson: "If you weren't such a nice guy, Representative Turner, I'd object to the nonresponsive answer. Tell me how... Tell me what the cost, the estimated cost, to the State of Illinois is going to be if this Bill becomes law."

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Turner: "Not much. Just 2,000,000 dollars."

Johnson: "Well, that's reasonable. I think we all ought to support a Bill that only effects 100,000 people and costs 2,000,000 dollars. No problem."

Turner: "That's not much."

Speaker Matijevich: "No further discussion, Representative Turner to close."

Turner: "I thank you again, Mr. Speaker. I just ask for a favorable Roll Call on this vote keeping in mind that with public health and in terms of health care that preventive medical attention at an early stage is cheaper than letting it go on, and on and on. And I ask for a favorable Roll Call on this vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "I didn't see... Representative Hoffman had his... Leave of the House, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Well, I was just going to make the point that... that we're not arguing about the value of the program, but we're arguing about the fact that it costs 2,000,000 dollars in addition to what we're doing right now. And at this stage of the game, I shouldn't say that... I should say, at this stage of the process it is very unlikely that we're going to be able fund the public aid budget for the programs that are in it... are in it now at the same level they were funded at last year. And I think that needs to be a factor in your decision-making process. I know it certainly is mine, and I must rely... rise reluctantly to oppose this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Turner has closed so, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1229 (sic - 1228) pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'... 1228. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 6...7... 67 'ayes', 42

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'nays', 4 'present', and Senate Bill 1228, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Senate Bills 9... Senate Bill 953, on the Order of Crime Prevention, Representative Karpziel is moving to return... Does she have leave to return that Bill back to Second? All right. She has leave to return it to Second Reading. The Bill is on Second Reading. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, let me explain something. Now, I asked the Lady to put an Amendment on, and she put the Amendment on, allowed the Bill to be brought back to Second if we put the Amendment on. And we put the Amendment on, and then it would have required 71 votes to have the Bill heard. Now with Representative Homer, earlier in the evening, he amended his own Bill, and then we needed 71 votes to get it back. That didn't happen. He tabled the Amendment. Now that's what my intention is now. I want this Lady to be able to have her Bill heard on Third Reading. I'm not saying that it's a great Bill. I'm not guaranteeing that the Bill's going to pass, but I don't think it's fair to have her accept my Amendment and then require an extraordinary majority of votes to have it even considered. Now that's what my intention is. I think it is very fair for us to do it in this manner."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Through all of that, there was leave, and the Bill's on Second Reading. The Lady from..."

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, I move to table Amendment #1 that was adopted."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton asks leave to table Amendment #1. Does he have leave? Leave, and Amendment #1 is tabled. Further Amendments? No further Amendments..."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2 was adopted."

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Speaker Matijevich: "2 has been adopted? The Bill's Third Reading. Does she have leave for immediate consideration? Leave granted. All right. All right. I understand that the Lady is asking leave to table Amendment #2. Does she have leave? And Amendment #2 is tabled. And Third Reading. Would the Clerk read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 953, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to the Department of Law Enforcement. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel on Senate Bill 953."

Karpziel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I don't know how I've gotten into so much trouble these last few weeks, but Senate Bill 953 seeks to address a problem that is of concern to many businesses and local governments particularly... particularly some businesses. This Bill allows the Department of Law Enforcement in certain instances and for certain positions to provide information concerning an applicant's past felony conviction record. There are problems for some companies such as Commonwealth Edison who is proposing this Bill and Abbott Labs who must hire employees for sensitive security positions. In fact, there is going to be regulations from the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission which will prohibit the hiring of convicted felons as security guards at nuclear plants. This, of course, concerns companies such as Commonwealth Edison, and Abbott Labs have problems because they must hire people to work around controlled substances and do not want to be hiring convicted drug pushers or users. This is a very tightly drawn Bill. It is not wide open. It does not allow all convictions, felony convictions, to be reported, and it does not allow the companies to request this information for just any kind of position. First of all, only certain set felony

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convictions can be reported including criminal damage to property, unauthorized possession of weapons, use of drugs, et cetera. Secondly, the report can only reveal convictions that have occurred within the past eight years. Third, the... if there is an adverse decision based on this information, the business must... must tell the applicant why they are being denied, where they got the information, and the applicant has recourse under this Bill. Fourth, businesses can only be entitled to this information in hiring personnel for certain types of positions such as working in or on... near dwellings without supervision, custody and control or the access of secrets, confidential information, custody or access to cash, security positions, working near or... security guards for nuclear plants. The cost will be born by the businesses requesting this information. One last comment. I know everyone's anxious to get out of here, but currently this information is public record. And the state can give this information out to local governments, and local governments can give this information out to businesses. It's just that it is scattered and hard to find, hard to acquire, and this Bill lets the employer get the information from DLE. The Bill is being supported by the Illinois Bankers' Association, the Illinois Savings and Loan, the State Attorneys' Appellate Service, Department of Law Enforcement, the Illinois Trucking Association, the State Chamber of Commerce, Commonwealth Edison, Abbott Labs, and I'd ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 953. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members, in spite of what the Sponsor says, this is almost identical to the Bill that..."

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that we just defeated with regard to Representative Bonan. All you have to do is look at it. This is 1984 come very early, and it's a terrible, terrible Bill, probably the worst that we've have had in many, many years. Let me just read the language to you. 'The Department may furnish records of convictions for eight years following discharge from the criminal justice system including those resulting in' - understand this - 'probation or conditional charge or any other felonies'. And then they list a whole string of felonies. They're not really confined the way the Lady says they are to businesses and commercial establishments or their designated representatives for the purpose of making employment or job assignment decisions et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. And what are the limitations? When you look at the limitations, they are so wide open that it's crazy. Number one, 'Working in or near a dwelling without immediate supervision'. I would say to you that a gardener meets that qualification. I would say to you that the postman meets that qualification. You know, two, 'Custody, or control or access to cash securities or valuable items'. What are valuable items? Anything in the world can be a valuable item. You know, three, 'Knowledge or access to secret processes, trade secrets or other confidential information'. What does confidential information mean? Four... Four, 'Insuring the security or safety of other employees, customers or property of the employer'. What does that mean? I mean, this language is so broad it includes everything. And then it goes on to say that... that in a second Section that included are... are... everyone in state, county and local units of government. So that means teachers, that means... that means everybody in this room, everybody in this building, probably everybody in this city. I think it's just a horrendous

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Bill, and then it goes on to say that the Department shall disseminate the records pursuant to this Section only upon positive identification by fingerprint comparison. So basically what you're saying is now that the employer should submit fingerprints with regard to this particular Bill. This is just a horrendous Bill. It's just terrible. It should be defeated. It is a... It is a step... It is the most regressive piece of legislation that I have seen in this House, and this House has seen plenty steps toward regressive legislation. And I would urge its defeat."

Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Move the previous question, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative Piel moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put... put?' Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. You have a Roll Call. Those in favor of the previous question vote 'aye', and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. And on this question, there 82 'ayes', 26 'nays', and the main question is put. Representative Karpziel to close."

Karpziel: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I know everyone's anxious to get out of here. It's very warm. I could rebut some of the statements made by Representative Jaffe, but I will just ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative... Yes, Representative Mulcahey, for what purpose do you rise?"

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, if this gets the proper number of votes, I ask for verification."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Yes, the Lady has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 953. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye',

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those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Brummer, one minute to explain his vote."

Brummer: "Yes, this is the same atrocious Bill almost identically that we just beat about an hour ago. Now anybody who deals with confidential information, for example, any applicant to any business that deals with confidential information could have their entire history disclosed for eight years following final discharge. It's not eight years after the commission of the crime. It's eight years following discharge. I would submit that... that all the information in our law offices is confidential. Anybody applying, we can get information from the Department of Law Enforcement with regard to the all of those individuals, any accountants, any hospitals, any doctors. This is just absolutely ludicrous."

Speaker Matijevich: "Bring your remarks to a close."

Brummer: "It's 'Orwellian' as 1984, and this Bill ought to be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Shaw, you want a minute to explain your vote?"

Shaw: "Yes, yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you. There's no reason... I have great admiration for the Sponsor of this Bill, but there is no reason that the Department of Law Enforcement should be allowed to give someone's file to a private concerns. I think this is a bad precedent. I think it's a bad Bill. I think it should be defeated. I think that we need some more red votes up on that board up there."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan, a minute to explain his vote."

