

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order. Members please be in their seats. Be led in prayer this morning by Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Rev. Krueger: "In the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. Henry Ward Beecher said: Greatness lies not in being strong but in the right use of strength. Let us pray. ALMIGHTY GOD, Thou Who art the source of all wisdom, power and strength, we Thy servants thank Thee for these and all the many other blessings of this life. Help us, O heavenly Father, so to chart our course in life that in all our duties, both in our private lives and as members of this House of Representatives, we may pursue only that which is for the well being of the citizens of the State of Illinois and may effectually represent proper utilization of these and all Thy other gifts.. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill of the following title in the passage in which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Bill number 153 passed by the Senate March 27, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich. The things a little loud here."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, that quote we had today about greatness and strength, I wonder if you could give that to Senator Knuppel and Adalabene over in the Senate?"

Speaker Redmond: "I'm not too sure prayers will do any good over there. Consent Calendar, Second Readings, second day."

Clerk O'Brien: "Consent Calendar, Second Reading, second day."



Page six on the Calendar. House Bill 591. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 592. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 593. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 594. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 595. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 604. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act to create the State University Civil Service System. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 687. A Bill for an Act to amend the Business Corporation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 688. A Bill for an Act to amend the Professional Corporation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 689. A Bill for an Act to amend the General and Not for Profit Corporation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House bill 704. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 804. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. House Bill Second Reading. 21. Ralph Dunn on the floor? Out of the record. 129. Out of the record. 162. 162."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 162. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motion with respect to the amendment number one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 189. It's understood that



if any of the sponsors or anybody wants these non-controversial matters returned to the order of Second Reading, we'll accomodate them. 189."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 189. A Bill for an Act ...

Speaker Redmond: "The records show that Representative Walsh is in chamber at 10:04. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 189. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Nurses Home Shelter, Care Homes, and Homes for the ages Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 1, whoops... Representative Getty. Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, I had a conference with the Sponsor of this Bill earlier today. He indicated it was his intention to keep this Bill on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "OK. Leave it on Second Reading then. 203."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 203. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation to designation of emergency telephone number for the use throughout the state. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motion with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading, 204."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 204. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation designation of emergency telephone number for use throughout the state. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 219."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 219. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 308."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 308. A Bill for an Act to create the commission on Urban Education. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 316. Has the fiscal note been filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Fiscal note has not been filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 383. Has the appraisal been filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Land conveyance appraisal has not been filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Has not. Out of the record. 413."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 413. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Request of the Sponsor. 460."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 460. A Bill for an Act to require issuance of credit memoranda within 30 days under the Use Tax Act and Retailers Occupation Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 461."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 461."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there an Floor Amendment on this? Take



it out of the record. 462."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 462. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motion with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 493."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 493. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 495."

Clerk O'Brien: House Bill 495. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Insurance Law Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 502."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 502. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 506."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 506. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation to the compensation and emoluments of Members of the General Assembly. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."



Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 512."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 512. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey. Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Just ask if we had a light on, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "What'd you say?"

Mulcahey: "Just asking you if we could have the red light on please for pictures."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh. Pardon me. Only for pictures. Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 565."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 565. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act to establish Appellate Courts. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 566."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 566. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation of county zoning. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 580."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 580. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions respecting amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendment."



Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 587. 587."

Clerk O'Brien: "There's a request for a Fiscal Note filed on 587 and 589."

Speaker Redmond: "OK. Does the Calendar indicate that tomorrow? Take them out of the record. Just got the request. Out of the record. 607."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 607. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Animal Control Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motion with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker O'Brien: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 617."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 617. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Highway Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment number one was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to amendment one?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 638."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 638. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of Public Community College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 654."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 654. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Library System Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 672."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 672. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois State Fair Authority. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Request of the Sponsor. 707."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 707. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 942."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record? OK. 942."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 942. A Bill for an Act to amend, to amend sections of the Capital Development Bond Act."

Speaker Redmond: "Evidently there's a Floor Amendment. I haven't had a chance to write that message to Garcia yet. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I would hope that we could get these two Bills moved to Third Reading today so we could pass them tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "I understand and I remember our conversation."

Ryan: "Pardon?"

Speaker Redmond: "I said there's a Floor Amendment on this one now and I haven't had the opportunity that I discussed when you were here."

Ryan: "Has it been distributed?"

Speaker Redmond: "What'd you say?"

Ryan: "Has it been distributed?"

Speaker Redmond: "The amendment isn't printed."

Ryan: "It's not printed, well, let's move the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "OK. Mr. Ryan, what's your pleasure?"

Ryan: "I would like to move the Bill to Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "942. Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it was my understanding in Com-



mittee that the Sponsor of this Bill would hold it on Second until an amendment was prepared to take out moveable durable furniture from the bonding authority."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "942 is the authorization. I think you're talking about 943."

Darrow: "OK. As long as they're on 942, that's alright."

Ryan: "But I'm really going to try to move 943 too if I can."

Speaker Redmond: "OK. Sponsor of the amendment. It's not printed and the Sponsor of the Bill desires to have it moved to Third Reading. It's been the practice to move the Bill and not hold them."

Ryan: "I think Representative Darrow, is that your amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, it was not. It's Representative Schraeder's amendment."

Ryan: "Well, I think, I thought his amendment was 943."

Darrow: "I think the urgency and the nature of the Bill is such that we ought to move it, Mr. Speaker. And I'd like to move it to Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Keane. We haven't read the Bill yet. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 942. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Capitol Development Bond Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Keane, you seeking recognition?"

Keane: "Yes. Mr. Speaker with leave the amendment on 942, is a companion amendment to Floor Amendment on 943. Possibly, if with the agreement from the Sponsor if we could go to 943 it may or may not be necessary to put the amendment on 942."

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't understand the inquiry."

Keane: "The amendment for 942 adjusts the substantive Bill to reflect the Floor Amendment that's been put in for



943, the appropriation Bill. If with agreement of the sponsor, if we could go to 943 and ahve leave to come back to 942, we may or may not need the amendment on 942."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan. Why don't we take these two out of the record?"

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move them both to Third Reading. I didn't understand what the gentleman's question was. He's going to have to speak into the mike I don't understand him."

Keane: "First, the Floor Amendment to 942 makes the adjustment, the amendment in the substantive Bill, to reflect the omitting of the durable movable goods from the appropriation in 943."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan. Representative Madigan. Pardon me."

Keane: "Could we proceed to 94..."

Ryan: "Well, if we can get through 942, yeah. I think 943 is the next Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "I know it. I don't... Representative Ryan will you answer your phone? Take 942 and 943 out of the record."



Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 21. Representative Ralph Dunn, do you want...Ralph Dunn on the floor? Yourell on the floor? What's your pleasure on 21? Representative Ralph Dunn. Are you ready to move on 21?"

Dunn: "Yes, Sir, we'd like to."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 21. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. Second Reading of the Bill. This Bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment #1 lost. Amendment #2 and 3 were withdrawn. Floor Amendment #4. Madigan. Amends House Bill 21 on page 1, line 2, by inserting immediately after 'x', the following, and to add Section 12(c) to Article VI and in line 8 by deleting 'are amended' and inserting in lieu thereof, the following."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's the Sponsor of the Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Madigan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, on Amendment #4 to House Bill 21. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, this Amendment would provide that the Bill would be a strict preemption Bill of home rule authority. We debated the Bill last week and at that time I stated that in my view, although the Constitution grants a broad grant of authority to home rule units it was never the intent of the Constitutional Convention to preclude the possibility that the Legislature might preempt certain of those home rule powers granted pursuant to the Constitution. In my view this is one of those instances where there ought to be preemption of home rule units and the Amendment would so provide. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "A couple questions of the Sponsor. I noticed, Representative Madigan, in the Amendment that you've made the Amendment pursuant to Sections H and I of the Local Government Article of the Illinois Constitution. Can you tell us why you've done that as opposed to either not premising it on any particular provision or premising it under Subsection G?"



Madigan: "No, I can't. I asked that the Amendment be drafted and that's the Amendment that was given to me."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further, Representative Johnson? Representative Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also served as a Member of the Constitutional Convention and I agree with Representative, Majority Leader Madigan that this should be a matter for state concern, should be statewide and should not be...and we should adopt the Amendment and I certainly urge the adoption of Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Amendment. Not only because the Constitution of the State of Illinois allows it but because I think the people of the State of Illinois want this. As it happens my district borders on Wisconsin and last year I sent a questionnaire out to every registered voter in Lake County and I asked them two questions: One. Should the drinking age be raised to 21? And the answer was overwhelmingly 'yes'. But the second question and the question that's important to this Amendment is, I said, 'If so, should local governments such as college towns and villages along the Wisconsin or Iowa border be allowed by ordinance to lower the drinking age to 19 for beer and wine only?' And the people said overwhelmingly 'no'. The people of my district in Lake County bordering Wisconsin, even where they know they have that problem, do not want different rules all over the state. They want it uniformly as 21 as I interpret their intention and that is what this Amendment would do. It would eliminate any temptation on the part of some towns to adopt what were referred to last week as 'watering holes'. This would put the rule at 21, it would be simpler to enforce and it would be what, I think, the people of Illinois want and so I urge support of Amendment #4. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Amendment. Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have absolutely nothing against this Amendment. The only concern I have



is when you start this this might become the beginning of the erosion of home rule powers. And that's my only concern. And Mike, I'm sure, my colleague on the other side of the aisle, that there has been many attempts in the last few years to preempt home rule communities and if we're starting to make an exception now I'm afraid this is going to be the beginning of a lot of preemptions from here on out."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #4 to House Bill 21. First off, we better have a Roll Call for attendance before I put that question. Roll Call for attendance. The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #4. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. All those in favor vote 'aye',...wait a minute, we've got to wait to... Take the Roll Call on the... Have you got the Roll Call? Those in favor of the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #4 vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 121 'aye' and 18 'no'. The motion prevails and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #5, Schneider, Amends House Bill 21 by inserting after the words '21 years' wherever they appear in the Bill and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #5 is technically incorrect. Could we withdraw that, please and go to 6?"

Speaker Redmond: "Withdraw Amendment #5."

Schneider: "Oh, I'm sorry, not 6. Withdraw 5. Is there a 6, John? Who has 6? Is that you? Okay, I'll be...a...back on 7."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further Amendments? 5 is withdrawn."

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #6, Skinner. Amends House Bill 21 on page 1, line 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Fellow social engineers, I offer Amendment #6 in the hope that you realize that college campuses, college administrators are



capable of supervising students drinking in college pubs. Now this has been going on for years. It seems to me it adds to the educational process to be able to relax in an informal atmosphere with a glass of beer or wine and discuss things until the closing hours of the...of the tavern in question. Lake Forest College has one now and is undergoing pressure from the State Liquor Control Commission because it is located on a...on an educational institution and that is prohibited by state law. It seems to me that this will not cause a college...will not cause a problem because the colleges dislike unfavorable publicity so much that they will maintain very strict control over the students...student drinkers."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Speaker of the House and fellow Members of the Legislature, I hold in my hands, and I too am a social engineer, and based on the ten year ago experiences I had as to the excellency of the care of the administrators of our colleges, I'd like to point out that this certainly is discriminatory against all the rest of the people of the state and in favor of one small group, that is the college engineers. But I just don't trust the attitude and the power of the administrators of our colleges. So I hate to do this to my friend, Representative Skinner, but I suggest we vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question, I would like to..."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you yield, Representative Skinner?"

Skinner: "Certainly."

Deuster: "Yes, the... Representative Skinner, you said that you had no objection to students having a glass of beer or a glass of wine and that they do have pubs serving them, that's one thing. But in reading the Amendment I notice it says nothing in this Section prohibits the sale at retail of alcoholic liquors on the campus of any private college or university. Would alcoholic liquors... liquors include a six pack or a case of scotch?"

Skinner: "Well that certainly isn't my intention."

Deuster: "That's not your intention but don't you think..."



Skinner: "We'll read it into the legislative record that way before you defeat it."

Deuster: "I didn't hear your answer."

Skinner: "That is not my intention."

Deuster: "Then why are you offering the Amendment?"

Skinner: "Because the Legislative Reference Bureau didn't draft it to fit my intention."

Deuster: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm not sure from the conversation whether Representative Skinner's Amendment is offered completely. Seriously, I think it is and I think beyond the questions of whether students want to or not be able to relax, one of the real problems that affects communities like Champaign and Normal and Carbondale and DeKalb and Charleston and other areas is simply the unenforcibility of a situation where half the college population is over 21, half of it is under 21 and the attempts on the part of local law enforcement agencies and the owners of these respective establishments to enforce the law is totally impossible. I'm not sure that making the distinction based on a college campus or not is the best way to do it. I happen to think probably the Grossi - Schneider Amendment is preferable. But if that doesn't pass I certainly intend to support this in any event. It's an Amendment that I think at least conforms itself to reality. If you pass the law with the Madigan Amendment on it you're going to have the law of Illinois honored, at least in those communities, only in the breach. The Urbana and Champaign Police Departments both, for example, oppose the return to 21 and I think at least this Amendment makes some sense in terms of the enforcibility of the law that would be unenforcible otherwise."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I stand in opposition to...to Amendment #6 simply because it's very similar in its intent to an Amendment that was defeated last week in the House where we attempted to provide a flexibility



to the statute to allow in-house drinking, so to speak, but to preempt the carry out. And this, of course, would narrow the in-house drinking to just a select few locations in the state. And that Amendment, as you recall, was defeated resoundingly and this, of course, is just a watered down or a narrow restriction of that previous Amendment. And Representative Deuster had it exactly right, this would open up the present law to not only wine and beer but to all kinds of alcoholic beverages. And I ask for a 'no' vote on Amendment #6."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner, to close."

Skinner: "I just can't believe the draconian attitudes of the proponents of raising the drinking age. I...I really think we are bordering on massive hypocrisy in the discussion of this Bill in this House. I think this is a...a mild exception to the rule, which is justifiable."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #6. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 29 'aye' and 97 'no'. The Gentleman's motion fails. Representative Van/Duyn, for what purpose do you rise?"

Van Duyn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, on a personal privilege. As you know, Will County is a great industrial area but it also is a great farming area and we have some of illustrious people from our Will County Farm Bureau here, led by Mr. 'Muelling' and all his associates. They're right up here in the gallery. By the way, Mr. Speaker, they are represented not only by myself, by Representative Leinenweber, Representative Davis, Representative Schoeberlein, Kempiners, Christensen, the illustrious Mr. Ryan and Mr. McBroom."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk. Representative Schoeberlein, are you seeking recognition? Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7. Schneider. Amends House Bill 21 on page 1, line 2 by inserting immediately after 'x' the following and to add Section 12(c) to Article VI and so forth."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider, on the Amendment."

Schneider: "Well thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Amendment #7 does similarly to House Bill 21 what Representative Madigan did in regard to home rule. However, what we addressed in addition to that question on House Bill 21 is the argument that it is to a great extent unfair to ask 19 year olds who have been in a posture to become drinking adults, that they forgo that opportunity and that right. What this Amendment attempts to do then is to say that 19 year olds will be able to drink on premises but are not eligible to purchase liquor in package stores....it's a compromise effort at the proposition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosinski, for what purpose do you rise... Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, I have an Amendment..."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you please...I can't see Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "I have an Amendment #7 on my desk. Is that the Amendment on which you speak? To House Bill 21?"

Speaker Redmond: "Right."

Kosinski: "And it said that the Sponsor is Schraeder - Grossi and I don't know what Mr... You change the spelling of your name?"