Ronan: "Yeah, I... Since I can't put the words as eloquently as Representative Johnson, I'd like to see him get off the phone and give the same criticism of this Bill as he gave to my Bill. So if someone could wake up Representative

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Johnson, I'd like to hear that... diatribe that he used against my Bill to be used on this Bill. So, is it possible for someone... Representative Tate, could you wake up Representative Johnson?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 54 'ayes', 51 'nays', and 3 answering 'present'. And this Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Yes, Representative Karpziel."

Karpziel: "I'd like to put this on Postponed please."

Speaker Matijevich: "Too late. There are two more Bills on the Order of Special Call, Public Aid, Senate Bill 1059 and 1061. Senate Bill 1059. The Clerk will read the Bill. Representative Barnes, is she here? Leave of the House, we'll return to that Special Call. The next... Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the Special Call Subject Matter, Transportation, and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. And the first Bill under that category is Senate Bill 589, Leverenz. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 589, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz, on Senate Bill 589."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. On Senate Bill 589, the Bill is Amendment 1 and Amendment #2. Amendment 1 provides that the Metropolitan Area Transportation Council, advisory to the STA, would be expanded to 26... from 26 to 29 allowing three public members from the private sector..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment so that the Membership knows the other Bills on that Call are Senate Bill 589, 638 and 926. Proceed, Representative Leverenz."

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Leverenz: "Thank you. We would then have the private sector having a voice in response to the advisory board to the RTA. It also was amended with 2 to provide that no grant would be given out to compete with the private school bus industry, and I would move for the passage of Senate Bill 589."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Leverenz has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 589. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 589 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 'ayes' and no 'nays', and Senate Bill 589, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On this Order of Call appears Senate Bill 638, Giglio. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 638, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Giglio."

Giglio: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 638 was a Bill to amend the Vehicle Code and change some wording to conform to the new rules, and regulations and statutes. However, Senate Amendment #1 is the most important part of the Bill, and what that does is it makes the necessary changes for the people that inspect the trucks to have the correct language in the statute whereby the vehicle people that inspect these trucks will not be able to inspect them if they alter the height and the springs on these trucks below 9,000 pounds. Some of you, if you're familiar with some of these vehicles that are on the road, when they alter the springs and they put the big tires on, they change the height of the truck and

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they also change the height of the lights. And they couldn't arrest... give these people any tickets, because the statutes were not up to date. This corrects that, and in case they do alter the structure of the vehicle..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giglio moves for the passage of Senate Bill 638. There being no discussion, those in favor signify by voting 'aye'... No lights are on. There's no lights are on here yet. You have to turn your light on to speak but... Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'no'. And Representative Topinka, a minute to explain her vote."

Topinka: "That's all right."

Speaker Matijevich: "Is it? Okay. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 110 'ayes', no 'nays', and 1 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 638, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 926, Terzich, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Terzich: "Senate Bill 926, a Bill for an Act in relation to a tax on replacement vehicles. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, on Senate Bill 926."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, on Senate Bill 926, this puts a replacement tax on vehicles, which this new tax is assessed on vehicles as defined in the Vehicle Code purchased by or on behalf of an insurance company to replace a vehicle of an insured person in the settlement of a total loss claim, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves for the passage of Senate Bill 926. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

John Dunn: "Question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

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John Dunn: "Do I understand that if I'm driving a car and it's totalled, instead of a cash settlement, the insurance company agrees to provide me with a different car that the State of Illinois will tax the insurance company 200 dollars."

Terzich: "That's correct."

John Dunn: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Terzich: "It's exempted from sales tax, and it's a flat rate tax of 200 dollars."

John Dunn: "I rise in opposition to this Bill. All this means is that everybody who is unfortunate enough to be in an automobile collision, and they're car is totalled, will find that the insurance company will deduct 200 dollars from their settlement, because they have to pay that sum to the State of Illinois. So injured parties are going to pay 200 dollars, not insurance companies, and it's a bad Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Well, on the contrary, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that this will bring fairness and equity into this. At this present time this is what the consumer has to pay because of the fact of the settlement with insurance companies, and I would appreciate your support on Senate Bill 926."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's not very often that I side with Mr. Terzich, and I guess that's... that's on the record, but I do rise in support of this Bill and the concept that Representative Terzich brings. What the consumer used to have to pay is the total sales tax; because, when a car is totalled out, it has no value, and when you subtracted the total out value against the price of the new car, you used to have to pay the whole tax. Now, with this Bill, it's just a flat tax, because

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there's no trade in, and you consider that with the price of that new car or between the old car and the price of the new car and you pay a 200 tax. That's what simply that does."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves for the passage of Senate Bill 926. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 926 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 78 'ayes', 2... 77 'ayes', 22 'nays', 6 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 926, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. White 'aye'. Brookins 'aye'. Did you get those two, Mr. Clerk? Thank you. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we move... we will move to the Special Call Subject Matter of State and Local Government and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. And the Bills under that category will be Senate Bills 63, 314, 599, 607, 620 and 713. The first Bill is Senate Bill 63, White. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 63, a Bill for an Act concerning art auction houses. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jesse White, on Senate Bill 63."

White: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 63 does the following: The purpose of this legislation is to protect individuals who sell collectible antiques through auction sales by requiring the auction house to keep the money due to the seller in a separate bank account. Auction houses are currently permitted to commingle proceeds from customer sales with its operating account. In the event of bankruptcy or financial

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difficulty, such funds are available to satisfy the general creditors. So, basically, this Bill is designed to keep a house that may go under from causing the sellers... the proceeds from the seller's piece of merchandise to go down the drain as well. I move for the passage of this legislation."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative White has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 63. On that, the Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijeich: "He indicates he will."

Friedrich: "Does this apply to livestock auction houses?"

White: "If a cow is an antique, I guess it would. But, no, it does not."

Friedrich: "I didn't see the word 'antique' in my analysis. I'm sorry."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Brummer."

White: "This is art work or collectables."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative..."

Brummer: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijeich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Brummer: "Is this only with regard to antiques? I guess the situation I'm thinking about is an auctioneer who has household auctions around our district..."

White: "Could you start again? Could you start again?"

Brummer: "Is this only applicable with... What is the definition of an auction house?"

White: "Well, for example, if you have an auction and a person brings to you the merchandise and you would auction it off, you would be required to take those proceeds and set them... place them... set them aside so that you will not commingle those funds with your funds. In case you go under, they will not go under as well, and all we're trying

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to do is to provide a safety mechanism for the..."

Brummer: "Is it applicable to auctioneers who conduct household auctions or auctions to settle estates?"

White: "Auction... Auction houses."

Brummer: "So, are you saying it is not intended to be applicable with regard to an auctioneer who is hired to... for dispersal, say, with regard to an estate or..."

White: "No, just the house itself."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp. Are you through, Representative Brummer? Yes. Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Proceed."

Ropp: "Two quick questions. Number one, does not the auction house itself pretty well take care of securing adequate amounts of commission and profit to prevent any need for a foreclosure or going out of business anyway?"

White: "Well, I'd like to read something that maybe I can answer your question. It says, 'Three auction houses have declared bankruptcy in the last several years in Chicago. For example, the American Art Galleries was raided by the FBI and 234 people whose goods were sold to satisfy an outstanding amount of 220,000 dollars.' Does that get to your question?"

Ropp: "Okay. I guess the other question was is there a need, and you've explained that that there were three in your area. And we'll support it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative White has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 63. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 104 'ayes', 5 'nays', 4 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 63, having received

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the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.

Senate Bill 314, Slape. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 314, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to coroners. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Bond County, Michael Slape."

Slape: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 314 was passed out of the Senate by a 44 to 8 vote, and what it does is it puts the law concerning coroners back where it was a few years ago, and it puts the authority for an autopsy or the care of the decedent on the coroner in a county that has a trauma center. And the way the law is now, the coroner that has a trauma center may return the body to where the accident occurs. This Bill would actually put the coroner in the county where the death occurs responsible for the decedent. I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 314. On that, the Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise to oppose the Bill. We passed a Bill two to three years ago, I can't remember exactly when, but in recent years. What the law as it stands today says that those counties in which there are trauma centers may bill the counties in which the accidents occurred for the proper fees. I think this is only fair and the way it should remain; otherwise, the counties where the trauma centers are located is going to be a very costly item, and I don't think we should change the law. I think we should beat this Bill resoundingly."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Knox, Representative Hawkinson."

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Hawkinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates he will. Proceed."

Hawkinson: "Representative, does that mean the inquest is held in the county where the trauma center is located?"

Slape: "Well, actually, it means that the inquest is held in the county where the death occurred. So if the death occurs at the trauma center, then it will be held in the county with the trauma center. If it happens in a county in route, then it'll be handled... handled in that county."