Schneider: "It's still Schneider, yes."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Schneider: "At any rate the...that was a good observation, Roman, thank you. What's important is to take a look at the flexibility of the language as compared to what would be the final conclusion should we not draft this...adopt this Amendment and that is that drinking would be the exclusive domain of those who are 21. I suggest that 19 on premises is fair and 21 for package is also fair and a reasonable adjustment to our dilemma, so I would solicit an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

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

Amendment #7 is almost identical to Amendment #1 that was defeated last week in the House. That provided for the 19 and 20 year olds to drink on premises but to restrict the carry out activity



to 21. That was Amendment #1. It was defeated in the House last week and there's really no point in bringing up the same Amendment time and time again. I ask you to vote 'no' on Amendment #7 to House Bill 21."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, contrary to Representative Yourell's statement, Amendment #1 last week stipulated that the 19 year old drinking of beer and wine on premises was left up to the option of the local unit of government. Amendment #7 does not apply. Amendment #7 will make it uniform and will preempt the home rule unit by providing the 21 year old drinking age for all liquors except beer and wine on the premise. This...one of the big objections last week was the fact that we would be having piecemeal legislation while one community would have 19 year olds for beer and wine on premises and another one would not. Amendment #7 provides a uniform drinking age throughout the State of Illinois, 21 year old for all liquors except for on premise of 19 years old for beer and wine. During the Committee Hearings we did have many people come testify on behalf of the drinking age for 19 year olds. You know, our society certainly has changed over the years and one of them, we have many young people that are married at 18, 19 years old, have children, they do go out and they socialize, they do go to discotques and many other places. Now the big problem was that we had the trickle down effect of the 19 year old drinking, the fact that it was going into high school students hands and so forth. This was not necessarily true under a supervised condition. They don't carry out this liquor, they do have a social evening together. Our college students...certainly they're our leaders of the future, don't seem to have any problem of this nature. And this would eliminate the carry out problem and I certainly would urge a strong support for the adoption of Amendment #7."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Robbins."

Robbins: "Mr. Chairman and Representatives of the House, the reason for this Bill that we are talking about is not to define who can drink



and who cannot drink at a certain age, in reality. The reason is the fact that in the 18 and 19 year old we have had a definite increase in mortality rates and a large number of these are drunk. Now, if you set up in house drinking then you are encouraging them to sit at the tavern and drink until they become tight and then drive home and have a wreck. Now, I...I personally think that we ought to either vote the Amendment in as it is or vote it out. We either want to see our young people grow up to become citizens or are we willing to say that we are willing to accept the fact that they should be killed in automobile accidents at a greater rate than they are at the present time. Now this is the Amendment. We cannot vote in total prohibition, we cannot vote in total abstinence, it has been tried. Whenever the number of people use alcohol that use alcohol, if they do, it really doesn't make the amount of difference of what age they start in. But we, as Legislators, pass many safety laws and many safety regulations and this is more a safety regulation than it is an absolute regulation. Now think before you vote to make this young man or woman go to the tavern and drink and have to drive home. If you're going to let him have beer, let him take it home and drink it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support, in strong support of the Amendment, simply because I was singularly unconvinced after 8 or 9 hours of testimony in the Executive Committee, that we were doing the right thing. And I only wish that all of you could have been in the Executive Committee to hear the conflicting testimony from both opponents and proponents, each with a statistical study that proved their point and really proved nothing after all was said and done. I asked each witness, 'What about raising the driving age?' If your central hypothesis is that it's a road safety issue, why not raise the driving age to 19 and thereby have our police departments have a more easily enforceable tenet with which to keep drinking and driving out of the...out of the 19 year old group. The strange part about the whole situation is that the greatest and most



alarming increase in...in highway deaths and alcohol...teenage related accidents is not in the 19 to 21 year old group, it's in the 15 to 18 year old group. And they think by raising this to 21...I say 'they', the proponents, that this is going to eliminate the trickle down theory. I seriously question that. I think all we'll be doing is making a class of criminals out of the 19 and 20 year old. I don't think there's enough study been done on the issue. I say, why 21? Why not raise it to 25, which the insurance industry will tell you, that is the age of responsibility for the male driver. And if that's the hypothesis, highway safety, then we haven't gone far enough. And if I haven't confused you enough, and I was confused in the testimony in the Executive Committee, I think the issue needs more study and I moved at that point to put it in the Subcommittee for study and was defeated, but narrowly defeated, the vote to discharge this Bill to this floor was only by the bare majority of the Committee and I think would have stayed but for other reasons in Committee. So I would suggest to you, the biggest thing that we have to do, regardless of 19 or 21 or whatever is uniformity. The Madigan Amendment provides that. The Schneider-Grossi Amendment provides that and it's my preference that we would go with that one, simply because nobody's convinced me we should take this right away from those who have all the other rights of adulthood. I would urge you and respectfully urge you to support this Amendment, I think it's the right way to go."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members. It seems to me that we're really the ones in the moral dilemma here. We're getting mail from people who would be against any drinking by anyone at any age, regardless of condition, regardless of insurance statistics. Representative Robbins pointed out insurance statistics for 19 to 21, he didn't point out they're even worse for 45 to 55. Maybe we should be putting an Amendment in for them. At least today I've seen Representative Madigan realize that home rule ought to be preempted where there are abuses. I'm not so sure this is



particularly the area. Representative Schneider's recognized the same thing. At least this Amendment, I think, is fairer than the last one. At least this Amendment recognizes that these people already have certain rights. It's going to be very difficult to take them away and it recognizes uniformity throughout the state. It is not, as others have pointed out, the same as Amendment #1 because it does preempt home rule. It does not allow for local option in all or in part. It's an Amendment that recognizes, as I said, a differential between the package store and the person who sits on the bar stool. I don't think this is the answer either, but I think it's far better than the others that have been suggested. I think it's time we got out of our own moral dilemma and had enough guts to stand up and vote for what we really believe instead of voting for some of the people who write in here, who aren't going to like what I say, who don't have the courage to come out and say they're against all drinking. This happens to be their vehicle, House Bill 21, so they can oppose 19 and 20 year old drinking. If they had a Bill, as I said, for 65 year old limitation, they'd be writing you the same letter, making the same arguments. We ought to pass this Amendment as a lesser of several evils."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gene Hoffman."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair the motion carries. Representative Grossi, to close."

Grossi: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I join Representative Schneider in this Amendment in that I felt that by House Bill 21 raising the drinking age to 21 this state would again perpetuate a second class citizen. At the present time 19 and 20 year olds have the right to drink and to purchase alcoholic beverages. 18 year olds have all the rights of citizenship. Now again with House Bill 21 we are stating that 19 and 21 year olds...19 and 20 year olds are no longer full class



citizens but second class citizens when it comes to one important point in their lives, that is their social lives. From the testimony that I have heard drinking at 19 and 20 has not really affected anything. The only thing and the only testimony that I heard that had any validity was that people younger than 19 were getting their hands on alcoholic beverages. I believe, by this Amendment, an attempt is made to address that problem to preserve what 19 and 20 year olds already have and hopefully I urge the Membership to vote in favor of this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #7. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Polk, to explain his vote."

Polk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I find this Amendment #7 at least makes the Bill a little more palatable. I think the Bill in itself was about as ludicrous as our 55 mile an hour speed limit. All of us as Legislators are going to say, 'Well this is a great thing.' But I would be interested to see how many of those of us who are Legislators and who have children who are 18, 19 or 20 and if we have a wedding coming up in the near future and see how many of you will say, 'Well, we will not serve champagne at the wedding because it's illegal for my 19 year old daughter to have champagne. I voted for that law, argot, we will not serve it in our house.' For those of you who might just possible have a daughter or a son who's going to have a child and we may not serve champagne that evening but you may be very pleased to be a grandparent for the first time, but you won't take the step-son in and have a glass of wine with them to celebrate that occasion. Or there could be one even worse, where you had a child who was 19 or 20 and decided that the marriage was no longer going to maintain and so you go out with the son-in-law and just have a glass of beer. You can't do that any longer, you can't invite him or her into your home. Serving on the Education Committee, we found the biggest problem from educators who said that the problem was that the 19 year olds



were buying their beer and giving it to the 15 and the 16 year old children. I concur that is a terrible problem. I've seen it all up and down this state. I think that is wrong. But this Amendment on this Bill will take care of that situation and I sincerely hope we have enough green lights to make this Bill, House Bill 21, palatable."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would urge defeat of this Amendment. If you've been watching the papers and seeing the publicity that the drinking age has been getting this year, if you read the editorials in the Chicago papers, if you notice that Chicago itself has returned the drinking age to 21, you'd realize that reason is beginning to prevail or has prevailed in that big city. And I think that we should follow their example and I think the reason for the preemption is so that we can have a statewide same age. If we're going to lower drinking of wine and beer to 19 I think we ought to lower everything to 19 and I oppose that as I oppose this Amendment. I'd certainly urge that we get enough 'no' votes on here to keep this Bill clean so that we can move it to Second Reading to give the...to give the voters of Illinois what they want and that's to return the drinking age to 21." I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my 'no' vote in opposition to this Amendment. The purpose of the Bill, as is understood by all, is to raise the drinking age to 21. To say that someone can drink alcoholic beverages while they're inside of a premises but that they cannot buy the beverages and taken them out side of the premises is to simply make a mockery of the entire system of law enforcement. The reason why there is sentiment in your community in your neighborhoods and in your towns for a return to 21 year old drinking is because those between 18 and 21 have not demonstrated that they have the maturity to handle alcoholic beverages. They have caused damage to person and property and the fact that they can drink it on premises or off premises is not the issue. The



issue is do they have the maturity to handle alcoholic beverages? And the people in your areas will tell you they do not because the people in your areas have been the victims of the recklessness while they've been drinking. I recommend a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, there is some real dispute about whether or not the logic the Majority Leader offers has been validated. I understand the Committee did not verify that kind of...research except from some groups which have different kinds of orientation on that question from the start. So what I suggest is that perhaps that should not be considered in your decision. And my argument would be simply that we are trying to make it a fair and just way to allow kids to exercise some judgement and to earn their maturity in this sense. Many of the kids that I know are competent and capable of doing that. I think the 19 year old request is a fair one. It does go a long way, I think, into middle road. And I would ask again that you change your votes back to green, for those of you who abandoned us about half way through."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't know that I can turn around the vote up there but I like to think about this Bill and it gives me quite a bit of concern. I support this Amendment because I think it makes the Bill better. First of all, I don't think we want to make criminals out of 19 to 20 year old people. And just as sure as we're here today we're going to do that. I think we ought to probably make the speed limit 35 miles an hour like it was in World War II, that would be as reasonable. We're not going to keep people from drinking after they're 19 years of age and if we make it illegal where's the appropriation Bill to go with this for the additional Judges and police and to enforce it? Let's see you come up with the money to enforce it. There isn't enough evidence that this...that the 19 year olds are the ones that are causing the problems. Even in states where they have an older drinking age, people are drinking



at a younger age and I think we ought to have this Amendment because we're just sticking our heads in the sand if we think we're going to keep them from drinking."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wikoff."

Wikoff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I speak with a little bit of experience about this because I was Mayor and Liquor Commissioner of a university town at one time. And I would only like to point out one thing. There have been a lot of comments made about this, Representative Ewing made the statement a minute ago, is who's going to come up with the money to enforce this? The only way you're going to enforce this is for the cities to provide a policeman or more in every bar in a...in a city and demand that this be checked and that is a fiscal as well as physical impossibility. Only one other comment and I think we ought to have some more 'yes' votes up here. The General Assembly, in their ultimate wisdom, several years ago decided that the 18 year old was mature enough and smart enough and old enough to vote, to own property, to serve on juries and put you and I in jail and now are we hypocritical enough to say that that same 18 and 19 year old is still smart enough and mature enough to do all of this but yet they are not mature enough to have a glass of beer or a glass of wine. I urge some 'yes' votes up..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, according to one of the previous speakers, why should we set any limits at all? And I think that the reason that we do is from common sense. I could say this to you, that Senator Schaffer and I have just conducted a mini poll on this very question and the people 9 to 1 want that back at 21. That's the issue and that's the way it should be."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I don't believe that there basically is any conflict between the Sponsors of this Amendment and the previous one that the Majority Leader offered. We want



to solve a problem. I think, however, this is a good compromise. I think that the general percentage of 18 and 19 year olds are capable of drinking and handling it properly. We were subject to about 5 hours of testimony on this point in the Executive Committee and we heard from many young people and we heard a lot of statistics. I think the young people deserve a chance and I think that we solved the problem of the real young people drinking by not allowing carry outs. In the recent election in Chicago it was said a certain segment of the population do not vote. Well, in our recent primary in Chicago it turned out that when people get disturbed enough about an issue that concerns them they do vote. I've been getting good support from young people in my community and when I come down to represent the district I want to represent the 18 and 19 and 20 year olds the same as everybody else. Because this is one of the things that is of interest to them and I think generally they are doing a good job and becoming citizens and I think they deserve a chance for a while longer and I urge a 'yes' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my 'aye' vote, most of all the argument I've heard in returning back to 21 years to be the legal drinking age has been the trickle down effect that the 19 year olds were purchasing alcohol and giving it to 13, 14 and 15 year olds. If that is true then this Amendment will totally change the situation. You won't have that trickle down effect because the 19 year olds will be able to drink within an establishment but they won't be able to purchase alcohol to go. Now, what will happen if we return to 21? You'll have those who are 21 purchasing and you'll have the trickle down effect in illegal purchase of alcohol. Remember what did happen. I was the Chief of Police then, I know what happened. We had the teenage drinking problem that many, many bought liquor illegally and gave it to the 18, 19 and 20 year olds. And you'll have that. What you'll do, you'll have people make a fortune out of illegal driver's license. Remember



when we got this new driver's license the Secretary of State said that it's fraud proof and already they've found that it isn't fraud proof. So you're going to have people purchasing illegal fraudulent driver's licenses. All you're going to do is magnify a problem. Does anybody here, anybody here think that we are not going to have teenage drinking if we return to the 21 year old law? Nobody here believe that, nobody. This is a good Amendment, it's a compromise. And compromise is the art of government. And I think that there's no argument, I believe, for the fact that if we believe that we are mature, if we believe that people who are 19 and 20 can learn anything from our behavior why not let them drink with us? Maybe they'll become more mature drinking in an establishment. Maybe we are hypocritical in the whole process. But I think this is a good Amendment and is a good compromise."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

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

I rise to support this Amendment. In fact I support a Bill... or the Bill if it would just leave it the way it is. We worked hard a few years ago to reduce the age to 19 because at that time we recognized that we had some very fine young men and women in this state who have the ability to govern themselves and take an active part in government. If we take away their right to drink beer I can see us bringing about a...them bringing about falsification of I.D. cards so that they will put the pressure and put the burden to bear on the inkeepers themselves. And I have a feeling and from what the police tell me in my area, that since we passed the law to reduce the age...drinking age to 19 and..in the college community specifically that the amount of pot that is being smoked has been reduced dramatically. In my...I have the feeling, representing a college community, that the young men and women that are going to our universities are staying on the campus, are taking active parts in campus activities, are drinking beer as most of us did when we were in college. I see nothing wrong with that and I'd like to keep them legal.



If we don't we're going...we could have the same argument that Representative Jaffe gave to us 3 or 4 years ago and that is they will be leaving the State of Illinois, travelling to the State of Wisconsin and driving back after having 1 or 2...too many beers. Finally, I would suggest to the downstaters that here we have possibly a case where what's good for Chicago is good for everybody. If Chicago...if they want to increase the age to 21 then they have some kind of a problem that we don't have, it's a unique problem to them. We don't happen to have that problem in Downstate Illinois. It's been going very, very well. The police department in my area tells me that we're much better off with the beer and wine at 19 than we are with the pot in our universities. And I suggest we have an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. You know I don't know where all these people have been who are voting green who get up here and tell you that there hasn't been more public drunkenness by teenagers since we passed the law that reduced the age to 19. They must have their eyes closed. I don't know where they've been. Haven't they seen the tremendous increase in vandalism that's occurred throughout the State of Illinois, not only in the City of Chicago. I can tell you that in my little town that vandalism has increased tremendously and has cost local government thousands and thousands of dollars. Why don't we face it. We made a mistake about 1 1/2 years ago when we reduced the age to 19. Now let's put it back to 21 where it belongs. Those youngsters, when they reach 21, will have many, many years in which they can imbibe if they so please. So I see nothing wrong in denying them the right to purchase alcoholic beverages before they're 21. It worked before, it will work again. It will reduce...it will not eliminate but it will reduce many of the problems that we created here a few years back. You should vote green...red on this Bill...on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."



Friedrich: "I normally don't suggest that what Chicago does the rest of us should do but I would point out to you that 25 percent of the people of this state already have the law that would be in effect if this Bill were passed without this Amendment. We've got a lot of other home rule units. If this Bill is not passed in its original form without this Amendment, you're going to have a hodgepodge of laws in the State of Illinois where you can run from one community to the other, one community can, the other community can't. And I think this will be disastrous. For law enforcement people it will create confusion. It will cause wrecks from people driving one place to the other and I think the Bill, without this Amendment, is proper and I urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Me? Mr. Speaker, thank you and fellow Members of the House. Now, I look at you...most of you are younger than myself. I want to point out that I am a grandfather. All of you are going to be...most of you will be grandfathers one of these days. I have grandchildren right now. Any vote that I can vote to help perhaps to preserve their lives, I intend to do it and so I would vote 'no' on this Amendment because I am speaking of the future and the possible loss of a grandchild. And you'd better think about that too because you're all going to be in my position, I hope, one of these days. Vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Campbell."

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in response to the last speaker, my good friend Weber Borchers, I intend to be a grandfather May the 28th for the first time. But I rise in support of this Amendment. And the reason that I do is that this Body and the Senate has recognized that 18...18 year olds being treated as adults regarding contracts and many other activities. And I also want to say to you that those people who really want this reduced to 19 really would like to have prohibition, per se. And there's been no indication that the statistics have shown that because of the fact that we lowered the



age in Illinois that this has positively increased the accident rate or mortality rate concerning automobile accidents because this has been true in New York where they've had the 18 year olds drinking for the past 40 years. And they've had an increase in the mortality rate because there's more teenagers and more drivers. So I think this is a good Amendment and I think it should be passed and I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "The only problem that has been laid out in this House debate that makes any sense to me is the problem of beer cans ending up in high schools and in grade schools. This Amendment solves that problem. If we raise the drinking age for everyone I suggest that drug usage will increase. And I would suggest that a memo that we got from some outfit in Illinois that shows that drug abuse is the number one teenage problem, it will...the statistics about a year after this Bill goes into effect...without this Amendment it will show that drug abuse is the super number one problem and alcohol abuse is way down. I will suggest that those who are voting against this Amendment because they think it's going to cut down on deaths and drunken driving are aiming their attack in the wrong direction. It is true that our drunken driving statutes in this state are an absolute sham. Only 20 to 25 percent of those arrested for drunken driving ever are convicted of drunken driving. Now if you...if that's what you're aiming at, for pete's sake, go to the Motor Vehicle Committee and get a Bill out that will do something about it. If this Bill passes it is actually going to increase deaths on the highway in my district. Wisconsin has a drinking age of 18. People from McHenry County and from Lake County and from Winnebago County in and around my district are going to be driving north to Wisconsin as they did before we lowered the drinking age. They're going to get drunk in Wisconsin and they're going to get killed on the way home. It's going to be great for coroners and morticians but it's not going to be too great for the grandparents that one of my colleagues spoke about."



I would suggest one other reason for voting against this Bill and I go back to my own personal experience in 1960 when very few of us were here. I didn't have in my generation had absolutely nothing kind to say about the Illinois General Assembly when it increased the drinking age for women from 18 to 21. Now when I was in high school men could not get...could not buy liquor until they were 21 but women could buy it when they were 18. Well I graduated in 1960, about the same time the Majority Leader graduated and if he'll reflect back on his feeling towards Springfield when he discovered that, gee whiz, by the time he reached 18, if he had a girlfriend who was 18, they really couldn't get liquor they'd have to wait 3 more years. Think about what one thought, what your peers at that time thought about the Legislators in Illinois. If it was a happy thought or a kind thought whether one drank or not I would be very, very surprised. If this Amendment doesn't pass and if this Bill passes what we are risking is the political alienation of an entire generation of high school and college students. Now if you want that on your consciences; especially those of you who stand up and give feverish speeches about those people who can't protect themselves, who are over 21, I think you ought to think about these people who are under 21 who aren't bright enough to register, who aren't smart enough to vote, who...who are not powerful enough to be a political threat to you and me. All of you can vote to raise the drinking age to 21 because they won't hurt you. They don't care enough to vote. That's not a good enough reason to vote for this...to vote against this Amendment and for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like to disagree with my colleague, Mr. Skinner. He said the greatest danger, if we pass this Bill with this Amendment or without this Amendment, is drug abuse. If he had any recollection, if he's done any research, the biggest danger is from a mixture of alcohol and drugs and this is what's causing the deaths. If we're going to make the alcohol more available he's also saying this is



a good way to put the two together and I don't think this is what we want."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the second..."

Speaker Redmond: "I want to close with the best."

Anderson: "The second last speaker alluded to the fact that we may go to drugs if we...if we pass this Amendment. Well you know alcohol is a drug. Michigan, in the month of December, became the 5th state in the last 2 years to raise the age to 21. And their statistics showed for the 5 years that the age was back to 18 that drunk driving statistics among the teenagers went up 160 percent. Our own statistics here in the State of Illinois show that those that have shoveled off the highway that have been involved in fatalities, over 50 percent of them have alcohol in their blood. Now, I think a person should have more of a chance, get a little older, to choose whether he wants to drink or not. I think drinking is here to stay but it's also something that is pushed on the television, peer pressure, it's socially acceptable and I think that it...the person should be...a person should be mature as possible before he enters into something that may lead to alcoholism. We're fighting alcoholism and I think this is one of the ways that...it's a step in the right direction to make the drinking age uniform throughout the state. Therefore, I oppose this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I just wonder how many of you who are voting 'aye' on this Amendment come from a home rule unit who has raised the age at which 19 and 20 year olds may get alcohol to 21 in your home rule unit. I find it just amazing that there are this many green votes when Amendment #1, which still permitted the home rule unit to raise it, was defeated. I just think that you ought to take a very careful look if you're voting green and realize that this is a statewide preemption both ways. At age 19 everyone in the state will be able to buy beer and wine in every community that has liquor licenses."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

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

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to suggest to those that are voting green that if they...if they're voting to kill the Bill then they're voting absolutely right. But if they're voting for a so-called 'compromise', I think that's ridiculous. Chicago has tried this compromise and apparently they're about to back away. Those who choose to ignore the statistics that are published almost daily showing the carnage on our highways are deluding themselves and I ask, how much blood do you have to spill of young people on our highways before they will acknowledge the fact that...that we are...we are contributing to the killing of young people by allowing the sale of alcohol to teenage kids? And I ask you to take another look at this Amendment. What are we saying to kids of 19 years of age? We're saying, you can't buy a six pack and take it home and drink. No, we insist that if you want to drink you have to hang around a tavern and do it? Well is this what we want, Mr. Speaker? Do we want our teenagers hanging around more taverns? Because this is where they're going to get their drinking. This is where they're going to get drunk and this is where they're going to start before they get in their cars to to out and kill themselves and each other and other citizens of the state of Illinois. I think this Amendment is the most ludicrous one of those that we have faced yet. I know there's one coming that is even more ludicrous but so far this thing makes less sense than anything we have faced yet. We're saying to the teenagers, go on out and get pie-eyed in the tavern but don't take the six pack home. That's ridiculous and I submit that we should defeat this Amendment with an overwhelming 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

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

I had reservations about speaking on this issue because I do have a little bit of knowledge in this area and in some cases a little bit of knowledge can be very detrimental. But I would like



to point out that we've heard some arguments and discussions here on enforcement. I think what we have here, if in fact this Amendment is not adopted, is you have a problem with enforcement. A very great problem because you're going to be putting young people, not only 19, but 20 year olds in the posture, in the posture of arrest under a legislation without this type of Amendment. We heard arguments about maturity and the fact that we do allow young people to go into contracts for the purchase of, for example homes and cars, we give them the right to vote for all elected officials. Yet we're saying that they're not mature. Nothing has been said about that 20 year old person, man or woman, who's employed full time in the work force. Who does not, if this Amendment were not adopted, have the opportunity to imbibe in a little liquid libation as his co-workers or her co-workers do throughout the State of Illinois. But most importantly, let me give you a little fact that probably no statistics have shown yet. And I would venture to say with all my years of experience in this area the major problem with carry out package liquors is not with the retail establishment. I would say that off-hand most of the liquor that is used outside the retail establishment, the tavern, primarily comes from the home bars. The bars that are in the homes of the parents. And in many cases, probably the majority of cases the younger people take booze from the home area to additional parties and to parks, etc. I think if you're going to look for a real answer, ask yourselves and your neighbors if not this is the case in most of their homes where there are problems. I didn't want to vote on this issue but I think it's too important to the state as a whole not to vote. So I'm voting in support of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative O'Brien."

O'Brien: "Mr. Speaker and Members, I rise in support of this Amendment and urge all my colleagues to vote green. I think it's a shame that we arbitrarily take the right away from certain classes of citizens in the State of Illinois who have enjoyed the right of drinking beer and wine, both in the cities, in the college campuses



and throughout the State of Illinois and on the farms. You give an 18 year old the right to get married, the right to enter into a contract, the right to fight for his country, the right to sit on a jury and send people to jail, the right to own property and then you turn around and say he don't have the right to drink alcoholic beverages because you don't know how to handle it. Well quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, myself included and many other Members on both sides of the aisle, in this room don't know how to handle it right now and we're over 21 years of age. The purpose for this Amendment, Mr. Speaker and the purpose for this Bill was to stop the 16, the 17 and the 15 year old from getting package liquor that was bought by the 18 year old and given to them. That was the purpose of this Bill, not to take the right away from the 18 and 19 and 21 year old citizens. If this Amendment fails to be adopted and this is an excellent compromise to this Bill, it allows 19 and 20 year olds the right and the opportunities to drink in a supervised setting. It's a good Bill, it gives them the opportunity to act like adults with adults and to learn how to cope with alcoholic beverages. Mr. Speaker, in my estimation this is a compromise, it's a good Amendment and if this Amendment doesn't get adopted on this Bill there's no way, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill's going to pass this General Assembly in my estimation. I urge everybody to vote green."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It seems to me that what we are dealing with here is the basic issue of whether or not we wish, as Legislators and leaders in our communities and in our state, to encourage teenage drinking. Now by our vote here today we're either going to encourage it, I believe,



or discourage it. And it seems to me that when we vote green on this we are in effect encouraging teenage drinking. We are saying to the young people, the teenagers, 'Okay, we have put the state's seal of approval on this, this is how your leaders do it and therefore go out and do likewise.' I cannot see but what we are going to increase the rolls of teenage drinking as we have by lowering the drinking age. And in so doing, in so doing I will submit, as a Member of the Dangerous Drugs Advisory Council, we are at the same time, one in the same time, going to be increasing the use of drugs. One fact that is brought out in the use of drugs and that is that generally speaking, it started with the use of alcohol. Young people start with alcohol and then they look for something that gives them a little...makes them fly a little higher and gives them a little more potent kick and the answer then is hard drugs. So it seems to me that we are doing the right thing, the responsible thing, when we discourage rather than encourage the young people, the teenagers, discourage them to take up the habit of drinking at an early age. I think a red vote is a responsible vote in this case and would urge more of you to cast your vote in that direction."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Briefly, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think Representative Getty touched on a very telling argument to be voting red on this Amendment. Over 30 home rule municipalities in Illinois have raised the drinking age to 21 by ordinance. In the south end of Cook County, the City of Chicago, the Village of Oaklawn, the City of Burbank, the Village of Evergreen Park have to date already raised their drinking age to 21 by ordinance. If you adopt this Amendment then you're telling them that they have to go back to 19 and



20 year olds. And I think that should be important to those who live in that community and certainly be voting red on this issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. We're only allowed to explain our vote once, right?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was the inquiry?"

Van Duyne: "Are we not only allowed to explain our vote once?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. Anybody violates the rule you will rise to a point of order and I will call them out of order." Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Mr. Speaker, are we running the one minute clock on this? If not, I would suggest we possibly consider it."

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't understand..."

Brummer: "Do not our rules provide for a one minute explanation of votes? I haven't been clocking anyone but it seems to me that the explanations far exceed one minute..."

Speaker Redmond: "I think you're right but we're just about over. We'll use the timer from here on then. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, did you call on me?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was that?"

Yourell: "Did you call on me?"

Speaker Redmond: "You were flashing a while back."

Yourell: "But I already spoke, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Is there anyone in the chamber who has not yet spoken? Representative Schneider, to close."

Schneider: "We're not closing, Mr. Speaker. All I ask is that we have a poll of the absentees and if the total doesn't go with the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I knew that that request was coming



so I... Everyone here has exhausted their time and then some? Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Did you want me to say something?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, you're the only one that hasn't.

I noticed that with each speech that the lights change back and forth very rapidly. Representative Schneider, to close."

Schneider: "Just a... Yeah, I'm not closing, Phil..."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay... Have all voted who wish? Have

all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record.

On this question there's 76 'aye' and 91 'no'. Representative Schneider has requested a poll of the absentees.

Mr. Clerk, will you poll the absentees?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Those not voting are, Capuzi. Domico.

Ewell. Griesheimer. Marovitz. McAuliffe. Schraeder.

Stearney. Tuerk. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "I'll waive the verification, Mr. Speaker.

Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question there's 96 'aye'... is

that right, Mr. Clerk? 76 'aye'... 76 'aye' and 91 'no'

and the motion fails, the Amendment is not adopted.

Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #8. Terzich. - Beatty.

Amends House Bill 21 on page 1, line 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #8 is similar to

Amendment #7 and we had so much fun with Amendment #7

I thought maybe we should go through the same thing

again. But because I love all my brothers and my

sisters I'd like to withdraw Amendment #8."

Speaker Redmond: "Amendment #8 is withdrawn. Any further

Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #9. Skinner. Amends House

Bill 21 on page 1; line 14, 21 and 28 by deleting 21 and



inserting in lieu thereof '65' and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Senior Citizen's Amendment.