Hawkinson: "And if the inquest is held there, then the witnesses have to come from the place where the accident originally occurred which may be a county or two away, right?"

Slape: "Well, if that's part of the inquest, yes, Sir."

Hawkinson: "And who pays for their transportation?"

Slape: "I would imagine that the coroner that's... if he... if they come in on their own, they pay their own. If he subpoenaed them in, then I suppose he would have to pay for it."

Hawkinson: "Thank you, Representative. To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Hawkinson: "I would agree with Representative Tuerk that these costs ought to be borne in the counties where the incident occurs."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape to close."

Slape: "Well, thank you, thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's interesting... I represent parts of St. Clair County which is represented by Coroner 'Raden' who is the president of the Illinois Coroners' Association. And in southern Illinois, St. Clair and Madison County have almost all the trauma centers. And I think the interest of the Illinois Coroners' Association is to see that the decedent is taken care of and that there is a just and a complete autopsy if

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that's necessary or that there's an inquest. When that is done, it's complete. And the reverse is true if you return the body to a smaller county, he's going to have to pay to bring the medical experts out to testify at an inquest. So the costs are going to be traded off, and I don't see where there's going to be anything in that. The only thing this Bill does is it does say that the county where the death occurred, which has always been kind of the traditional surroundings around coroner acts is where an inquest or an autopsy would have to be reformed... or performed. And also, Representative Tuerk mentioned that the House passed this Bill. Also last year, this House passed House Bill 2583 to do the same thing that this Bill does to repeal the Section by 160 vote. And in deference to Representative DiPrima, I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape moves for the passage of Senate Bill 314. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take... Curran 'aye', take the record. On this question, there are 94 'ayes', 16 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 314, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 599, Terzich, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 599, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to fire protection districts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have leave of the House to bring this Bill back to Second Reading for an Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate

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Bill 599 back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave is granted, and the Bill's on Second Reading. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Terzich."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich on Amendment #1."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, Amendment #1 is an Amendment which sets up the Community Fire Protection Grant Fund which would put it under the administration of the State Fire Marshal's Office to provide funds if they are excluded from federal funds for the purchase of firefighting equipment for the fire department in localities of 10,000 or less. And I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves the adoption of Amendment #1. There being no discussion, all in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, McCracken - Winchester."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken on Amendment #2."

McCracken: "Withdraw 2, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw 2? Leave. Amendment's withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. The Gentleman... Representative... Amendment 3 has been... In other words, there is another Amendment. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, McCracken - Winchester."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken on Amendment #3."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #3 is agreed upon with the Sponsor of the Bill, and it requires that no state monies be spent for this purpose where federal monies are available. I ask the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken moves for the

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adoption of Amendment #3. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #3 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Cook asks leave that... for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 599. Leave is granted, and the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 599, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to fire protection districts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 595 or 599 is designed to make all fire codes within a fire protection district consistent with the codes of the fire protection district. The fire protection district code are at least as strict as the state code of the Office of the State Fire Marshal which is based upon national standards. This Bill is based on that concept that the fire department is a... to be a municipal fire protection district. It provides that fire protection service and protection should be able to enforce its own code. It was sponsored by the High-Rise Fire Commission. And also, with regard to the Amendment, this places that fund into the State Fire Marshal's Office. It makes it to those localities provided there are no federal funds available, and I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves for the passage of Senate Bill 599. The Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I stand in support. This... This legislation and the two Amendments are tied in

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with Senate Bill 1156 for a continuation of the rural fire program for equipment, et cetera. It is an agreed Bill at this point with the Amendments on it. I recommend an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 599 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 102 'ayes', 4 'nays', and Senate Bill 599, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 607, Slape. The... Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 607, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to coroners. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Bond, Representative Slape."

Slape: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 607, when it first arrived from the House, had a provision where any time there was a death involved in a... by... when law enforcement are trying to take a person into custody or have that person in custody, then the coroner should have to perform an autopsy. After Representative Terzich wrestled Senate Bill 310 from me, we put the provisions of Senate Bill 310 also on 604 by an Amendment. House Amendment #1 puts those provisions now in 607. I'd be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich (sic - Slape) moved the passage of Senate Bill 607. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 607 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 102... 3...

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4... 4 (sic 104) 'ayes', 6 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 607, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 620, Capparelli. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 620, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Capparelli."

Capparelli: "Mr. Speaker, I refer this to Representative Piel who has an Amendment."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Oh, you're yielding to Representative Piel. The Amendment evidently is on, right? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We discussed this Amendment last night. We had problems with taking Amendments off, one thing or another, but ways. The Amendment #3 now has the Bill in the posture to where a... It is a complete permissive situation to where with Amendment 3 on, it will permit, does not require, repeat, does not require biological or natural parents to provide any health or medical information which might affect an adoptee... an adopted child's future health, and I would ask for passage of Senate Bill 620."

Speaker Matijeovich: "All right. Representative Capparelli has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 620. On that, the Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn.."

John Dunn: "What... What does the Amendment do?"

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative Piel."

Piel: "I'm sorry. I didn't hear the question."

John Dunn: "What does the Amendment do?"

Piel: "Basically, John, what it does, the initial Bill had to where it would open all adoption records. This Amendment

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just changed it to where it would just be health records and be permissive on the part of the biological parents. It's just health records. That's all."

John Dunn: "Okay. I just... Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Capparelli and Piel have moved for the passage of Senate Bill... Just a moment. Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Question of the Sponsor. Question of Representative Piel, please."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "Representative Piel, you are saying that it's permissive, but the analysis that I have says that the biological parent shall make available."

Piel: "I'm not sure which one your... what... which analysis you're looking at. If you'll just turn around. Okay. That one probably has changed, because see, we added Amendment #3 last night. Late last night we added Amendment #3. We tabled 1 and 2. I've... you know..."

Nelson: "Okay. This Amendment #3 provides that medical or health information concerning a biological parent shall be made available to the adoptive parents."

Piel: "Keep on going."

Nelson: "Or the adoptees upon his attainment of age 18. Provides that the Illinois Department of Public Health shall establish an adoption health registry and so on."

Piel: "No, it's completely permissive. It's completely permissive. You know, if they want to, the parents can make this available, and we have been talking to the people over in the Senate. And I've talked to the Senate Sponsor. We were talking to Senator Philip and Senator Egan today; and, if we run into any problems with this, we will put it in Conference Committee. They want to even tighten it up more, because this is all we want is health records with no

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ifs, ands or buts. You know... it. That's it."

Nelson: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hawkinson."

Hawkinson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will. Representative Piel is yielding. Proceed."

Hawkinson: "Representative, is House Bill 1853 still a part of this Bill?"

Piel: "I couldn't tell you. I'm sorry. I'm just answering questions on #3."

Hawkinson: "House Amendment #1, the adoption registry?"

Piel: "No, we... I might be wrong, but we've tabled 1 and 2. Am I correct, Mr. Clerk?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, you are correct."

Piel: "Yes, 1 and 2 have been tabled."

Hawkinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Representative Capparelli and Piel have moved for the passage of Senate Bill 620. There being no further... The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 620 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 96 'ayes', 16 'nays', 3 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 620, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 713, Satterthwaite. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 713, a Bill for an Act to authorize the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University to acquire, operate and manage technology and industrial parts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill

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713 has been introduced at the request of the University of Illinois. It was amended in the Senate to also include Southern Illinois University. It's a response to the report of the Governor's Commission on High Technology and a similar study that was conducted for the City of Chicago indicating that the University should cooperate with industry and set up a high technology research park. This would be the implementing legislation that would allow for the kinds of agreements to provide for that research park. I'll be happy to address any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 713. Those in... The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill...' Oh, I'm sorry. Representative Barger."

Barger: "Thank you, Sir. Would the Lady explain what a research park is?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Satterthwaite: "The concept that came out of the Governor's Commission on High Technology was that the university should be providing assistance to new developing industries to make use of the research work that has been taken on at the University, when it gets to a stage where that may be close to industrial development, to try to provide an incubator setting for new industries so that they will have close association with the research personnel at the university or at the medical centers and allow an implementation of that research finding into something as a practical industrial development. The concept is that space would be available for rent and that as an industry would develop to the point of getting on its own feet, it would then spin off on its own and free up more space for development of another industry."

Speaker Matijevich: "Does that answer your question?"

Barger: "Not... To a degree, but then this would be a tax

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supported real estate development for industry closely adjacent to a college?"

Satterthwaite: "It would be tax supported but not totally. There would be some leasing fees or other finances available to help with the funding of these developing industries."

Barger: "But what it actually would be, would be rental of tax free property to persons who want to establish their business in close proximity to one of the universities."