We are going to solve the problem of drinking driving on the way and back from work. We're not going to allow anyone to drink. And I sense the mood of this House is one of total prohibition. It is one of wanting to make social policy for everyone. Well, I think that this House ought to have the opportunity to make social policy for those people who go to the polls. Let's see if you've got guts enough to raise the drinking age and solve the alcoholism problem completely in this country. Then we can go back to speakeasies we can go back to bribing public officials so that they will overlook those speakeasies I...I think this is really what the sense of the Sponsors are, prohibition. It's Americanism and I would ask for your support for this superb Bill. Now, I realize that there's a little bit of conflict of interest here involved for some of the Sponsors because some of them are under 65. But I just talked to one of the Sponsors who just had his 65th birthday and he sees no problem whatsoever with this Bill. I've talked to several of the other Legislators who are over 65 and they don't see a problem with this Bill. Now, I realize that none of you will have a problem personally with this Bill, just as none of us have a problem personally with the 55 miles an hour speed limit. But I really think that we should do what's best for our constituents and....against raising the drinking age to 65 statewide, we must make it uniform."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', all



opposed. All in favor will vote 'aye', all opposed will vote 'nay' on the previous question. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 88 'aye', 37 'nay', 1 recorded as 'present' and the previous question has been moved. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to close."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I'm tempted to ask that we put our mouth where our convictions are except I know I would lose if I asked that. So I ask that you put your mouth where your polls are. The majority of the people are not heavy drinkers. Why should we allow anyone to drink?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #..."

Skinner: "No wait a minute...wait a minute. I'm getting a question from one of the Polish Representatives and he's suggesting that I made an ethnic slur and I'd like to remind him that I'm Polish also. After all, I have S-K-I in my name the same way he has in his name."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #9 be adopted? All in favor will signify by saying 'aye'. The Gentleman asks for a Roll Call. All in favor vote 'aye' all opposed vote 'nay'. The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson, to explain his vote."

Johnson: "I've gotten probably 50 to 60 letters on this issue, maybe not that many. But every one of them I've called back and have asked them would they support it if we returned it to the 18...reenacted the 18th Amendment of the Constitution. And to a person they said 'yes'. And so I guess by voting 'yes' on this I'm reflecting my constituents wishes. I've looked at the evidence of Representative Deuster and Representative Dunn have shown me with respect to fatalities and accidents and so forth and there isn't one shred of evidence that indicates that 19 or 20 year olds abuse the right to



drink anymore than 25 or 35 or 55 year olds. So I would suggest to those of you who are sincere about wanting to cut down on accidents, Representative Robbins and others, vote 'yes' on this because this will indeed cut down on accidents. We ought to lower the speed limit to 10 miles an hour and they we'll probably clean up the problems on our highways."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Wolf: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I thought I should explain my 'no' vote. The only reason I'm voting against this is because the Sponsor didn't include Tab."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt, to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Bluthardt: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. You know, I had to wait until I was 21 before I had the legal right to drink. I don't want to wait another 3 more years to continue that habit that I occasionally enjoy. If he'd brought in this Amendment, as I suggested last week, brought it in at 61 I would have gotten along very well. But I cannot support this Amendment and I urge you all to vote against it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Chapman, to explain her vote. The timer is on."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm voting 'yes' on this Amendment but I do hope that if it passes that we might consider a further Amendment. The facts amassed by the Illinois Legislative Council indicates that that age most likely to be engaged in an automobile accident with an alcohol involvement is the age from 20 to 44. Now I don't want anyone to think I have a personal interest in suggesting that...that the 65 age be lowered but the facts show that if we are going to deny alcohol to any group in our population it should



be those people between the ages of 20 and 44. So I'm voting with you, Mr. Skinner, but I do have some problems with your Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Champaign, Mrs. Satterthwaite, to explain her vote."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm voting 'yes' on this...I'm rising simply to say to the previous speaker who was concerned about being somewhat under 65 that he probably doesn't have anything to worry about because surely he has a 65 year old friend who will buy it and bring it out to him as is happening now."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers, to explain his vote. The timer is on. Borchers, please."

Borchers: "Let's have a little quiet, to begin with. Now I...Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I think we should consider the fact there some of us, like myself, that are over 65 and this will give those people a right, if they take up drinking, the right to pickle themselves all they want if this is passed. So if I vote for this you'll know that I'm going to take up drinking in the future and I want to be sure I have an ample liquor supply because we're eliminating all the people under 65 will certainly, I hope, give me enough liquor to get pickled. So I'm going to vote it based on that...whatever is."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Pullen, to explain her vote. All right. The Gentleman... Mr. Woodyard, to explain his vote. Mr. Woodyard... Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 29 'aye', 126 'nay', the Amendment is defeated. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. House Bill 942. He'll be right here..."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 942. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Capital Development Bond Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment number one, Schraeder. Amends House Bill 942 on page one line 11 and so forth."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is Mr. Schraeder here? Take it out of the record. Take the amendment out of the record. Any further amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. House Bill 943."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 943. A Bill for an Act making certain appropriations to the Capital Development Board for permanent improvements grants and related purposes. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment number one was tabled in Committee. Floor Amendment number two, Schraeder. Amends House Bill 943 on page one."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman is not on the floor. Take, remove the amendment. Any further amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment number three, Schraeder."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Remove the amendment. Any further amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. On the Calendar on Third Reading is House Bill 206. Mr. Laurino. House Bill 206 and 211 on Third Reading. You requested the chair to bring these two Bills back for the purpose of amendment, is that correct sir? Gentleman have leave to bring House Bills 206 and 211 back from Third Reading to Second for the purpose of amendment. Any objections? Hearing none, Bills are returned to Second Reading. I'm sorry, the chair stands corrected. It's just 206. 211 will be left on Third



Reading. And 206 is now on Second Reading. On Third Reading is House Bill 14. Mr. Daniels, would you like to have that Bill called? Out of the record. House Bill 33, Mr. Deuster."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 33. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave that House Bill 33 be returned to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering amendment number one which has been distributed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any objections to the request? Hearing none, leave is granted. House Bill 33 is now on Second Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment number one, Duester. Amends House Bill 33 on page one line nine and so forth."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster. Amendment number one."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and the Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 33 started out as a very simple Bill to just change the date upon which the Regional Superintendent of Schools is to give his financial report to the county. As I pointed out when this subject came up several weeks ago, my own Regional Superintendent of Schools indicated that the law requires them to submit a report in September of financial information that they quite often don't receive until October or November and sometimes December. So House Bill 33, the basic Bill, changes the reporting date to January 1. When this Bill came up, Representative Brady discovered that, that the word "County Superintendent of Schools" still remained in the law and he suggested why don't I add an amendment to change that to Regional. That's what amendment number one does. Also, the Bill had deleted some language concerning the presentation of reports to the county by the Regional Superintendent of Schools.



Although, some people that language is obsolete and should be deleted, there was some question about it and so amendment number one is also putting that language back in. That's all it does. Two things, it changes the word County Superintendent to Regional Superintendent and it puts back in the language that was in the law concerning the audit of the Regional Superintendents accounts. I would urge the adoption of amendment number one."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion on amendment number one? All in favor will say 'aye', all oppose will say 'no'. All in favor will say 'aye' aye, all oppose will say 'no'. The amendments adopted. Any further amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. House Bill 69, Representative Terzich. Third Reading, Jack."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 69. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Civil Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Again I have a number of Bills by the Law Revision Commission. House Bill 69 it repeals a section of the Civil Practice Act which provides where judgment is rendered against several persons. Again, this was passed by the Judiciary Committee 13 to 0 and it was proposed by the Illinois Law Revision Commission, and I would urge your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Question is shall House Bill 69 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 146 ayes, 1 nay, 5 recorded as present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 70. Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."



Terzich: "House Bill 70..."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 70. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Revised City and Villages Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "House Bill 70 revises the Cities and Villages Act. It deletes reference to the position of Master-in-Chancery. The 1970 Constitution makes no mention of a position and prohibits these is the office of the judicial system and it was recommende by the Law Revision Commission and adopted by the Judiciary Committee 13 to 0, and I would urge your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Gentleman from McKinnen, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I wonder if the gentleman could tell me what he changed the word "master" to."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich. Did you hear the question?"

Terzich: "Excuse me, the master-in- chancery?"

Skinner: "Yes. This is the desexing series correct?"

Terzich: "Yes. This position of master- in- chancery is a ministerial judicial officer compensated by a fee was eliminated by the 1962 judicial amendment to the 1870 Illinois Constitution and the 1970 Constitution makes no mention of the position, therefore, we're eliminating it from the statutes."

Skinner: "Right I had these weird thoughts about what you might have changed the word to had the position remained."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill...Oh Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I brought this up a week or two ago and I really, I really don't see any reason for not doing this. You know, Representative Skinner's question there really brought it back to my mind that Representative Terzich is put in a very com-



promising position. He gets up and very vaguely says 'Well, you know, it changes the master-in- chancery and it does this and does that' he really doesn't tell us what he does. so if we're going to go blind on these and I really, I really think that all these Bills are are so easy that we shouldn't really take all this time. At least, at least that's the knowledge I have so why can't we have leave of the House to vote on all these Bills 71,70,71,74, and 76 and 91 en mass or as one Bill? We don't know what we're voting on anyway, specifically. And if we are going to agree that we're going to vote for these, why don't we just do it at one, one vote and save us all kinds of time."

Speaker Lechowicz: "That's up to the sponsor asking leave of the House to hear the Bills as a package. I believe though, the House Bill 70 as was explained on the floor, deletes the word master chancers which was deleted by the constitution but it still remains in the statutes."

Van Duyne: "I understand, but I..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well I'm saying is if he wants to go with the other Bills, that's fine."

Van Duyne: "Mr. Speaker, I was of the opinion that Representative Terzich wanted to do that initially. As a package."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, I think if he will tolerate these few remaining Bills, the Judiciary Committee is going to hear a substantial number of these Bills today and I believe it's going to be their recommendation that the majority of them go on Consent Calendar and so after today we should be in pretty good shape."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill 70 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 151 ayes, no nays, 10 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority



is hereby declared passed. House Bill 71."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 71. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act to establish Appellate Courts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, House Bill 71 amends an Act to establish the Appellate Courts. It changes the title to an Act in relation to the Appellate Court that conforms language to the Courts present structure and eliminates reference to writs of error and supersedus, which is now obsolete. There are no related substantive or procedural changes in the Bill and I would urge support of House Bill 71."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Question is shall House Bill 71 pass? All in favor vote aye all opposed vote nay. Gentleman from Cook, gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Dyne."

Van Dyne: "I'm going to be forced to vote present on this because I don't even know what a writ of supersedius is. Do you Bob?"

Terzich: "What's that LeRoy?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all...Have all voted who wish? On this question...Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 152 ayes, no nays, 7 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. A request has been made of the chair to permit photos to be taking. Hearing no objections, the camera light will be on. House Bill 74."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 74. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Code of Criminal Procedures. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Again, this amends the Code of Criminal Procedure repeals provision giving each opposing counsel the right to conduct examination of each juror with respect to qualifications, bias and prejudice and it renumbers



other sections. Again this was recommended by the Law Revision Commission and approved by Judiciary I 13 to 0."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Question is shall House ...Lady from Cook, Miss Pullen. On a question."

Pullen: "Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Pullen: "What's the purpose for repealing the examination of prospective jurors by both counsels?"

Terzich: "Well, that particualr provision there were court procedures which was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the People vs. Jackson and also a number of other cases the People vs. Brunkville, Macon, Thorton, Gibson, Collins, Johnson, Walker, and therefore; since this provision is unconstitutional it's being eliminated from the statutes."

Pullen: "Was the decision as to its unconstitutionality that the fact of this merely or was it the language that it involved, is there someway that it could be replaced by better language and still put under court decision or is the whole idea unconstitutional?"

Terzich: "It does not affect the statutory authorization of challenges of juries and the Supreme Court rules still authorizes the court to allow the parties either to submit additional questions to the court or to make direct inquiries to the jurors thus the ability of concept to directly question a potential juror is now left to the discretion of the court. That's my legal opinion."

Pullen: "What was the basis of the decision that this was unconstitutional?"

Terzich: "I am going to refer this to my legal professor, Professor Harold Katz."

Katz: "I believe that the court held that under article four of the constitution that the court has the exclusive right to determine matters of procedure of that character within the court. The Bill does not change the law,



it, the court already does permit by rule the questioning of jurors<sup>o</sup>, they simply held that the legislature had no right to change it that the court conducts the trial and that the court determines the question of challenges of the jurors and the procedure to be followed. This Bill doesn't change the law at all. The law was decided in the court case and that decision of the court case makes the present provision that's being repealed irrelevant because it is no longer the law in Illinois. It is simply eliminating the surplus material from the statute book."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Just to add a little bit of history to this provision. This is the famed Stearney Bill that was held unconstitutional. If he was here today I would imagine he would be on his feet taking credit for this particular provision. The gentleman was right, it was considered to be a violation of separation of powers. It's probably one of the few in the package which deserves your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion? Question is shall House Bill 74 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 147 ayes, 7 recorded as no, 4 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 76."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 76. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act relating to development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. This again, was another Law Revision Commission Bill. It was presented by the Department of Conservation. The current law requires



the Department of Conservation to work with the Department of Business and Economic Development in developing comprehensive plans for outdoor recreation facilities and management. To date the Department of Business and Economic Development input has been minimal. The Conservation has an ongoing program to facilitate the planning. The Bill would remove the stipulation that the BED participate in maintaining and revising plans. The Department of Conservation supports the Bill and the BED raises no objections and I would urge your support on House Bill 76."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 76 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 147 ayes, 3 nays, 3 recorded, as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 91."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 91. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation to the issuing of fee bills. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes. House Bill 91 and I should say in conclusion House Bill 91. This is for Representative Van Duyne, the last one. It amends an Act in relation to fee bills. It removes obsolete provision requiring the filing of precifee or to obtain fee bill and remove surplus provisions that again was recommended by the Illinois Law Revision Commission and passed out of Committee 13 to 0 and I would urge support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Now this is probably the most useless of this entire batch of useless Bills because the word precipe is synonym for the word "request". So what we are doing is just taking a word out of the statute and substituting a synonym for that. Now if this makes



a lot of sense to spend money and take up the time of the Reference Bureau and the House in Committee on this type of Bill, then I think we ought to rethink this particular Commission's merits."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, you know, after going through all of these Bills on the Law Revision Commission, I finally found out how the lawyers make all their money. I think they go to Latin school or something like that because surely no one else could understand what they're reading, and my next objective in the Law Revision Commission certainly will put the English language back into the statute so we can all understand this, and I would urge support of House Bill 91."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill 91 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Thank you, John. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 147 ayes, 12 nays, 3 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 95."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 95. A Bill for an Act to repeal sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I ask that House Bill 95 be returned to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering amendment number one."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is there leave? Hearing no objection House Bill 95 is returned back to Second Reading for purpose of an amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment number one, Deuster. Amends House Bill 95 on page one line one by inserting "after an Act of following" so forth."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster on amendment number one."



Deuster: "Ladies and Gentleman of the House. House Bill 95 was introduced to a repeal an obsolete requirement of the law that required the Regional Superintendent of Schools to keep a list of all textbooks and educational material used in the schools. My Regional Superintendent, Bill Thompson, suggested this Act, this requirement be repealed and so I introduced a Bill to do that. When it first came up on the floor, I believe it was Representative Pullen or someone else said 'Well, we are a little nervous or concerned about the fact that if parents want to find out what kind of books the local school is using or what kind of instructional material they might have, where are they going to go" and I said, 'Well, I though there was an absolute right in parent and every member of the public to go in and ask the local school to look at the books if they wanted to'. I was surprised to find when I asked the legislative council to research this that there is no law granting such a right. I think in this day and age when there is widespread concern about what our children are being taught in school, and indeed we do publicly fund a textbook program to buy textbooks, that every person ought to have a right. Every taxpayer if they wanted to go to the local school and see what instructional material and what text are being used. So amendment number one simply adds to the Bill this statement: Any member of the public may inspect all text and instructional material used in the public schools. That's all the amendment does. I think it codifies and puts into the law what we all thought was a basic law anyway. Mothers and fathers and taxpayers who are supporting the schools ought to have a right if they want to go over to local school and find out what children are being taught or what books are being used and what instruction."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Cook,



Mr. Brady."