Satterthwaite: "But only if it were in its developmental stage, not something that is a full-flown business and could be expected to go out independently."

Barger: "There will be a time limit that... in which they must move out?"

Satterthwaite: "Presumably there will be conditions set up for determining when that new enterprise is at a stage where it should become independent of the research aspect. Yes."

Barger: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Satterthwaite has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 17... 713. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 713 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 101 'ayes', 9 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 713, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. There's one other Bill on this Special Call, Senate Bill 1083, Hicks. The Clerk will read the Bill. Senate Bill 1083."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1083..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks."

Clerk O'Brien: "... a Bill for an Act in relation to the conveyance of certain real estate properties. Second Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Oh, it's on... it's on Second. I'm sorry.

The Bill's on Second Reading. Are there Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Amendments on... from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. It had been read previously on Second Reading. Third Reading, and the Gentleman from... Representative Hicks, from Jefferson, I believe."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like leave for immediate consideration..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Read the Bill a third time. Sorry."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1083, a Bill for an Act in relation to conveyance of certain state real property. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks on Senate Bill 1083."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, 1083 authorizes the Department of Central Management Services to convey 2.17 acres at no less than the fair market value to the Sisters of St. Francis. This is a closed downstate office building. There is 2.17 acres off the back side of the building which is land locked. It can be used for nothing else other than that building and/or the Sisters of St. Francis. They're going to enlarge their parking lot. It can't be used for anything else, and I'd ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1083. The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Representative Hicks, it's my understanding that there is not an appraisal on this property."

Hicks: "That's correct, Mr. Ewing. We attempted to get an appraisal last week when it was objected to. Central Management Services told us repeatedly that they could not

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in any way provide us with the appraisal until we had the Bill passed. Period. I had said all along I would not in any way convey the property at no less than the appraised value whatsoever, and I would adamantly oppose doing anything other than selling it at a fair market value. Period."

Ewing: "Do you have... Can you give us any idea of the fair market value of this property?"

Hicks: "Being a realtor in the area, I would say somewhere between 10,000 and 12,00 dollars per acre would be what I would assign a value of it."

Ewing: "You would be willing to relay that to Central Management Services if we go ahead with this legislation tonight."

Hicks: "Most adamantly, I would do so, and I would not in any way want it sold at anything less than. I would oppose that."

Ewing: "Fine. Thank you very much."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1083. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question... Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Mr. Speaker, I would just like to convey since the fact that I am a realtor in the area, I'd like to convey the fact that I have nothing whatsoever to do with the sale of this property in anyway."

Speaker Matijevich: "We... We knew that. 113 'ayes', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1083, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Back to the Order of Special Call, Public Aid. There are three Bills. We were waiting for Representative Barnes. There are three Bills on that... No, I mean back to State and Local Government. We have one Bill left on that, Senate Bill 1146, Tate. The Clerk will read the Bill."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1146, a Bill for an Act in relation to the School Code of 1961 and the Enterprise Zone Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Tate."

Tate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1146 was amended in Committee. It deals with the School Code which contains the general state aid formula for schools. This will help in the resource equalizer. This will help the districts that have presently received enterprise zones, and it will not hurt any other school districts in the state, as agreed upon in the Committee. I move for favorable adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1146. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Mulcahey: "Representative Tate, there was an Amendment that was put on the... on that Bill in Committee. What did that Amendment do?"

Tate: "It essentially moved the effective date to FY '87."

Mulcahey: "I see. And assuming that some of the areas... cities around the state were declared enterprise zones as Governor Thompson has indicated in the past, are these people going to be at an advantage as opposed to those school districts that do not have the enterprise zone status?"

Tate: "Not under the design of the Amendment. That was accommodated."

Mulcahey: "Well, what did the Amendment do that accommodated it?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you through or waiting for an answer?"

Tate: "Well, as I... as amended, we took care of it. As you were in Committee, there were several concerns that this would

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shift the state aid away from schools in other school districts that did not have enterprise zones. What we did to accommodate that was to move back the date to '87. It would give an opportunity for the Senate, if they have a problem with this, they're just gonna have to send it... kill the Bill. There's no one in opposition anymore."

Mulcahey: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, let me point out what the Amendment did. It did not correct the situation. All it did was move back the effective date from 1986 to 1987. So what's going to happen at that point, any one of your school districts, any one of your school districts that has not been designated an enterprise zone, have not... are going to receive less state aid than those areas, those metropolitan areas, those cities that are currently designated as enterprise zones. So if you're not an enterprise zone right now, effective in 1987, you will be receiving less state aid than those other cities."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Brunsvold: "Does this... Does this Bill do the same thing that Representative Homer's Amendment did to 1211?"

Tate: "No."

Brunsvold: "This is different?"

Tate: "Yes."

Brunsvold: "How is it different?"

Tate: "Representative Homer's Bill dealt with property tax or Amendment. As I understand it, it dealt with the property tax abatement. I'm sure that the enterprise zone districts were probably in much stronger support of Representative Homer's than this, although these school districts would still be in support of that."

Brunsvold: "Thank you."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Move the previous question, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Piel has moved the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no', and the main question is put. Representative Tate to close."

Tate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill does not effect any other districts in this state. It will not become effective till 1987. For those of us that receive... For the districts that received enterprise zones this year and will receive in the next few years, this is a very important piece of legislation. If we're going to continue to attract industry and provide jobs, this is the future for this... for this state, and I would encourage a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1146. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1146 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Dunn, one minute to explain his vote."

John Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is an important Bill to the district from which I come. I had hoped to explain my position in debate, but we're a high unemployment area. We'll be designated as an enterprise zone. If we don't get this piece of legislation, the enterprise zone won't do us one bit of good. So I would urge a lot of green votes up there to get over 60. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Nelson, one minute to explain her vote."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would like to say

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that I... there is some disagreement on this side of the aisle, and I do agree with Representative Mulcahey that this Bill will tend to shift money from those school districts which do not have the enterprise zone designation. That's why I'm on red. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Shaw, one minute to explain his vote."

Shaw: "No, Mr. Chairman, I concur with the last speaker in terms of what impact that will have on the City of Chicago and the district up there, because I don't think that we have the enterprise zones yet, and it will affect those zones. And we'll wind up losing money in all of those districts that do not now have enterprise zones. They will wind up losing money."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton, a minute to explain his vote."

Cullerton: "Yes, I just wanted to indicate that the experts in the field of the School Code and the school aid formula have informed me that this Bill does absolutely nothing and; therefore, we should vote 'aye'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 59 'ayes'... 60 'ayes', 25 'nays', 25 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 1146, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Special Call Public Aid, we have two Bills remaining, Senate Bill 1059, Barnes. The Clerk will read the Bill. And the other Bill is 1061. 1059, Barnes. Read the Bill."

Barnes: "Senate Bill 1059, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Barnes, on Senate Bill 1059."

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Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, first of all I would like to apologize for my absence. I was over with Representative Jaffe, Representative Alexander and myself working on our Safe Study Committee Bill, House Bill 606. Senate Bill 1059 is a very noncontroversial Bill. It passed the Senate by 59 - 0. Approximately 600 cases would be effected by these redirects each month. The Department of Public Aid now collects child support payments for aid to families with dependent children recipients. When the AFDC family's case is cancelled, the child support payment should then go directly to the family. I would encourage an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Barnes has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1059. On that, the Gentleman from Cook... Cook, Representative Greiman. Representative Greiman, are you..."

Currie: "I don't think he meant to have his speak light on, but he's in favor of the Bill. It's a good Bill. We should all vote 'yes'."

Speaker Matijeich: "It sounded just like Greiman when he's got a cold. Representative Barnes has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1059. Those in favor shall signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 109 'ayes', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1059, having received a Constitutional Majority... Brookins 'aye', 110 'ayes'. Lee Preston 'aye'. 111 'ayes' and... Senate Bill 1059, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1061, Barnes. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1061, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1061 passed the Senate by a vote of 59. This Bill gives the Department of Public Aid the statutory authority to administrate the Federal Food Stamp Program and the Aid to Refugees Program to the county departments. If there are no questions, I would recommend an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barnes moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1061. On that, the Lady from Cook, Representative Currie."