Brady: "Well, first, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to know where the amendment has been distributed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The amendment has not been distributed, sir."

Brady: "I cannot quite understand how the implimentation of this would work. I think (the statement is fine and nice, but I don't know who it's directed at. I wonder if the Sponsor would take it out at least till we distribute the amendment and then start get in to how it would work."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Mr. Brady, according to the Clerk, the amendment is distributed."

Brady: "OK Mr. Speaker then the question to the Sponsor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He indicates he yield. Mr. Deuster."

Brady: "It seems to me, it seems to me, Representative Deuster, that what you initially tried to do was to take a responsibility that the Regional Superintendent now has of keeping a list of all material and change this around to a Bill that now mandates that someone somewhere has to have this list available to any parent of a school child. I'm trying to figure out who that someone is."

Deuster: "If you'd like to have an opportunity to study the amendment then discuss it with me, I'd be glad to take it out of the record. It does not do that at all. It does not require the local schools have a list, it simply says that the public has a right to inspect the instructional material used in the local school. But if you want to, if you want to take it out and clear it with somebody or give it further thought I'd be happy to take the Bill out of the record. I'm offering the amendment at the request of other Members who had a concern and I think that's the best way. Should I leave it on Second Reading?"

Brady: "Whatever you prefer, Representative, I think the



amendment just opens up an avenue to who is supposed to implement this. Is every school now supposed to keep an entire list of any school tax material that might be or has been used in past or present? I think it's all encompassing and maybe you ought to take it out and we can correct it."

Deuster: "That's what I'll do. I request that it be held on the order of Second Reading and taken out of the record. Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman has leave to keep the Bill on Second Reading the amendment is not adopted, it has been distributed, I'm sure that the two individuals will get together and discuss the issue and bring it back to the floor. The Gentleman on House Bill 108."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 108. A Bill for an Act to repeal an Act to designate a day to be observed as Good Roads Day. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Last year I sent a letter to all the school people, school leaders in my area saying, 'if you find any mandates or obsolete requirements in the law or burdens of any kind let me know'. One of the points that was brought to my attention is that our school teachers in Illinois are required by the Highway Code not the School Code, but by the Highway Code, on every year on April 15, which this year happens to fall on Sunday, to teach the children about the virtues and the values of good roads. I think that our school teachers can devote their energies and their educational skills to better things than to spending a lot of time discussing good roads. We know that in many areas our roads are lousy, they're filled with potholes. This Bill did come out of the Judiciary Committee I believe unanimously. It encouraged some humorous comments. I think that good roads are important but I think that it's time to repeal



this little nuisance bit of legislation from the Highway Code. It's an educational mandate that doesn't serve much purpose. We might have, require the school teachers to teach about the values of the Regional Transportation Authority or of good supermarkets, or of a lot of other things that are important to our daily lives. It's a very simple Bill. I think it will free the school teachers from a burden which happens this year to be a ridiculous one. It requires them to go to school on Sunday I suppose. That's all the Bill does. It repeals Illinois Good Roads Day and maybe someday when we have more funds for building roads, and we've repaired the potholes and we've fixed up Illinois roads so we can be proud of them so they're like the roads in Wisconsin we can bring this Act back and put it back into the statutes. And then we'll teach the children about good roads. Somebody in the Committee said, they voted for the Bill reluctantly because they hated to see us take out of the statutes something that required the children to use their imagination. I think it might be a good project, I suppose, for a teacher to send the children out with their parents to see if they could find a good road. But, more seriously, I think our school children and our educational system and our schools have better things to do and I respectively suggest to you that we ought to repeal Illinois Good Roads Day until a better day."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Would the gentleman yield to a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates he will."

Pierce: "Mr. Deuster, don't you think that Good Roads Day can be taken up and considered in the ancient history classes in our high schools? You consider that."

Deuster: "That's a thought. Maybe it ought to go to the Higher Education Committee."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Would my colleague yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates he will."

Matijeich: "Don, from your explanation instead of repealing the Act why don't you just amend the present law and have it Bad Roads Day?"

Deuster: "If you want me to take it to Second Reading so you can offer that amendment, I'd be happy to cooperate."

Matijeich: "No, no, you've got good Bill. You've got a good Bill, Don."

Deuster: "But it's on Third Reading."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion? Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, to close."

Deuster: "It needs no closing except I would urge you to repeal Good Roads Day. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill 108 pass? All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Glen, vote me an aye. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 156 ayes, 1 nay, 1 recorded as present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 96. I'm sorry I missed that by mistake."



Speaker Lechowicz: House Bill 96."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 96. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster. 96."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd like leave to take that same Roll Call on 96 which I thought 90... the other Bill was intended to be a humorous expression of the House. 96 is a very serious Bill that is co-sponsored by Representative Steczo and myself. As you know, for a long time we had the requirement in the Illinois School Code that children could be transported to school if they lived a mile and a half or more. That was an arbitrary distance limit, and we know of many instances all around the State of Illinois where walking, even though you might live a mile or a mile and a quarter from school or a shorter distance, is actually hazardous and dangerous because of superhighways and dangerous intersections that the children must cross. House Bill 96, is intended to be a way to allow us to put some... a little bit of flexibility into this mile and half rule. House Bill 96 requires or allows, it is permissive, for a local school where they know of a situation where walking is dangerous and hazardous for the children, for them to adopt a resolution designating that fact. Then they request the County Highway Superintendent to confirm that it is indeed dangerous because of vehicular traffic. And if this is also confirmed by the Regional Superintendent of Schools, then the local school may be able to transport those children and be reimbursed under the formula for transportation. I put into the Bill, in writing it, what I thought was an opportunity for the Illinois Office of Education to put a cap on or to avoid abuses, in that if the Illinois Office of Education disagrees with this finding of hazardous by the local school, the Highway Superintendent, the Regional Superintendent, they may



hold a public hearing in the area and if there's evidence that there's no hazard, then the transportation reimbursement cannot be allowed. I think Representative Steczo and I would be happy to answer any questions and we would urge your favorable consideration of House Bill 96."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The lady from Cook, Miss Pullen."

Pullen: "I can appreciate the sponsors concern in allowing the State Office of Education to have some input on this since the State Treasury is so dearly affected, but I don't personally think that it's particularly effective to say that if the State Superintendent finds that no hazard exists then he can turn down the reimbursement, because there's hazard in getting up in the morning and there's certainly hazard in walking out of the house, and there's hazard in any situation involving walking to school even if were just across the street. So I don't think that's an adequate safeguard."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Deuster: "I have viewed that as a question, Representative Pullen, there is no absolute discretion in the Superintendent of Education. The Bill says on page two that if this determination may be rejected after a public hearing in the school district where there is substantial evidence that no safety hazard to the child exists:."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Pullen, do you want to be recognized?"

Pullen: "Yes sir. That was not a question. And since the gentleman used my name in debate, I would like to respond to his comment. What I said was, it is impossible to find that no safety hazard exists, because, of course, in every situation a safety hazard exists. So what I said was, that I did not think that was an adequate safeguard to the State Treasury in the Bill. And it was



not a question. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, let me clarify, if I may, the intent of this Bill as I perceive it. There is no prohibition in the law now for local districts to transport students within the mile and a half limit. The only reason for this particular Bill is to include those students for access to State Aid for transportation. Any local school district today that wishes, and many do, may transport students within the mile and a half. But, they do not collect State Aid for those students. What this Bill does is establish a procedure for if they wish to transport those students because of hazards, they will qualify those students for State Aid. The difficulty that we face from the state point of view is that we are uncertain, at this time. What the amount or what the cost for the inclusion of this additional factor in the distributive formula for transportation will be. I might point out that the way our general State Aid distributed formula for general State Aid for schools is written. Schools may take money that they receive in the general distributive formula and apply it to transportation costs. My concern, my only concern, is the impact that this will have on our State Treasury."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers. Mr. Borchers. Your light was on sir."

Borchers: "Well, I want to point out to you, it's been on. Now this is extemporaneous, but my light has been on for at least 30 minutes on the Bill, what ever it was 30 minutes ago, and I was never called."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You were 'nt in your chair when I looked over there, sir."

Borchers: "No, you can turn my light off, because the Bill I wanted to talk on is long gone."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you. Any further discussion? The



gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Yeah, I'd like to ask a question of Representative Deuster. Representative Deuster, do you have any idea what this would cost."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, in the Committee we considered that question. Our Republican Staff indicated that the cost would be minimal, and by minimal I don't know what Reave Evans had in mind, but I also asked the Office of Education and they said they were not able to estimate it because you can't estimate what schools might utilize this. It's my opinion that it will be minimal and beyond that I can't say. As sponsor, it is certainly my intention..."

Leinenweber: "I think you've answered the question, you don't know, but let me ask you a second question. What percent do we fund the transportation claims now?"

Deuster: "I think it varies. I don't know."

Leinenweber: "Do you recall what it was last fiscal year?"

Deuster: "87 percent."

Leinenweber: "87 percent. Assume that the Governor continues the policy of allocating a certain fixed amount of money for transportation claims, then a district that would avail themselves of this particular Bill in increasing its claim and assume that there was no increase in total amount allocated, then the percentage, overall percentage the districts would receive for their transportation claims would diminish, is that correct?"

Deuster: "Somebody told me that the answer was yes. Representative Leinenweber, I think you want quick answers."

Leinenweber: "Then you're answer probably would be unless the Governor budgeted more money for transportation, that the cost to the state would be minimal because it would mean a redistribution of transportation money from school districts who don't avail themselves to this particular provision to school districts that do. Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has indicated that he doesn't



believe this Bill would be subject to abuse. Well I suggest as Representative Pullen pointed out, that requiring a school district to pay 100% of the cost of transporting a pupil in a dangerous area is a much better method of preventing abuse. I think this Bill could be either horribly expensive if the effort was made to fund transportation claims at a hundred percent or will cause a redistribution among school districts if we continue as we have in the past in not funding transportations at a hundred percent. I think, also; that if we do intend to fund transportation claims this will be an effort to shift money away from teaching children to busing them. I don't think that's a particularly good idea. I urge a no vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentlemen from Coles, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I rise in support of Representative Deuster's Bill. And to speak to some of the comments previously made, it seems to me that many districts, including my own, are in situation where they have very small children. Particularly in the Charleston district that I know of, who are crossing in two segments, two four-lane highways to get to their attendance center. It seems to me in those districts that it would be more important to allow this type of Bill in effect, than even to have the mile and a half limit. Those children in the greatest jeopardy. Our school districts, if you've made a survey or taken a look, measure right down to the footstep the mile and a half from the building, as Representative Deuster indicated the other day. This is very important especially if we're not fully funding the formula. I think the opposite would be true to what some of the other people have said. People are not precipitous, they're going to establish them only where they believe, going to establish them only where they believe they can be maintained and there's some hope for some



transportation support from the state. They're absolutely not going to do that now. They aren't doing it now because there's no way to get any money now. And I don't see anything wrong with diverting part of the money from the existing program any more than I see anything wrong with making the entire program more equitable with regard to those districts that have their own bus fleets as opposed to those who rent and contract from other areas. It seems to me this is a crucial piece of legislation. If we're going to talk about the needs of students, the need for safety, particularly of small children, then this Bill is essential with or without full funding of that formula. If indeed we're only going to put X amount into the formula, then we ought to consider what it's going for. We're not going to be able to fully fund the formula this year, I don't believe, with or without this change, but at least it recognizes what I consider to be an essential ingredient that ought to be recognized in that formula and ought to be met to whatever degree we can in those local school districts. We're not mandating anything new, as I've heard some suggest, at least not today however; but other times. So I think this Bill deserves our support for the reasons noted by Representative Deuster and some of the others who have risen in support of the measure."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell."

Waddell: "Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would sympathize with Representative Stuffle where you have children going across two four-lane highways, but I would say to you by the wording of this Bill, what we're going to do if we approve this is to have some of the parents, let's take an ice storm that happened, go back and hammer the Board of Education for more and more buses to satisfy one or two days and I would submit to you also, that when we were kids, we could have pro-



bably gotten to school with a pair of ice skates better than we could ride a bus. But, I would submit to you, also; what we are doing here is then putting the Board in position where they're going to purchase more buses to try and accomodate a few kids for a very limited time and I think this is a terrific expenditure, and I for one am going to vote no."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson."

Anderson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. This Bill passed out of Committee 18 to 0 and Representative Deuster did tighten it up with amendment, floor amendment number three where the hazard condition is limited to vehicular traffic causes. Therefore, the Bill is tight. It's a good Bill and I urge your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lady from Champaign, Mrs. Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I too rise in support of this Bill and as was just mentioned, we cannot use this Bill in order to claim for transporting students because of an ice storm or a flood or anything of that sort. It is for vehicular traffic problems only. It is not something that can be done lightly because it is amended so that it requires a Resolution of the local Board. It requires approval and certification by the County Suprerintendent of Highways, and the Regional Superintendent of Schools. I don't think that that allows any school district to do this in a frivolous fashion. I know that the school districts in my area have been very reluctant to provide transportation within a mile and a half. As Representative Stuffle indicated, there are however; times when it is well recognized that there are extremely hazardous situations where for the safety of the child, they should be transported. In regard to state funding, let me remind the Members of the House, that even if the allocation for transportation should fund that full claim, no school district is entitled to 100% reimbursement. What we have talked a-



bout here as 87% is really 87% funding of the 80% of their total cost that they are allowed to claim for reimbursement. Any time a school district ends up with an additional expense for transporting a child who would qualify under this Bill, the local district would still have to carry part of that transportation expense which I feel is another deterrent for the local district not to do this in any frivolous fashion. I think it is a good Bill. It gives us some guide lines for how approval can be made for exception to the one and a half mile rule that is now in effect and I urge your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'aye, all oppose. Previous question been moved. Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster to close."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask that Representative Terry Steczo, the Cosponsor..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Steczo to close. Steczo please. Thank you."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. First to respond to some of the statements made by prior speakers relative to the mile and a half and the reluctance of school districts to transport children within a mile and a half. Perhaps one of the reasons that they are reluctant to do so is simply because, when they file their transportation reimbursement claims, local school districts are actually penalized by a certain formula that the Illinois Office of Education has when they do transport children under a mile and a half. In that respect, school districts have been extremely reluctant to transport under a mile and a half notwithstanding the situation or the hazard of a situation. House Bill 96 is an attempt to address that particular situation. It's an attempt to address the dangerous situation that



has confronted many parents of small children in my district and other districts relative to getting to school everyday. Schools... children rather who must contend with crossing very, very busy streets with heavy traffic and situations where parents go to the School Board and ask for redress and relief, because their children are in danger and the School Boards in this case and many cases have been reluctant to do so. In addition to that, children we find must walk down streets where there are no sidewalks, placing them in even greater jeopardy. So House Bill 96 is an attempt to address that particular situation in those school districts where there are hazardous situations within a mile and a half, and I think that we have built in the proper safeguard. Such as the termination by a local School Board in going to the Regional Superintendent, the County Superintendent of Schools and ultimately to the Illinois Office of Education. Who does have a veto power over this? Representative Deuster and I feel that this is a fair and equitable Bill and the ultimate thing about this particular legislation is that and our goal, is to save the lives of children. And to reiterate what some other speaker said, it did pass the House Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education by a vote of 18 to 0. And we urge your support on House Bill 96."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill 96 pass?"

All in favor vote 'aye', all oppose vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock to explain his vote."