Currie: "Well, of course, it's Amendments #... House Amendments 4 and 5 that are the heart of the Bill at this point. And while I have some serious reservations about both those Amendments, Amendment 7 which would guarantee that people who are removed from the... SSI rolls, federal SSI rolls, would still be covered by the State of Illinois during the time that they are under appeal. That I think makes this Bill very much worth passage, and I hope that we will send this Bill back to the Senate with this good House Amendment #7 and House Amendment #8 on it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer. All right. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1061 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 103 'ayes', 3 'nays' and 1 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 1061, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the subject matter of Special Call Insurance and consider Bills under that subject matter. The Bills under that category are Senate Bill 951, Birkinbine and Senate Bill 1256, Curran. Senate Bill 951, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 951, a Bill for an Act in relation to

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admitted assets and authorized investments for insurance companies. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Birkinbine."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 951 is a Bill technical in nature intended to correct a problem whereby a Section which was added to the Insurance Code last... last Session regarding departmental approval of re... insurance contracts was in conflict with another Section of the Code. This Bill cleared up that inconsistency. A Section... second portion of the Bill deals with a product of the Joint Department of Insurance Industry and Financial Community Task Force. It was intended to bring the investment Article of the Insurance Code up to date into the 80's if you will to keep... keep pace with the changes that have been made in money markets and investment opportunities. I know of no conflict now and would ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Birkinbine has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 951. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 951 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 111 'ayes', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 951, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1256, Curran. The Clerk will read... Record Wojcik 'aye' on the last Roll Call. Thank you. Senate Bill 1256, Curran. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1256, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Employees' Group Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative

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Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House... Senate Bill 1256 amends the State Employees' Group Insurance Act. It provides that on or after July 1... July 1st, 1983 the group health insurance benefit level for state employees and their dependents shall equal or succeed... exceed such benefit level as was in effect in January 1, 1983. This also permits group insurance coverage for expenses related to use of an insulin pump. I ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Curran has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1256. On that, there being no... Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Winchester: "This legislation doesn't increase or decrease. It just leaves it the same level as it was in January of 1983."

Curran: "That's correct."

Winchester: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1256 pass?' Those in favor... All right. Representative Vinson. I'm sorry."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, who is shown as the Sponsors on this Bill?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Curran - Ropp."

Vinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. With these Special Calls, I haven't even... usually we have the list, and I have to look up real quickly. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1256 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 89... 90 'ayes', 19 'nays', 1 answering

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'present'. Senate Bill 1256, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Pursuant... Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the Special Call Subject Matter, Port Districts, and consider a Bill under that Subject Matter. Senate Bill 749, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 749, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Tri-City Regional Port District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Madison, Representative Wolf, on Senate Bill 749."

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That's spelled p-o-r-t not p-o-r-k. Senate Bill 749, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, is very simply incorporates into the Tri-City Regional Port District Act the authority that they already have under federal law to establish foreign trade subzones within the jurisdiction of the United States Customs Service of the St. Louis Port of Entry. This Act merely puts the Illinois Act, under which it is constituted, in conformity with the federal law. Another part of this Bill very simply designates members of the governing board as commissioners instead of members. There's no additional authority or power granted. Amendment #1 was put on by Representative Capparelli which prohibits hunting in the Chicago Port District, and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Wolf has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 749. All those in favor shall signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 101... 102 'ayes', 6 'nays', and Senate Bill 749, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.

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Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the Special Call Subject Matter of Education and consider Bills under that subject... matter of education and consider Bills under that category. And the Bills are Senate Bill 513, 570, 668, 728. And the first Bill is Senate Bill 513, Nelson. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 513, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Is the Bill on Third Reading? Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 513, as amended, does a couple of things. I would like to explain it very, very briefly. The basic Bill gives authorization to local school districts to provide residential facilities. Now in most cases, these would be residential facilities that a cooperative would provide for those special students who may at the present time have to be sent out of state. The Bill in the House was amended to add a couple of separate provisions. House Amendment #5 says that proposals are submitted on forms promulgated by the State Advisory Council, and the Council has 45 days to review the proposal and make a recommendation. The reason for this was to protect... to write into the Bill protection for those facilities that are already existing so that we would not be having the local public school district build a building and set up a residential facility that would then be in competition with one that was already existing. Certain other Amendments went on the Bill. One of those Amendments would provide that local school districts would give free school lunches to senior citizens who be at the school at lunch time if they were petitioned to do so by at least five percent of the registered voters

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in the district. And another Amendment provides that in the case schools are to be closed, the local school board have certain procedures to do that. I'd appreciate passage of Senate Bill 513."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 513. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Would the Lady yield to a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you..."

Yourell: "Yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, proceed."

Yourell: "Yes, Representative, is there a tax levy involved in any of the Amendments that... or in the original Bill?"

Nelson: "No, there is not."

Yourell: "There's no additional money?"

Nelson: "No."

Yourell: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Nelson: "Yes."

Brummer: "First of all, Amendment #7 has not been adopted? I have a lengthy Amendment #7 on my desk that deals with merger of school districts, and it's about 35 pages long. I'm sorry, 2... 28."

Nelson: "Represe..."

Brummer: "Has that been adopted?"

Nelson: "Representative, no. If you recall, there were some proposals earlier this evening to take Bills back to Second and then bring them back to Third and I..."

Brummer: "Do you intend to adopt that in Conference Committee? I see it has your name on it."

Nelson: "I would like to have done that, but I did not do it at this time. It... The Amendment that you are looking at,

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which was not adopted and which we do not have before us at this time, is something that I would like to accomplish in Conference Committee. It is identical, with certain technical changes and with a grandfather clause, to House Bill 1187 that Representative Steczo and I sponsored in the House and that sets up..."

Brummer: "Okay. Thank you. With regard to the lunches for senior citizens. Did you say they have to provide free lunches to senior citizens?"

Nelson: "No. The lunches are paid for by the senior citizens."

Brummer: "And how is the price determined with regard to those lunches?"

Nelson: "Whatever the school district says the cost of those lunches is, the senior citizens must pay."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady has moved - are we through - for the passage of Senate Bill 513. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 106 'ayes', 5 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 513, having received the Constitutional Majority, are hereby declared... is hereby declared passed. Let me read the list again, because I only had a partial list when I announced the Education list at first. The Bills on the Education Special Call are Senate Bill 342, 359, 511, 570, 668, 728, 826 and 1097. Senate Bill 342. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 342, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Levin."

Levin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As amended, Senate Bill 342 does two things. First

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of all, it puts the Chicago Board of Education in the same posture as the rest of the school districts in the state in permitting it to levy taxes based on the estimated equalized assessed valuation, rather than the last known equalized assessed valuation. I ask for a favorable Roll Call on the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Levin has given his shortest explanation of a Bill and asks for the passage of Senate Bill 342. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 342 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 107 'ayes', 2 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 342, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 359, Cowlshaw. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 359, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Senate Bill 359 simply provides the procedure by which persons who receive their training to be teachers in foreign countries may receive a certificate to teach in the State of Illinois. This was suggested by the State Board of Education. It only affects 20 teachers in the entire state, but it does put into statute what is present practice. In addition, it was discovered while we were doing some research on this that there were two conflicting provisions in the statutes regarding whether or not a person has to be a United States citizen before that person can receive a teacher certificate. This Bill puts all of that into the same context and says you must be a United States citizen before you can receive a teacher

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certificate, and I move for adoption of Senate Bill 359."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cowlshaw has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 359. Those in favor shall signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 105 'aye', 3 'nays', 2 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 359, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 511, Mautino. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 511, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 511 authorizes educators who have been elected to county boards to have that portion of their salary which they receive from the county board apply back to their school district where they have been employed. Amendment #1 to 511 authorizes the school board to allow an individual who has been elected to the president of a statewide organization for educators a leave of absence for up to four years, which is, of course, not fundable, but just a leave of absence. That's what the legislation does."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman has moved the passage of Senate Bill 511. On that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would just suggest that the program which is used for the General Assembly might serve better than the program involved here. When I take a leave to come to the General Assembly, I'm docked 1/185 or 1/176 of my teaching salary. There's no... There's no payback or

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anything else as is included in this Bill. It seems to me like it would be a lot cleaner if he was just gone a day from school, he was just docked for a day of pay and took the pay as the county board member. I think this is going to cause more problems than it's going to solve. And for that reason, I am opposed to this legislation."

Speaker Matijevich: "Question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 511 pass?' Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 71 'ayes', 40 'nays', and Senate Bill 511, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 570, Giorgi. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 570, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Winnetago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "House Bill... Senate Bill 570 provides that the State Board of Education shall award scholarships to persons holding valid teaching certificates who agree to take courses at public institutions of higher ed which... teach science and mathematics."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Giorgi has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 570. Those in favor signify... There being no discussion, those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 107 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 ans... Representative Mulcahey 'aye'. 108 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 570, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 668, Hicks. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 668, a Bill for an Act to amend

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Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Jefferson, Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes, Sir, leave to bring it back to Second, please, for a technical Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill back to Second for the purpose of Amendment. Leave is granted. The Bill is on Second Reading. Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes..."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #4, Hastert, amends Senate Bill 668."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert on Amendment 4."