Bullock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Like to explain my vote. I had raised several questions earlier with the sponsor of this Bill relative to its application in my community and he had indicated to me that he did not see this Bill as being a problem as it relates to the avoidance of community for whatever purposes vehicular traffic or otherwise. I want to say



in casting my vote that I am apprehensive about this and I feel that we are possibly making a very dangerous precedent by expanding the limit for transportation units to transport students. And I would hope that the sponsors of this Bill would join me in the event that this Bill doesn't pass, and it appeared that it is, that perhaps in the Senate we can attach some amendment to it, preferably excluding a home rule unit so that we do not venture into a dangerous zone as it relates to busing transportation in urban areas. And so I cast a reluctant yes on this vote, but I think that we're making a tragic mistake today by expanding the limit of this Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 121 ayes, 33 nays, 0 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 128."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 128. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Personnel Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catinia: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 128 extends a benefit which is now enjoyed by job applicants in the Federal Civil Service System to job applicants in the State of Illinois. In the Federal Civil Service System the widows of soldiers who were killed action and the mothers of those same people and the mothers and unmarried surviving spouses of veterans who are too disabled to work can use the veterans preference of those people when they go to apply for jobs. What this Bill does is to extend that same benefit to the parents and unmarried surviving spouses of those disabled veterans or veterans who were killed in action in the State of Illinois. We checked to see what number of people this might affect.



At the federal level in 1977, 2,338 people in the entire nation took advantage of this and that would figure out to around 117 people who might be expected to take advantage of this annually in the State of Illinois with maximum publicity about the benefit. This Bill is supported by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Commissions on the Status Women. It came out of the Veterans Affairs Committee 12 to 0 and the joint sponsors are Representative DiPrima and Mahar. I ask for your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Getty."

Getty: "I wonder if the sponsor would yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates she will."

Getty: "Representative Catania, I am not quite clear from your explanation does this not extend to both parents I think you mentioned mother."

Catania: "Yes, because we have an equal rights provision in the Illinois Constitution, we certainly couldn't leave out fathers. So the Bill says that it would apply to the first parent to receive a Civil Service appointment. So there would not be any possibility of there being confusion between the two."

Getty: "Alright, I realize it is probably very academic but I'm, these things do sometimes occur. Just what would happen if two parents of the deceased or disabled veteran were to apply for a Civil Service Job at the same time."

Catania: "Then the Bill says the first who qualified would be the one who would receive the preference."

Getty: "What if they both qualified at the same time. They both got posted on the list the same day. Same moment?"

Catania: "As you pointed out, Representative Getty, I think it's an accademic question, but then I would think that the department in which the application was made would, was made would ahve to decide which job they wanted to



fill first and then that parent would receive the preference."

Getty: "Well, I think, unfortunately, I think that leaves a little bit too much arbitrariness and since it could happen it is a danger. I'm not going to oppose your Bill I just think it's an open ended danger and I would like to see something set out to take care of that problem because just as sure as we're both standing here out of a 117 if that's what your statistics show, there's going to be some case where that's going to happen."

Catania: "OK if you can think of language to deal with that appropriately, I'll certainly be happy to ask to them add it in the Senate."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock."

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker, I'm delighted to rise in support of the Senior Representative from the 22nd district. I think Representative Catania has a good Bill. It indicated that it's only affecting 177 (sic) people in the State of Illinois and because of the yeoman leadership of our President Carter who has mediated disputes in the Middle East and will probaobly mediate disputes to come keeping nations at peace rather than at war, I respectfully urge all of you to support Representative Catania's Bill. It's a good Bill, and I think it'll go a long wasy to generating employment for those persons who obviously have given to this country. So give her a yes vote it's a great Bill. Bill came out of Committee on 12 to 0 there is no viable opposition to the Bill and I think you ought to support it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Bill however, I would like to ask the sponsor a question. I note her first hyphenated co-sponsor and I have to ask in light of his



sponsorship are the veterans organizations opposed to this Bill?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Yeah. Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He wants to know whether the veterans groups are in favor or in opposition to this Bill."

DiPrima: "Absolutely are and also the Department of Veteran Affairs has approved this Bill. I want you to give me an aye vote and get it over with."

Collins: "And what do you think...alright."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Yield for a question."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Who Mr. DiPrima or Miss Cataniai?"

Vinson: "Miss Catania."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Catania. Indicated she will."

Vinson: "How is it that this Bill only applies to 177 (sic) people in the State of Illinois?"

Catania: "I was giving statistics I thought people might like to know how many people were likely to be affected. We got the national statistics and for the entire year of 1977, 2,338 people across the nation took advantage of this benefit; therefore, I'm saying that five percent of the population in Illinois would come out to about 117 people likely to take advantage if there is full publicity about this in the State of Illinois."

Vinson: "May I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Vinson: "I would the defeat of this Bill for a very simple reason and that's that what we're doing is giving credit on tests administered by the Department of Personnel for the selection of State Employees on the basis of something other than merit. The people were giving the credit who have in no way offered their lives or taken time out from their lives to serve the country as they have in the case of veterans preference. This is a simple attempt to substitute something other



then merit and looking at this State Bureaucracy that we have today, there's no reason to degrade it further. Therefore, I urge everybody to vote against this Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentelman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates she will."

Stuffle: "Representative Catania, did Illinois prior to the Personnel Code, have this sort of system which was an extension in effect of veterans preference?"

Catania: "Yes, I'm told that we did used to have this in Illinois. It was eliminated when the new Personnel Code took effect and there was not a general outcry asking to have it reinstated. I assume, because a relatively small number of people were affected."

Stuffle: "And it only affects those people who were directly related to a person who was killed or a person who died who had been a disabled veteran, is that right?"

Catania: "Right. Only spouses and parents."

Stuffle: "In other states, and if so, how many have this now?"

Catania: "I don't know the exact number. I do know there are several other states that use it."

Stuffle: "Is there federal preference of this sort?"

Catania: "Yes."

Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker, to the Bill..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Stuffle: "It seemed to me that with the support and approval of the Veterans Organizations most affected, most closely concerned with the Bill, that with the few involved and with the need of these people which would seem to be obvious if you were in that category, either because you were living with, married to a disabled person who died who had been a veteran or because a veteran had died in service, that we ought to support this concept. I disagree with the speaker who said we should oppose the Bill because it's on other than



merit. This same sort of situation applies federally in other states, it has applied here, it applies to few. It ought to be passed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is...The lady from Cook to close. No Mr. Mahar turned his light off. Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar. To close."

Mahar: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. As was previously stated, there are precedents for this Bill. It's been shown that it wouldn't affect a large number of people. Those people who might be affected would be the result of somebody disabled in the family, whether it be a need. You could keep people off the welfare rolls. The fact the federal government has recognized this for a long period, I think it's time that we do the same in Illinois and I urge everyone to support it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Question is shall House Bill 128 pass?"  
All in favor vote aye, all opposed vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Gentleman from Cook, Mr. J.J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Not too much sense explaining a vote, but I think if this is going to follow we ought to go one step further and if you live next door to a veteran or his widow or child, you ought to give them the same preference."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 149 ayes, 9 nays, 3 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 142."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 142. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Will, Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House. For those of you who were not here last year, House Bill 142 is a repeat of House Bill 2598 that was



introduced last year and passed this House by a vote of 138 to 13. Got over the Senate and was not deemed an emergency by the Senate Rules Committee so it never got out of the Senate and was passed into law. Given the severity of the past winter that seems like a great mistake. The Bill is an interesting little Bill. It permissively, and that's the operating word, authorizes the Department of Transportation to purchase standing road drops that identify trouble drift spots along Illinois highways in lieu of snow fence. The erection of snow fence is to prevent drifting and blowing snow on primarily the secondary roads in Illinois has been woefully lacking in the past several years due to the modern agricultural practices and reluctance of farmers to allow the Department of Transportation on their property in the late fall and early spring to take it down. The Bill has obvious advantages. I used this procedure on my farm on a north-south road that private lane leading back up to my place and I can guarantee<sup>a</sup> you it works and works admirably well and has for the last two year. It has the obvious safety aspect of it along with the Conservation Department's very interested in it as an adjunct to some wildlife cover possibilities throughout the state. The most important, its cost effective. One mile of snow fence with labor fencing posts, wire trucks, estimated costs by the Department of Transportation is about \$5,000 per running mile of snow fence. And assuming average yields of corn times the number of roads bought, and we picked that at eight, could be six to further reduce it, the same effective snow break mile would be \$600 to \$700 at current prices. The Bill was reported out Transportation last year unanimously, this year unanimously. The states of Iowa and Nebraska and Kansas currently utilize this practice and the Bill is wholeheartedly supported by my wife who's idea it was two years ago. I urge you



to vote for this wonderful little Bill that I understand the Senate Bill that's a companion to it is coming over here next week. It's on Third Reading in the Senate. So let's get ours over there for the good of the House before their's gets here."

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

Winchester: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. As the minority spokesman for the Transportation Committee I wanted to rise in support of the Bill and to mention to the Membership that we did give it a full hearing in the Transportation Committee. It was reported out on a 16 to 0 vote. Both the majority and the minority concurred that it was a good Bill. Representative Dunn, John Dunn, had a suggestion. The sponsor was amenable to accepting an amendment. It was placed on Second Reading. It now takes care of the problems that Representative Dunn had, and I ask for a favorable Roll Call vote for Representative Davis's Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Getty."

Getty: "Will the sponsor yield? Representative Davis, what is the position of the Department of Transportation relative to this?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Getty, the Department is neutral although privately to me they're taking no position. Privately to me indicate a willingness and a desire to try it on an experimental basis in one or two districts around the state should this Bill successfully wind its way through the procedure and be signed by the Governor. At this point and time, they don't want to take a position either way."

Getty: "Alright, the second problem that I see is the reference to the November price of such crop in the Chicago Board of Trade or the market price whichever is higher. Which appears to be the best of all possible worlds and I



I'm not sure but I think there might be a problem with a November price...

Davis: "Yes, Representative Getty, there is a flaw in the Bill in that the Senate, Senator Martin is going to handle the Bill in the Senate, has assured me that she will amend it back to the September futures. There is no November corn futures market, you're absolutely right."

Getty: "I, it then seems to me to still have the remaining problem of whichever is higher. Now who's going to make that determination? How is it going to be made? If I contract earlier or later for it, you know, you are going to have a some area of question there. I'm just not quite clear on that."

Davis: "Well, Representative Getty, I don't think there's an area of question that the market price that at the time of the September future is easily determinable by a phone call and I assume that the district that's involved in purchasing will make that determination and make that offer based on whichever is higher at the time."

Getty: "Alright. What would be the general reaction to the farming community? Would they welcome this sort of thing?"

Davis: "Well I would think so. Simply because any farmer worth his salt, assume we were talking about a corn crop who left eight rows standing, would then go out in the Fall and shuck the ears out of the corn by hand and sell the crop twice. Which is an awfully good practice for him and another inducement for him to get involved in the program and leave the stalk standing. The ear is not necessary for the snow break, the stalk is. So it's another inducement for him to participate in the program. You must remember, Representative Getty, that farmers are not now allowing the Department of Transportation to erect snow fence. So, consequently,



it's just not being done around the state. And any of you that travel 51, 45, Route 1, Route 50 or any of the north-south axis roads throughout this state, the two-lane roads are painfully aware of that when you come to a point that formerly had snow fence there that is not now allowed to be there and the roads closed."

Getty: "Alright, then finally, it seems to me with no standard for where it's going to be used or that it will be used throughout the state, that it could be administered in a way which would give one area of the state or one county or one township substantial advantage over another. Now I'm not questioning that it may be a very good idea, but I just seem to think that it's awfully openended here. There's no guidelines to show our legislative intent for how the Department of Transportation is going to administer it."

Davis: "Well the Department of Transportation, one has to assume will use judicious good judgment in administering it and I think the John Dunn amendment to further identify that this procedure would only be used in already identified trouble spots that they're not now able to put snow fence. And I just got a lot of faith in the Department of Transportation to experiment with it and come up with their own rules and regulations pertaining to this Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Would the gentleman yield for a moment?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Matijeovich: "Representative Davis, I understand because, you know this soundsgood and the philosophy of it is good and we know that the matter of, since we don't have the snow fences anymore, that that's caused a problem. However, I know you and every Member in this House doesn't want to start something that could be abused. I wonder if you would hold this and we could



return it to Second, because there could be a couple amendments that could provide that protection for the taxpayers and the people of State of Illinois. Could you do that for us."

Davis: "Representative Matijevidch, I'm not..."

Matijevidch: "If I told you the leadership over here would like that, would you do it then?"

Davis: "Well, I understand your, the thrust of your argument. The Bill's been sitting on Third Reading for about four weeks now. It was set on Second Reading for the proper length of time. The Senate Bill is coming over at some point and time and then this one's going to the Senate. I really don't see any reason for doing it. I'd like to know what your amendment will do or will not do, but it that's the will of the House, I would like to see this one get over to the Senate this week."

Matijevidch: "They're not going to be mine..."

Davis: "I think the answer's no. John. I'd really like to leave the Bill."

Matijevidch: "Alright. I'd like to speak to this..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed, Mr. Matijevidch."

Matijevidch: "I would like this side of the aisle especially, to listen to this. And those on the other side of the aisle who profess themselves to be conservative. Unless we have some protection in this Bill, this Bill could be used for political purposes. As you know, most of the funds in the State of Illinois are in the Republican areas and we sometimes harp over the fact that government pays farmers not to farm. We're going to pay them not to farm plus we're going to pay them to place hedge rows in this instance. Without any protection, I might say, as to where those areas might be, you may find that somebody because they may find some political benefit for it, be contracting with farmers in areas where we don't need the hedge rows. And I think, Ladies



and Gentleman of the House, that as long as the sponsor of this Bill has not agreed to hold it to protect the taxpayers so that it not be abused, that we vote against it. We need that protection so I would urge you to either vote present, hold your vote, or vote against this Bill at this time."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Greisheimer."

Greisheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Greisheimer: "I would question whether there has been a fiscal note obtained for this Bill and what the projected cost of the State of Illinois will be on this."

Davis: "Well if there was a fiscal note attached, it would be a negative fiscal note, Representative Greisheimer, simply because the purchase price would be coming out of the maintenance cost that are currently being used for snow fence erection if it's at all possible. The labor costs alone for erecting snow fence in the State of Illinois approached \$700,000 a year, just for labor. Let alone a purchase of broken fence, new posts, and whatever. So this is a negative cost affect Bill. This Bill should save the taxpayers 80% of the present cost of erecting snow fence."

Greisheimer: "Then I take it there is no fiscal note."

Davis: "As far as I'm concerned there's not. Nobody has come forward with that particular...There is no fiscal note attached. I think the Bill indicated one may be applicable but again it would be a negative note."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Would the gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Kane: "How could a farmer get a windfall on this because wouldn't if he doesn't sell the row crop to the Department of Transportation he'd sell it to the grain elevator at the same price?"



Davis: "I'm not sure I understand the question, Doug."

Kane: "Well there was some allegations that farmers could be, could make out politically by selling a couple of rows to the Department of Transportation. If they didn't sell it to the Department of Transportation they'd sell it with the rest of their crop."

Davis: "Oh, of course. I think the allegation was meant that maybe some people and including ourselves as Representatives, might put the arm on our individual districts to have or buy our friends' down the roads standing row crop. But John Matijevich comments to the contrary notwithstanding the Dunn amendment, the John Dunn amendment, has taken care of that problem in my judgment, Representative Kane."

Kane: "There's no way that a farmer can make out by selling it to the Department of Transportation."

Davis: "Well, other than the fact that he could harvest the crop by hand. One can go pick corn by hand and then resell it or feed it to livestock or whatever. To in effect he'd probably be getting paid twice for it but I see that as a corollary benefit to the Bill and not a detractor."

Kane: "And there would also be savings by the Department of Transportation by not having to snowplow those roads?"

Davis: "Where the procedure is effective and being used the cost savings would be 80%."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House. I think this is a good Bill. I think that all of the political ramifications red herrings that have been run across from this Bill are just don't make any sense at all and I'd urge an aye vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "I think that the sponsor also indicated there is an error in the Bill. He's mentioning the November future market and there is no November futures market it should be September, but he won't bring it back for an amendment. The gentleman from Cook, Mr.



Huskey. Mr. Huskey."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Huskey: "What does the Department of Conservation say about this Bill?"

Davis: "They're wildly enthusiastic over it."

Huskey: "What's that?"

Davis: "They're wildly enthusiastic over it."

Huskey: "Now if the pheasant or the wildlife harbor in this corn row, would they be Democrats or Republicans?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Mclean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Yes Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. Just to comment on the cost possibility here. I don't know how many miles of snow fence we're going to get for the 700,000 but some quick arithmetic, and I certainly stand to be correct because I don't have the calculator here, but we're figuring out roughly 16 rods which is about 44 yards of five rows deep of corn makes one acre and one acre of corn, that's a 100 bushels an acre at \$2.00 a bushel is going to cost \$200 for every 44 yards of corn snow fence. And when we take a look at how many, I don't know how, if I knew how many yards of snow fence we've got up I could give you a pretty good idea of what the cost is, but I think it's going to be a very definite cost to the State of Illinois way over and above what the 700,000 of snow fence is going to be when we talk about \$2.25 a bushel of corn. Now I'm in favor of it because I think there's some other advantages as well as some protective advantages for game birds for instance, along the roads that we certainly don't have anymore in downstate Illinois. But I'm also concerned about the two crops. You get paid for the one crop for not harvesting and then when they come back even if they don't harvest it and they turn the cattle in to the, to the acres that you didn't harvest, they also have a gain there. It's a



double, a doubledipping I guess by a farmer on it. I think you have some real problems with this Bill. Cost wise, discrimination against those farmers who unfortunately don't have their farm isn't along a state highway, and I really and truly have mixed emotions on it but I think that I'm going to have to oppose it because of what the cost is going to be. I'm in favor of the game land, the game birds being brought back to Illinois, but the, it's going to be a doubledipping situation bothers me more than anything else. Plus the enormous and tremendous cost it's going to cost the State of Illinois."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Am I ready to close or are there further questions?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "There was a question raised, sir. Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, I was...some more quick. I didn't ask a question, I was...well maybe I did. If you know how many miles there are of snow fence, we just figured out that it's going to cost \$8,000 a mile."

Davis: "Well, \$8,000 a mile for the standing row crop?"

Bradley: "That's what we just roughly figured out here."

Davis: "No sir, that's not true. It's about \$800. You misplaced the zero. Simply because if you take the eight rows of corn that I'm talking about and extend them you'll find that over a mile, you've around two and a half acres of..."

Bradley: "To a mile?"

Davis: "To a mile."

Bradley: "Five rows deep?"

Davis: "Eight rows deep."

Bradley: "Oh, I thought the Bill called for...where's Rigney?"

Davis: "Eight rows deep."

Bradley: "Where are the farmers in this General Assembly?"

Davis: "Where you find it's two and a half acres. But let me address myself, Representative Bradley to the cost



affecting this once again. I have in front of me the Department of Transportation's figures. I'm only quoting these figures. When I'm telling that currently the cost for erecting snow fence per mile is almost \$5,000 a mile as opposed to \$800 a mile under this Bill. Now the answer to your further question, currently existing in DOT's, in DOT's warehouse inventory is 241 miles of snow fence."

Bradley: "How many?"

Davis: "241 miles of snow fence currently exists in their inventory."

Bradley: "In the State of Illinois?"

Davis: "In the State of Illinois. And I hope I've answered your cost effectiveness question because it is a negative cost effect."

Bradley: "Well, I certainly would take your word on it Mr. Davis. I hope you're correct. If that's the case, then we won't have as many game birds protected as I thought."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think in terms of a practical point of view as a farmer this is not going to be a real easy thing to do. However, the approach is a good one in that it does save snow from causing a lot of problems on the highways throughout the state. And on that regard, I'm going to support it. However, I would hope that the amount of money that we're talking about I'm sure is not going to be excessive. The only concern I have that amount of money that we save from having the Department of Transportation people put up those snow fences, does that mean that they're going to be laid off or they're not going to do anything. If we're going to save, it's a good idea. I'm more fearful that this is going to be a plot. However, the concept is a good one and I urge your support."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Davis, if this Bill becomes law, would it then be possible to release all of the snow fence for the Little League outfields in Illinois?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Robbins."

Robbins: "Mr. Speaker, if these gentleman are worrying a whole lot about a bunch of farmers going along with it. They haven't had to go out and cut corn out of their bean fields where they had beans the next year. The corn, alot of will go down and it will cause them enough problems after a couple of years, they may be back building snow fence, I think it is a good Bill. I think we should support it. I don't think you'll find an excess of farmers going into it because they're conservative enough if they want to see what's right. It will provide food for the birds. It'll provide time for the people on the highway department to maybe go out and put some tar in the road and instead of building snow fence so you don't have water running underneath your roads, and cause a bunch of potholes. I think we should vote in favor of this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question on this very good Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman has move to previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', all opposed. Previous question been moved. The gentleman from Will, Mr. Davis to close."

Davis: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. I am a little perplexed and somewhat confused about the opposition from the other side of the aisle. It is a good Bill and there is a negative cost affect. It has conservation and certainly the ultimate safety provisions involved in it. It may not



be used. It's permissive. It authorizes them to try it. To see if it does work in getting this procedure in effect where snow fence is not now being used. One must remember that in places where snow fence was used prior to this time and now is not used. It's an alternative method. It is cost effective and my wife still supports it. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is shall House Bill 142 pass?"

All in favor vote aye, all oppose vote nay. No. The lady from Champaign, Mrs. Satterthwaite to explain her vote. Timer's on."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'm voting to support this Bill even though I didn't have an opportunity to ask some questions that I would have liked to have been able to direct to the sponsor. In good faith that he might take this suggestion to the Department of Transportation, I would suggest that we require of the Department of Transportation a report after a year with this program, so that we could see precisely where the standing row crop had been left, the amount of payments that had been made, the effectiveness in regard to snow control etc..., and maybe with that we would all feel more comfortable about it not being abused."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Kindly record Mr. Stezco as aye. And Farley as aye. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 128 ayes, 17 nays, 8 recorded as present. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On the Calendar, in the area of concurrences, page 7, is House Bill 242. It's the intent of the chair that after this Bill, after this concurrence is moved, that we will be adjourning till tomorrow morning for the process...so that membership can have lunch and go the Committees. House Bill 242. On concurrence. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."



Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. This is a small Bill with regard to education. It has been amended in the Senate by Senator Wooten and I'm agreeable to that amendment. Basically what it does now is it excludes eight school days in any district closed on account of adverse weather condition. Such closings and the reasons therefore, are to be certified in writing by local school superintendent and the Regional Superintendent of Schools. It now pertains without a doubt, to every school district in the State of Illinois and it excuses up to eight days and I would move to concur with the Senate amendment to House Bill 242."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Dunn: "Would you just explain once more what the Senate amendment does for which you're asking concurrence?"

Jaffe: "OK. I'll go over it one more time John. It includes any eight school days in the district that were closed on account of adverse weather conditions. So we're no longer limited to those days, you know, you had some question in the previous discussion as to whether or not we were only limited to those days which we would declare the national disaster area. At that time I said we were not included to only those days, and basically what we're saying now is we're making it a little bit more clear. We're cleaning up the language and saying any eight school days in any district which would close on account of adverse weather conditions."

Dunn: "And then there's no longer any requirement that the district be in an area certified to be a disaster area because of snow. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "That's correct. There was not any limitation in the past Bill either but I think you've got a little bit confused by it so what we did is we cleared up the



language so you would have no doubt. We made it as simple as we possibly could."

Dunn: "January dates have also been removed in the Bill. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "Yeah. It never really was a Bill as we passed it out of the House but it...yes."

Dunn: "Alright, thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Would the sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicated he will."

Skinner: "I would like to know if we have a heat wave in late May or early June and schools decide to close whether they would be eligible for State Aid under this Bill."

Jaffe: "Basically what it says, and you can read the amendment Representative Skinner, it says any eight school days in the district that were closed on account of adverse weather conditions. Now I don't know of any times that schools have been closed because of heat waves. I could possibly envision some but I don't think that we're going to go to 140 degree temperatures in the State of Illinois."

Skinner: "I would like to know who drew up this incredibly, incompetent fiscal note."

Jaffe: "I think it was ..... by the State Board of Education."

Skinner: "Well, I could like to address the fiscal note more than the Bill which..."

Jaffe: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that we're getting into the fiscal note. The fiscal note was passed when we passed this Bill on Third Reading we're now addressing ourself to the amendment. I think if the gentleman wanted to talk about the fiscal note he should have done it while we were discussing..."

Skinner: "This is the final chance for passage, Mr. Speaker and I would like to address the Bill and the fiscal implications of the Bill."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman is within his rights as far as he is absolutely correct on the concurrence motion. It is final passage as it was amended in the Senate. Please proceed sir."

Skinner: "The fiscal note in the digest reads, 'This legislation will have no bearing on the school district claims therefore it would have no fiscal impact in fiscal year 1980'. This Bill is basically a Bill to pay State Aid to school districts who don't do anything to get it except close their doors. It's a Bill to pay State Aid to school districts that don't teach. I just think that's almost incomprehensible. If these claims were not paid it is quite obvious there would be more money in the general fund to pay for Senior Citizens Tax Relief, to pay for raises for University professors, to pay for more State Aid. Next year to schools where they want to open the doors rather than want to close the doors. Now this is within, there's almost, this is within the trend of the sponsors Bills. Two years ago he introduced a Bill to subsidize empty classrooms in his district at the expense of rapidly increasing classrooms in my district so I guess one cannot fault the gentleman for a lack of consistency in the Bills that he introduces. Nevertheless, I think there was a fiscal impact which is not stated accurately in the fiscal note, and I think there is a lack of logic behind the Bill. If what we want to do is write checks to local school districts and give them no mandate whatsoever, not even the mandate to open the doors, then we ought to abolish the State Aid education formula and all of the mandates and just abolish the Office of Education and get two or three people and a check writing machine and send them one check a year to each school district. That would make much more sense than the present convoluted system."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson."



Anderson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I rise in opposition to this particular concurrence. The Bill originally started out dealing with the disaster relief Act in 1974. When the president declared an emergency. Then it was amended here in the House to make it any day for any school district between, would be forgiven between the dates of January 16 and January 25. Now in the Senate they say the district shall not be reduced for up to including any eight days of school in the district. I think this is a terrible precedent we're setting. You know, the School Code is very clear on this. Chapter 122 section 18.12, you know, states that if you use your 185 days you can apply for Act of God days. In fiscal '77 there were 181 districts and 58 counties that applied for Act of God days. 523 days were granted, only one day was denied. Now the only losers on this particular Bill are going to be the school children. They are not going to get their just due. So I think this should be voted down, sent back."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester."

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates he will."

Winchester: "When this Bill passed out of House and went to the Senate, it stated that only those schools who were absent between the period of January 16, 1979 and January 25, 1979 would be qualified, would be the ones who would be qualified for these additional school days. Is that the way it is still, now as a result of coming back from the Senate?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "I think I explained that. That this includes any eight school days in any district that was closed on account of adverse weather conditions. I know you're very concerned with the southern part of the state. There is no question now that the southern part of the state is included in this amendment."



Winchester: "Thank you."

Speaker Lehcowicz: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster.

The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe to close."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, I think that this Bill has been well debated. I think everybody understands that we now include eight school days in any district that were closed on account of adverse weather conditions. I think this Bill now satisfies every part of the state, and I would move to concur with Senate amendment to House Bill 242."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is shall the House concur: Senate amendment number one to House Bill 242? All in favor vote aye, all oppose vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 117 ayes, 31 nays, 2 recorded as present and the House does concur the Senate amendment number one to House Bill 242. Bill is hereby declared passed. The chair asks me to inform the Membership that next weeks Committee hearings as you know the House will convene Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday so the Tuesday Committees will meet on Wednesday, the Wednesday Committees will meet on Thursday, the Thursday Committees will meet on Friday. Any announcements? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentleman of the House, during the debate on Second Reading relative to House Bill 21, some individuals expressed a concern and lack of informational materials relative to accident rates and the result of those accident rates as it resulted to, from teenage drinking. Some time ago a Representative Dunn, Representative Deuster, and myself contacted the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago. And they have agreed to present a film that will include testimony from Dr. Henry Bets, the Medical Director of the Rehabilitation Institute in Chicago and the film will also include interviews with patients who have been



involved in youth drinking driving accidents. And so as a result of that informational input we are delighted to invite you to stop by conference room G-4 on the second floor north, Stratton Office Building, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon tomorrow, March 29 to view a short film in support of raising the legal drinking age back to 21 and to meet Maribeth Burkoff, the Director of Accident Prevention, Chicago, Mr. Ed Ekinoff, Director of Operations and June Rossner, Consultant. All three on the staff of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago and I sincerely believe they'll be able to answer many of the questions that you have relating to that very important subject matter as it relates to accidents and teenage drinking. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz.

Purpose of an announcement."

Katz: "Immediately upon adjournment, there'll a meeting of the House Rules Committee in the Speaker's Office today."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentleman of the House, the House Environment Energy and Natural Resources Committee is scheduled to meet here tomorrow at 8:00 a.m. on the House floor. House Bill 5 which is Dan Pierce's bottle Bill is the subject. 8:00 in the morning."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook..."

McClain: "After 7:45 mass."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House. The House Labor and Commerce Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 8:00. House Bill 815 which was assigned to that Committee was reassigned to Judiciary I. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, Member of the House. The Counties and Township Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon at



4:00 in room D-1."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Laurino."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. The Elections Committee will meet at 2:00 as scheduled. In room D-1."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, the House Revenue Committee will meet today as scheduled at 2:00 p.m. promptly today in room 118 in the Capital Building."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House. The State Government Organization Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 9:00 to talk about higher government, higher education, governments, President Corbally of the University of Illinois and Don Walters of the Board of Governors will be there, and members of the House Higher Education Committee are invited to attend the meeting with us. I've talked with Representative McGrew who's chairman of that Committee and he will be there and the invitations extended to other members of the Committee. Since the posting for that Committee met only six day notice instead of six and a half day notice, I would ask leave of the House to suspend the posting notice for that meeting. No Bills are being added to the posting."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman has leave to use attendance of Roll Call to suspend the appropriate rule for the posting. Any objections? Hearing none, the Gentleman's request is granted. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Getty. I'll get to you in a second, Mr. Weber."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Having consulted with the majority and minority leadership on this and they're being no objection, I would ask leave to have House Bill 830 which was not posted in error have leave to have it heard today in Judiciary I for the limited purpose of having it assigned to subcommittee



for hearing."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is there any objection? Leave is granted.  
The lady from Cook, Mrs. Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The House  
Committee on Human Resources will meet promptly at 2:00  
today in 114."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Cook, Miss Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker I have a very brief announcement to make.  
This House adopted a Resolution in December concerning  
a Swedish Citizen who had been jailed by the Soviet  
Union for taking photographs of ruined churches and  
sentenced to six years at hard labor and I would like  
to report to the Members of this body who were so  
concerned about this citizen that he arrived in Sweden  
on Saturday. The pressure from the West worked and  
Lamon Assnedra is a free man, and I would like to  
thank everyone for their help in getting this Resolution  
adopted so that he could be freed. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "I would like to give this chair the Speaker  
permission to turn off my light now that I put on  
quite some time ago and some Bills ago."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further announcements? Resolutions?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 142, McCourt, 143, Collins,  
144, Watson, 145, J.J. Wolf. 146, Kelly, 147, Winchester,  
148, Capuzi, Nardulli, Garmisa, 150, Wikoff, 151, Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi on  
agreed Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Mr. Clerk, did you read 149? And House Joint 20?"