Hastert: "Amendment #4 tightens up the language of Amendment #3. It makes it only a one time situation and ties..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Eastert moves for the adoption of Amendment #4. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #4 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 668, and leave is granted. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 668, a Bill for an Act to add... amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks on Senate Bill 668."

Hicks: "Yes, Sir, on 668 this is a change in the school aid formula. What it does basically is helps out five districts in the state. There... It has a separate line item appropriation. It does not take any money out of anybody else's state aid. And I'd ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 668. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Where does the IEA stand on this Bill, do you know?"

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "I have no idea what kind of position they have. I wouldn't think they'd have any position on this, Sir."

Dunn: "Okay, thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 668. Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 104 'ayes', 2 'nays', 3 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 668, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 728, Terzich. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 728, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the School..."

Speaker Matijevich: "I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Let's go back. I didn't see your light. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "669, I believe, is also on this list."

Speaker Matijevich: "If it is... Yes, you're right. I went right over it, and I'm sorry. 659. The Lady from... 659. Clerk will read the Bill. I'm sorry, you were right. Clerk corrected me. Repres... Tony Leone correct me. It's 669. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 669, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Just like old times, huh, Tony? The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this Bill is very similar to House Bill 1179 that passed out of here with 110 votes a few weeks ago. This Bill gives one additional flexibility to school curriculum. It provides that one of the programs that can be offered under the optional course that, in 1179, had included music, art or foreign languages, to that list we now add vocational ed.

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It then requires three years of language arts, two years of mathematics, two of science, two of social studies and one year from the list that I read before. I would urge your support of the Bill. We have found that it is not going to be restrictive. It will, in fact, allow a great deal of flexibility if the superintendent or principal will actually use those credits in a variety of ways. We simply want those people to know that they are not tied in but can have a variety of courses qualifying for those requirements. I move for passage of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Satterthwaite has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 669. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Hallock."

Hallock: "One question. Can a person still take four years of vocational or agricultural training and meet this requirement?"

Satterthwaite: "Yes. I believe they can. We have put voc ed in as one of those optional programs to allow that to happen."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape."

Slape: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. To the Bill, the people in my district that handle the vocational training for the school districts in my area say that if Senate Bill 669 passes, the vocational training in that part of the State of Illinois will be virtually dead. And for that reason, I would rise against this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates she will."

Vinson: "Representative, would you read the requirements again that they would have to complete? I didn't catch all of them."

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Satterthwaite: "In this Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "You don't mean that, do you? Proceed."

Satterthwaite: "In this Bill we would be requiring that for a four year high school program there would be three years of English, two years of math, two of science, one year of social studies and then one of the following, one year out of the following: either foreign language, art, music or vocational education. Now, one of the reasons that this can still comply with the requirements of vocational education is the addition of vocational education to that unit, but also the fact that we are suggesting to the vocational education people that the mathematics that they put into their vocational ed program would qualify for these mathematics courses; that they could have industrial arts math or any number of other types of mathematics courses that would come under these requirements."

Vinson: "Did all of those add up to ten years?"

Satterthwaite: "All of those added up to nine units."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill. I would rise in opposition to the Bill, because you obviously can't complete nine years in four years. And I don't think we need this. So, I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I know I'm going to surprise everybody by talking against the Bill instead of moving the previous question, but I...I wasn't recognized for that purpose."

Speaker Matijevich: "You weren't recognized. No, proceed."

Flinn: "Well, seriously, what the Lady did not tell you that all the requirements for the students will cause them to be discouraged and drop out of school. This will create drop out more than we already have in some of the poorer areas. There are lots of students who go to school primarily for the vocational ed, and it's very difficult to keep them

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there. With the extraordinary requirements, we're going to wind up with a lot more people not getting any education and a lot more on public aid."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kulas."

Kulas: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Matijevich: "See, he was recognized for that purpose. Representative Kulas has moved the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the main question is put. The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite, to close."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, both in Committee and on the floor of this House I want to put into the record that in no way will this deprive our high schools of running vocational educational programs. They can, in fact, use the courses that they now give, basic mathematics, business mathematics, computer science, or accounting, or industrial arts math or any other number of alternative math programs for the two years of mathematics required under this Bill. Similarly, in the science areas they can use a variety. We are not specifying that they have to be rigid, and we do hope, in fact, that they adjust the content of these programs to comply with the needs of the individual programs and the individual students. This does not, in any way, keep a child from graduating from high school, but what it does, in fact, is to help to bring us into line with what is happening in other states so that we can have students who will be able to be employable as they come out of high school; that we will no longer run the chance of the criticism that we've had before that people come out of high school without being able to read, or to write or to do basic kinds of calculation and skills that are necessary for employment. I ask for your

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favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Satterthwaite has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 669. Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', opposed 'no'. Representative Gene Hoffman, one minute to explain his vote."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would suggest to you that with the ten credits involved here plus four p.e. which aren't mentioned, a half a year of health, you're going to have 14 1/2 credits out of 16 used up on this basis and that leaves... that leaves the student a choice of about a credit and a half. I'm not sure that's what we want to do. And its for that reason I rise in opposition to this legislation."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp, one minute to explain his vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. As I understand the figures I've seen, about 80% of the students that go through high school do not go on to college and do need some form of vocational training. If this passes, that opportunity to develop vocational learning experiences will be somewhat prohibited. I urge..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 66 'ayes', 43 'nays', 3 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 669, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 728, Terzich. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 728, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have a technical change to make on

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this. It's a minor one. I'd like to move it back to Second."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 728 back to the Order of Second Reading for adoption of a technical Amendment. Does he have leave? Leave, and the Bill is on Second Reading. Clerk will read the Amendment."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #1, Terzich, amends Senate Bill 728..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, on Amendment #1."

Terzich: "Yes, what Amendment #1... is just deletes public or private agencies and placing public aid..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. And the Gentleman asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 728. Leave. Leave is granted. Read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 728, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich on the Bill."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this amends the School Code and authorizes the State Board of Education to contract with an establishment for Scandinavian Lekoteks, otherwise known as play libraries, to assist in the development of children with their special needs, and I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 728. The lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

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Nelson: "Representative Terzich, would you just tell me what the status of the companion appropriation Bill is at this time?"

Speaker Matijeich: "It's where all the rest of them are. No. Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "There isn't any."

Nelson: "There's no companion appropriation at all?"

Terzich: "Not to my knowledge, no."

Nelson: "Thank you very much. To the Bill then, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijeich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "I believe that probably, you know, at some future date this would be an appropriate Bill to pass. It is beneficial to handicapped youngsters to be able to check out specially designed toys, and it helps in their early development; but, since there is no appropriation, we may just be passing legislation that's meaningless. Thank you."

Speaker Matijeich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "In all deference to the previous speaker, I stand in support of this Bill. In the past we have always said, 'Well, there's no reason to pass the money, because the substantive Bill hasn't passed'. In this case, we're going to pass the substantive Bill. And then we are taking care of the appropriate amount of appropriated funds for this well-deserved project, because I got the Amendment. Vote 'aye'."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of... One moment. Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I was amazed at what the previous speaker just said. When I had a Bill and he asked me why I wanted to pass a substantive legislation when the appropriation Bill was killed, he said

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for that reason everybody should vote 'no'. Now we're changing it. I don't know whether he means this way or that way."

Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 728 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 87 'ayes', 20 'nays', 4 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 728, having received the Constitutional Majority... Is somebody calling? No. Is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 826, Bowman. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 826, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 826 addresses the problem of balloon levies in community college districts and permits them to ride the multiplier. Amendment #1, which was adopted in Committee, is sort of a truth in taxation Bill and requires community college charge-backs be displayed separately on the tax bill. It doesn't provide for any new taxation powers by anybody. It came out of the Revenue Committee as amended 11 to zero, and I urge your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Bowman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 826. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 826 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 102 'ayes', 8 'nays', 1 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 826, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.

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Senate Bill 1097, Klemm. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1097, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1097 requires that all school tax referenda include on the proposition ballot a comparison of the amount of taxes extendable under the present maximum tax rate and under the proposed increased tax rate. This is the same information that must now, under law, appear on the public notice. The Bill passed 59 to nothing in the Senate. I do ask for your favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "The... Representative Klemm has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1097. Question is... Being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1097 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 98 'ayes', 4 'nays', and Senate Bill 1097, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared... Olson 'aye'. Is hereby declared passed. Olson 'aye'. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the Subject Matter of Pensions, Special Call and consider Bills under that Subject Matter. The Bills on... Representative Tuerk, for what purpose do you rise?"

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, about 6:00 you mentioned we'd be out of here at 8:00 or 9:00. Now what's your latest bad estimate?"

Speaker Matijevich: "We're getting there. If everybody will move along. We're going along real nice now. Let's proceed. The Bills on the Order of Pensions are Senate Bill 451, 568, 904, 719 and 1336. Senate Bill 451, Stuffle. The

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Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 451, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Friedrich, are you seeking... No. Gentleman from Vermilion, Representative Stuffle, on 451, Senate Bill. Proceed."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker, Members, this Bill simply equalizes, on the basis of age of years of service, whichever is greater, the application of the early retirement program in place in the Downstate Teacher Pension System, the same as we did last week... this week or last week rather for the University Retirement System. I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Stuffle has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 451. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 451 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 100 'ayes', 5 'nays', 3 'present'. Senate Bill 451, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 568, Saltsman. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 568, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Donald Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to return this to Second Reading for a technical Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 568 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of a technical Amendment. Leave is granted, and the Bill is on

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Second Reading. Clerk will read the Amendment."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #1, Saltsman, amends Senate Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Yes, this technical Amendment just makes this come under the Article III of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Formerly, it was under Chapter 23 of the Illinois Revised Statute."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Saltsman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted."

Saltsman: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. And the Gentleman asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 568, and leave is granted. The Bill is on Third Reading. Read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 568, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is the same as House Bill 647 which passed out of here, and it's approved by the Pension Laws Commission. Appreciate your vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Saltsman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 568. On that, the Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates he will."

Mulcahey: "That last Amendment we just adopted, Representative Saltsman, would you explain that again?"

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Saltsman: "I didn't hear you."

Mulcahey: "That last Amendment we just adopted, would you please explain that again?"

Saltsman: "Yes. It changes... The Amendment changes the reference to Chapter 23 of the Illinois Revised Statutes to Article III of the Illinois Public Aid Code, which describes the amount of disability which this child would have. It's the same as the one we put on 647. They left this off in the Senate."

Mulcahey: "Can this be an adult now then? Is that the idea?"

Saltsman: "No, it's not that he's... He would be an adult after the age of 18 and still be held in the pension fund. But what this here declares is how much disability a person has to have before they are eligible as being disabled."

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 568 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 83 'ayes', 26 'nays', 2 answering 'present'. Senate Bill 568, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 904, Ronan. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 904, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ronan, on Senate Bill 904."

Ronan: "Thank you, Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 904 is very simple concept. It was requested by the Chicago Teacher's Pension System to correct a problem of ascertaining the salary levels for pension purposes for teachers on leave who are working for the union. I move

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for the passage of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 904. On that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield to a few questions?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Hoffman: "The Chicago... The Chicago Teachers' Pension System is funded by contributions of the employers and the employees by a levying of a special tax. Is that correct?"

Ronan: "That's correct."

Hoffman: "Is there any history in the past of the Chicago Teacher's Pension Code or of the Downstate Teachers' Pension Code, for that matter, making this kind of a proviso?"

Ronan: "Not to my knowledge."

Hoffman: "Thank you very..."

Ronan: "But as you're aware, Representative Hoffman, the employer at this point is the teachers' union, and the employee is the employee. So, what's the problem?"

Hoffman: "The problem is, Mr. Sponsor and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that we're increasing the accrued liability to the System 380,000 dollars and increasing the annual cost 57,000 dollars. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is... can be very narrowly defined as special interest legislation directed at... directed - I shouldn't say at - directed for one person at the expense of the System. When one chose to go to work for a teachers organization, a special interest group, and to leave the responsibilities in the classroom to serve the narrow responsibilities of a teacher organization, they knew exactly what they were doing at the time. Now, at some later date, some significantly later date, they're trying to figure out how to recoup the

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difference in the salaries between what they would have been receiving as a teacher and what they're receiving in their union position. It seems to me to be unreasonable to ask the System to bear that additional liability and that additional cost. I might also suggest that if this happens in this System, you can rest assured you'll be seeing the same thing coming back in the future, and I rise in opposition to this legislation."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "Representative Ronan, how many people are on leave of absence and would fall under this provision?"

Ronan: "Twenty."

Nelson: "Twenty? So, that's the reason for the increase in annual cost. Is this twenty a year for the foreseeable future?"

Ronan: "Yes. Don't see any increase."

Nelson: "Do these twenty employees make more as union organizers than they did as teachers?"

Ronan: "On the average, yes."

Nelson: "And they want higher pensions."

Ronan: "They want higher pensions, because they've got higher salaries. I just want to clarify the remarks of the previous speaker. The System doesn't pay for this. The union pays for it. It has no impact on the System at all."

Nelson: "And what is the position of the Pension Commission on this Bill? Pension Laws Commission."

Ronan: "Neutral. Neutral. It's approved. The recommendation of the pension system as they want it approved. Pension Laws Commission wants it approved."

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Nelson: "A different analysis that I have shows that disapproved in present form."

Ronan: "June 6, 1983."

Nelson: "Thank you. To the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "I would like to echo the comments of Representative Hoffman. I believe that this is very, very special interest legislation, that it is obviously a way for some few individuals in this state to get some more money into their System, that they are going to take the money from the System. And if this Bill receives the necessary votes, I would ask for a verification. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate."

Tate: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Tate: "Representative Ronan, you mentioned that this would affect only twenty individuals in the Chicago Teachers... under the Chicago Teachers' Article. Would Bob 'Heeley' be one of those individuals?"

Ronan: "Yes, he would."

Tate: "What is his capacity as a... in the union?"

Ronan: "Pardon? I didn't hear the question."

Tate: "What is his capacity?"

Ronan: "He's president of the union."

Tate: "How much would he receive as a result of this?"

Ronan: "His fair share."

Tate: "To the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is very blatantly one of the biggest rip offs we've seen this Session. If this isn't special interest legislation, we will never have a better example of that type of legislation. It's about time we start thinking about the

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children of this state and taking care of the children of this state instead of worrying about a few little individuals, and I would encourage a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative... Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Well, with regard to the Pension Laws Commission, the Pension Laws Commission did not approve this legislation, but I wouldn't go as far as Representative Tate. The Bill did provide that the union would pay the cost for the benefit. The reason that the Pension Laws Commission voted to disapprove this Bill was the mere fact that it had no association with any public employee pension system, that if they were to provide benefits, they're a separate organization and they can... then can fund their own pension system the same as any other private employer. But I would like to mention that the Bill did provide for a contribution which would have been at no additional cost; but, because they are not a public body, they have no..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan to close."

Ronan: "Just to clarify the previous speaker. The Pension Law Commission did approve the legislation. He's being shown the memo from them right now. And just to clarify the remarks from the other three distinguished Members on the other side of the aisle, they are dead wrong, as usual. What happens is that there's no impact on the System. The union pays their share. The employees pay their share. It's a very simple, sound argument. What we should do is make sure that we pass a very good Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ronan... Ronan moves for the passage of Senate Bill 904. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 904 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 53 'ayes', 53 'nays', 4 answering

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'present', and Senate Bill 904, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Senate Bill 719, Preston. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 719, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 719 amends the Chicago Teachers' Article of the Pension Code and permits a surviving spouse of a deceased teacher who has reached the age of 55 years to remarry and still remain within and receive the pension that her deceased spouse would have, or his deceased spouse would have received. It also permits early retirement of teachers provided that the Chicago Board approves and consents to the early retirement and that no more than 30% of the people who are eligible participate in that program, and I would encourage your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Preston has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 719. On that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "One quest... One quick question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijeich: "Proceed."

Hoffman: "Did I hear you correctly, Representative Preston, that early retirement by members on the Chicago Board would be at the leave of the Board rather than mandatory?"

Preston: "I'm sorry. I may have mispoke. It is... It permits the early retirement of teachers and does not require the consent of the Board, but that's provided that no more than 30% of the eligible people participate in early retirement. The Pension Laws Study Commission has approved the Bill and be glad to answer any other questions."

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Hoffman: "Yes. What is the position of the Chicago Board of Education on this legislation?"

Preston: "I cannot answer that. I don't know."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker..."

Preston: "I believe... I believe it's no position. I ... Somebody just said that."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I can appreciate the interest of people who teach in the Chicago school system for this ... this program. The problem that I see is the fact that the Chicago school system is already 200 plus million dollars in the hole, and they will stay there, at least to a certain degree, unless we make some dramatic changes in state support within the next... next three days. Now, I don't fault one school teacher for wanting this early retirement program, but I would suggest to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that if we don't do something, they won't even get paid next year and won't even go to work, let alone worry about whether they're going to get retirement. And so, you know, I just, you know, I have very mixed feelings about this, because this is in effect in the rest of the state and, unfortunately, the City of Chicago, in my judgement, just cannot afford it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill was essentially House Bill 55. It passed out of this House a couple... about a month ago with a large majority only to be caught in some kind of a Committee crunch in the Senate deadline. And it is a Bill that merely makes, and I mean merely makes the Chicago teachers equal in the same kind of treatment as downstate teachers. And the other point is that I think is important is that where there is an older teacher retiring,

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a younger teacher comes in at less... at a small... at a lower salary which is a Board saving. As a matter of fact, the Pension Laws Commission analyst had to say later on that the... when he first analyzed this he said, 'Oh my goodness, this is a big one'. Then he said, 'No, there will be an ultimate savings', a savings to the Board after three years... four years, I'm sorry, because of the difference in the salary levels of the var... of the young teachers and the old teachers. So that the cost is minimal at this time. They've already voluntarily done two of the five years in any event, and it is... there's just no reason that would justify a difference between downstate and Chicago teachers. And I ask that we..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 719 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 67 'ayes', 46 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 719, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1336, Kulas. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1336, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Myron Kulas, on Senate Bill 1336."

Kulas: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like leave to bring 1336 to Second Reading for an Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 1336 back to the Order of Second Reading. Leave is... Leave is granted. The Bill is on Second Reading. Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Shaw."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Shaw on Amendment #3."

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Shaw: "I move to..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you withdrawing that? Withdraw Amendment #3. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Keane."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Keane on Amendment #4."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #4 only applies to the City of Chicago, and it applies to those people who are on duty disability for over five years. What happens is that if they go on permanent disability, people have gotten locked in to their 75% percentage of permanent disability, and they get locked in at the year they went on disability. Often times, this creates a hardship as... as inflation sets in. I talked to the City of Chicago about this. The equity in the Amendment and the fiscal impact are so small that what they did was they agreed with the Bill, and I would ask for your favorable consideration."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Keane has moved for the adoption of Amendment #4. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #4 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading, and Representative Kulas asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 1336. Leave? Leave is granted. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1336, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Kulas."

Kulas: "Thank you, Mr... Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1336 amends the Sanitary District Employees Article of the Pension Code. It makes certain changes as far as duty disability and requirements. It's been approved by the Pension Laws Commission. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

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Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Kulas has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1336. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1336 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 70 'ayes', 38 'nays', 2 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 1336, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. There are two more Bills on the Order of Pensions. Senate Bill 628 and Senate Bill 717. Senate Bill 628, McGann. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 628, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann."

McGann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly. This Senate Bill 628 amends the Chicago Park Employees' Article of the Pension Code. It's to provide that the balance of annuity reserves established pursuant to the Article shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, be credited with regular interest. The Pension Laws Commission recommends that this Bill be approved. There are no costs involved with this Bill. All other returns are..."

Speaker Matijeich: "Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 628. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 628 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 97 'ayes', 14 'nays', and Senate Bill 628, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 717. The Clerk will read the Bill."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 717, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann."

McGann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly, Senate Bill 717... The Pension Laws Commission recommends that this Bill be approved. It's a number of retirement systems...."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McGann moves for the passage of Senate Bill 717. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 717 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 101 'ayes', 12 'nays', and Senate Bill 717 is hereby declared passed. There's only one Special Call left. There are two Bills on that. Pursuant to Rule 39(a)-2, we will move to the Subject Matter Special Call of Commemorative. How about that? How about that? And consider Bills under that Subject Matter. And the Bills are Senate Bill 172 and 632. Senate Bill 172, Brookins. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 172, a Bill for an Act creating the Adelbert H. Roberts Memorial Statue Committee. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brookins."

Brookins: "Mr. Speaker, this Commission will set up a Commission for the Robert Atelman (sic - Adelbert Roberts) Statue Committee. He's our first State Senator, and there's no cost involved."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brookins moves for the passage of Senate Bill 172. There being no discussion, those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 97

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'ayes', 11 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 172, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 632, Terzich. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 632, a Bill for an Act to revise the law relating to Casimir Pulaski's Birthday. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, as you know, the first Monday in March is Casimir Pulaski Day. Casimir Pulaski was born on March 4, 1748 and came to America in the colonial days, and I'd appreciate your favorable support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 632. Those... There is some discussion. One moment. Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much... Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Very briefly, I think that a vote for this Bill is a vote against working parents and a vote against school districts. To give another day off to kids runs counter to the recommendations of the Presidential Task Force. It would be costly to school districts who will have to pay the teachers anyway, and it's very, very difficult for working parents. I'm going to vote 'ay... 'no', and I would recommend that you do the same."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, currently we have on commemorative school holidays Dr. Martin Luther King, Susan B. Anthony and Casimir Pulaski. We also have a Leif Erickson Day and an American Indian Day all of which are commemorative holidays. These are presently commemorative holidays."

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There is no need to close school another day. You know, either pay teachers for another day or extend the school year, because the Code says, 'School boards may...'. 'No deduction shall be made from the time or compensation of a teacher on account of any legal or special holiday'. I would point out to you that Casimir Pulaski was... was on ... was in this country for 28 months. He was not a citizen. He participated in the Revolutionary War and probably did less for the revolutionary cause than 'Von Stuben' or Lafayette, and yet there is no interest in having a holiday for either of them nor should there be. And for that reason, Ladies and Gentlemen, and for the cost involved, I rise in opposition to this Amendment to require this to be a day of... a day off at school and close the banks. It's already a commemorative holiday, and that's where it ought to stay with the other holidays that are mentioned."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Well, yes, Mr. Speaker. On the contrary that Casimir Pulaski did give the ultimate to this country. They did erect a statue for him in Washington and also in Savanna and that he symbolizes the courage and patriotism with the Polish and Slavic Americans who have emerged from the great American melting pot to help build a strong, free and great nation, the United States of America. And we deserve this holiday, and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 632 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 39 'ayes'... 40 'ayes', 57 'nays', 6 answering 'present', and Senate Bill 632, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Could

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I have atten... Is hereby declared lost. I'm sorry. Is hereby declared lost. Could I have attention of the Body? That about completes. We've got to move one Bill from Postponed Consideration for an Amendment, but I would like to tell the Membership, if you have a Senate Bill which you want to put in Interim Study, there are some forms here. You've got to do that by tonight or else those Bills are tabled. And so, come up and fill those forms. On the Order of Consideration Postponed appears Senate Bill 981. And Representative Mautino asks leave to return that Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave is granted, and the Bill is on Second Reading. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Mautino."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mautino on Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 981."

Mautino: "Thank you very much. Ladies and Gentlemen, we had a controversial proposal in its original form just a few days ago on this very subject. Since that time, through the efforts of Representative McEike, the chamber, and myself, Speaker Madigan, the Minority Spokeman on Energy, Environment and Natural Resources, we have come together with a definition of waste oil which is embodied in Amendment #1, which means any used oil which is intended for disposal. We have authorized a tracking system so that anyone who transports by vehicle any used oil without a document such as a manifest or a bill of... which clearly identifies the definition... the destination of such used oil will be in... not in compliance with the law. Therefore, we have a tracking system. It's an agreed Amendment, and I would ask your favorable support in adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mautino has moved for the

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adoption of Amendment #1. On that, the Lady from Marshall, Representative... Representative Koehler."

Koehler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is a good Amendment. As Representative Mautino pointed out, it was agreed to by all sides and..."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Mautino moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijeich: "Third Reading. And Representative Mautino asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 981. Leave, and the Bill is on Third Reading. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 981, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "The Amendment is now the Bill, and I ask favorable support."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Mautino moves for the passage of Senate Bill 981. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 981 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 111 'aye', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 981, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative McPike on the adjournment Motion, and the Clerk needs... Clerk needs some time for Perfunctory to read some Messages. Representative McPike. Oh, I'm sorry. Representative Brunsvold, for what purpose do you rise?"

Brunsvold: "Point of information. The freshman get-together is

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still going, and we'd like to have anybody that would like to stop over to stop over. You are invited. State House Inn by the pool."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. Representative McPike on... on the adjournment. Committee Reports. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Terzich, Chairman of the Committee on Executive, to which the following Resolutions were referred, action taken June 27, 1983, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'be adopted Short Debate' House Resolution 391 and 413."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. The Clerk doesn't need any time now. Representative... The Majority Leader, Representative Jim McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move the House stand adjourned until tomorrow at the hour of 9:00 a.m."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman moves that the House stand adjourned until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow, and the House does stand adjourned."

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