Clerk O'Brein: "House Resolution 149, is going to Speaker's  
table."

Giorgi: "How about House Joint 20? In any event."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Why don't you go on to the agreed Resolu-  
tions and then I'll get back to those other two, Mr.  
Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Alright. House 142 by McCourt recognizes Tommie



Schmidt. 143 by Collins notes an anniversary. 144 by Watson extolls ameanable college. J.J. Wolf's 145 is about a coach. 146 by Kelly glorifies an anniversary date. 147 by Winchester volunteer a volunteer fire department. 148 by Capuzi names a President of the Tool and Die Institute. 150 talks about the master farmers. I move for the adoption of the agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The question is shall the agreed Resolutions be adopted? All those in favor signigy by saying "aye", all opposed. Agreed Resolutions are adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you..

Speaker Lechowicz: "What's your Resolution number?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. House Resolution 149."

Speaker Lechowicz: "House Resolution 149 Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 149, E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I ask leave of the House to suspend the provisions of rules, rule 41 for immediate consideration of House Resolution 149."

Speaker Lechowicz: "And this is a Resolution that has been discussed by the leadership on both sides."

Barnes: "It has been discussed by leadership on both sides of the aisle and I've heard of no opposition to this move."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He will. The gentleman asksleave to describe the Bill, House Resolution 149. Please proceed sir."

Barnes: "This Resolution is a Resolution to have direct the House Transportation Committee to appoint a subcommittee to into the serious transportation problem that ocured with the Chicago Transit Authority during the winter that we have just come through. It is the purpose of this Resolution upon the appointment of those members from



both sides of the aisle majority and minority to get moving on this so we can report back to the General Assembly any of our findings and recommendations so that the major failures of that system during the winter would not occur in the upcoming winter of 1979."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is there any objection? Hearing none, the question is shall House Resolution, the gentleman has leave of the House to use attendance Roll Call for immediate consideration. Gentleman has leave to use the attendance Roll Call for the adoption of Resolution 149. All in favor signify by saying "aye" all opposed. House Resolution 149 is adopted with the attendance Roll Call. Gentleman from Cook, Mr. DiPrima what purpose seek recognition?"

DiPrima: "I was going... Ralph, did you want to make the announcement about Kozubowski?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He will. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Capperelli."

Capperelli: "Ladies and Gentleman, for our colleague, Walter Kozubowski, not Kuzobowski, there's a party tonight. And if you don't have tickets, if you need one you can get walk behind here by Ted Lechowicz's office, if you're in the Stratton Building, come up to my office, and we'll be more than glad to, we have a few left to sell you. And tomorrow morning at 8:00, Executive Committee. Thank you. The party's at Mellner's."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Representatives Capuzi and McAuliffe excused today because of illness."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman has leave to have the record indicate that Representative Capuzi and McAuliffe are excused because of illness. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes what purpose seek recognition?"

Barnes: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Just a brief announcement for the Democratic members of the Appropriation II Committee. There will no briefing tomorrow morning at



8:00, no briefing. Committee meeting will be at 9:00."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, you Members have had a letter I think from the, some people in my district the towns from Salem to O'Fallen inviting you to the Sangamo Club and I hope you'll accept. tonight, 5:30 on."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House.

Just in terms of an announcement. There will be no briefing meeting for the Republican members of Appropriations II Committee."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Oh, I'm sorry, Death Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolutuion 137, Bower. With respect to the memory of Eugene E. Wimp former mayor of Effingham."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Bower. Move the adoption of the Death Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying "aye". Death Resolution is adopted. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Mr. Bower, do you want to speak on that Resolution? OK. Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, will the record show that Representatives Schraeder and Domico are excused because of illness?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The record will so indicate."

Madigan: "Are there any further announcements?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Not to my knowlege sir. Adjournment Resolution."

Madigan: "Does the Clerk?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "15 minutes for the Clerk? 11:00 tomorrow."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, allowing 15 minutes for a perfunctory session I move that we now adjourn to 11:00 a.m. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Lechowicz: "All those in favor signify by saying



"aye' aye, all oppose. We stand adjourned till 11:00 tomorrow morning giving 15 minutes for the Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Reports. Representative Garmisa, chairman of the Committee on Transportation to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 27, 1979. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: "do pass" House Bill 567. "Do pass" <sup>a</sup> s amended Consent Calendar. House Bill 550. Representative Schneider, chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 17, 1979. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: "do pass" House Bill 808 and 826. Representative Matijevich, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 17, 1979. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: "do pass" House Bill 382, 708, 747, and 806."

Clerk Hall: "Introduction First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 1219, Cullerton. Establish an Illinois Institute of Health. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1220, Cullerton, Stezco. Appropriates \$10,000,000 to the Illinois Institute of Health for implementation of objectives. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1221, Ralph Dunn. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Occupation and Use Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1222, Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Inheritance Transfer Tax Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1223, Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend article of Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1224, Sharp. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Industrial Pollution Control Financing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1225, Totten, Harris. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Sunset Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1226, Brady, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to



amend the Court Reporters Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1227, Mautino. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to radioactive wastes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1228, a Bill for an Act to amend the sections of the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1229, Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1230, Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend the Local Mass Transit District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1231, Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend the Jury Commissioners Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1232, Bowman. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1233, Reilly. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1234, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to add sections to the Unemployment Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1235, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1236, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to appropriate money to the Department of Business and Economic Development. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1237, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1238, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1239, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1240, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Minimum Wage Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1241, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmans Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1242, Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquor. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1243,



Keane. A Bill for an Act to amend School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1244, Mugalian, Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1245, Breslin. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code of 1961. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1246, Giorgi. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1247, Katz. A Bill for an Act create the crime record proceeds escrow account Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1248, Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend Downstate Teachers Retirement System Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1249, Kozubowski, Capparelli. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Firemans Annuity and Benefit Fund article Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1250,, Capparelli. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Firemans Pension Article of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1251, Capparelli. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Firemans Pension Fund Article of the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1252, Terzich. A Bill for an Act to amend the Firemans, Chicago Firemans Annuity and Benefit Fund Article of the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1253, Brummer. A Bill for an Act the Adoption Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1254, Brummer. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to recorders. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1255, Donovan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1256, Braun, Bowman. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to state moneys to prevent deposit by the State Treasurer and banks making loans to persons or firms doing business in South America. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1257, Jaffe. A Bill for an Act create



an Act in relation to regulation of dental laboratory technology. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1258, Sumner. A Bill for an Act to amend the Teachers Downstate Retirement System, Article of the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1259, Kornowicz. A Bill for an Act restricts the withholding deposits and credits of unions of state employees and annuity salaries. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1260, Bradley. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1261, Currie. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1262, Mugalian. A Bill for an Act to enact the Illinois Nuclear Power Evaluation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1263, Mugalian. A Bill for an Act to appropriate money in expense of Nuclear Power Evaluation Committee. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1264, Greiman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1265, Dawson. A Bill for an Act to amend the Denture Technology Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1266, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to consumer protection in obtaining denture services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1267, Braun, Bowman. A Bill for an Act provide for the filling of Judicial vacancies in the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Circuit Courts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1268, Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1269, Schlickman. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to fire protection districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1270, Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1271, Katz. A Bill for an Act to create the commission on the organization of General Assembly



in defining its powers and duties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1272, Brady. A Bill for an Act to amend the Not-For-Profit Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1273, Brady, A Bill for an Act to amend the Business Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1274, Garmisa. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1275, Williams. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to delinquent taxes and special assessments. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1276, E.G. Steele, Mahar. A Bill for an Act to amend the drawings, summonings and the examining jurors Act and Juror Commission Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1277, E.G. Steele. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1278, Younge. A Bill for an Act to enact Illinois Community Development Finance Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1279, Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1280, Schneider. A Bill for an Act to amend the Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1281, Doyle. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Peace Offers Arbitration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1282, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to appropriate money to the Health and Hospital Governing Commission of Cook County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1283, McBroom, Ryan. A Bill for an Act to create Criminal Victim Escrow Account Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1284, Hudson. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to contracts of employment to provide that neither the employer or employee is required to join either an employer organization or labor organization. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1285, Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Food, Drug and



Cosmetic Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1286, Hallstrom. A Bill for an Act to amend Article six in an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1287, Ewing. A Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Advertising Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1288, Taylor. A Bill for an Act making appropriation for the Ordinary Contingent Expenses the Illinois Legislative Investigation Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1289, a Bill for an Act to amend the Dangerous Drug Abuse Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1290, a Bill for an Act to amend the Dangerous Drug Abuse Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1291, Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend the Dangerous Drug Abuse Act. First Reading of the Bill. There being no further business, the House stands adjourned until tomorrow at 11:00a.m."



## LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

PAGE 1

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX  
MARCH 28, 1979

HB-0021	2ND READING	PAGE	11
HB-0033	2ND READING	PAGE	44
HB-0069	3RD READING	PAGE	45
HB-0070	3RD READING	PAGE	46
HB-0071	3RD READING	PAGE	48
HB-0074	3RD READING	PAGE	48
HB-0076	3RD READING	PAGE	50
HB-0091	3RD READING	PAGE	51
HB-0095	2ND READING	PAGE	52
HB-0096	3RD READING	PAGE	58
HB-0108	3RD READING	PAGE	55
HB-0128	3RD READING	PAGE	68
HB-0142	3RD READING	PAGE	72
HB-0162	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0189	2ND READING	PAGE	3
HB-0203	2ND READING	PAGE	3
HB-0219	2ND READING	PAGE	4
HB-0242	CONCURRENCE	PAGE	85
HB-0308	2ND READING	PAGE	4
HB-0460	2ND READING	PAGE	4
HB-0462	2ND READING	PAGE	5
HB-0493	2ND READING	PAGE	5
HB-0495	2ND READING	PAGE	5
HB-0502	2ND READING	PAGE	5
HB-0512	2ND READING	PAGE	6
HB-0565	2ND READING	PAGE	6
HB-0566	2ND READING	PAGE	6
HB-0580	2ND READING	PAGE	6
HB-0591	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0592	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0593	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0594	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0595	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0604	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0607	2ND READING	PAGE	7
HB-0617	2ND READING	PAGE	7
HB-0638	2ND READING	PAGE	7
HB-0654	2ND READING	PAGE	7
HB-0687	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0688	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0689	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0704	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0707	2ND READING	PAGE	8

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX  
MARCH 28, 1979

HB-0804	2ND READING	PAGE	2
HB-0830	MOTIONS	PAGE	91
HB-0942	2ND READING	PAGE	8
	2ND READING	PAGE	43
HB-0943	2ND READING	PAGE	9
	2ND READING	PAGE	43
HB-1219	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1220	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1221	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1222	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1223	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1224	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1225	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1226	1ST READING	PAGE	96
HB-1227	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1228	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1229	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1230	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1231	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1232	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1233	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1234	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1235	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1236	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1237	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1238	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1239	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1240	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1241	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1242	1ST READING	PAGE	97
HB-1243	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1244	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1245	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1246	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1247	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1248	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1249	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1250	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1251	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1252	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1253	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1254	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1255	1ST READING	PAGE	98

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX  
MARCH 28, 1979

HB-1256	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1257	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1258	1ST READING	PAGE	98
HB-1259	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1260	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1261	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1262	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1263	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1264	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1265	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1266	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1267	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1268	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1269	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1270	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1271	1ST READING	PAGE	99
HB-1272	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1273	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1274	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1275	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1276	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1277	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1278	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1279	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1280	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1281	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1282	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1283	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1284	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1285	1ST READING	PAGE	100
HB-1286	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HB-1287	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HB-1288	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HB-1289	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HB-1290	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HB-1291	1ST READING	PAGE	101
HR-0137	3RD READING	PAGE	95
HR-0149	3RD READING	PAGE	94
	MOTIONS	PAGE	93

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX  
 MARCH 28, 1979

PAGE 4

SUBJECT MATTER

SPEAKER REDMOND - HOUSE TO ORDER	PAGE	1
REVEREND KRUEGER - PRAYER	PAGE	1
MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE	PAGE	1
SUSPEND POSTING NOTICE - STATE GOVERNMENT ORG.	PAGE	91
AGREED RESOLUTIONS	PAGE	92
EXCUSED ABSENCES	PAGE	95
ADJOURNMENT	PAGE	95
PERFUNCT SESSION	PAGE	95
COMMITTEE REPORTS	PAGE	96
PERFUNCT SESSION ADJOURNED	PAGE	101

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	10:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order
		Rev. Krueger	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijevich	
		Speaker Redmond	Consent Calendar, 2nd day
		Clerk O'Brien	
2		Speaker Redmond	HB, 2nd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 162, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	No motions or amendments 3rd Rdg.
3		Clerk O'Brien	HB 189, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Getty	Hold on 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 203, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
4		Clerk O'Brien	HB 219
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 308, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	HB 316, take out of record
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 413, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 460, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 461
		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
5		Clerk O'Brien	HB 462
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 493
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brein	495
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 502
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 506
6		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 512
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mulcahey	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:12	Clerk O'Brien	HB 565
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
9		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	On HB 942
		Darrow	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 942, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keane	Explains amendments for 942 & 943
10		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Ryan	
		Keane	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keane	
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	942 & 943 Take out of record
11		Speaker Redmond	HB 21
		Dunn	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 21, amendment #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	
		Johnson	Yield
		Madigan	
12		Speaker Redmond	
		Dunn, R.	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:25	Deuster	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	
13		Speaker	Roll Call for attendance amendment #4 adopted
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #5
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #6



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
14		Speaker Redmond	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Duester	Question
		Skinner	
15		Speaker Redmond	
		Johnson	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Yourell	
16		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
	10:35	Speaker Redmond	Amendment #6 failed
		Van Duyne	Introduction
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
17		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kosinski	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Yourell	Oppose
18		Speaker Redmond	
		Terzich	Support



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Robbins	
19		Speaker Redmond	
		Davis	Support
20		Speaker Redmond	
		Stuffle	
21		Speaker Redmond	
		Hoffman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Grossi	To close
22		Speaker Redmond	
	10:50	Polk	Support
23		Speaker Redmond	
		Dunn, R.	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Oppose
24		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ewing	Support
25		Speaker Redmond	
		Wykoff	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Waddell	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Beatty	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
26		Speaker Redmond Matijevich	Support
27		Speaker Redmond Bradley	Support
28		Speaker Redmond Bluthardt Speaker Redmond Speaker Redmond	
29	11:08	Freidrich Speaker Redmond Borchers Speaker Redmond Campbell	Urge no vote  Oppose  Supports
30		Speaker Redmond Skinner	Supports
31		Speaker Redmond Oblinger	Oppose
32		Speaker Redmond Anderson Speaker Redmond Getty	Oppose  Oppose
33		Speaker Redmond Collins Speaker Redmond Mautino	Oppose  Support
34		Speaker Redmond O'Brien	Support



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
35		Speaker Redmond	
		Hudson	
		Speaker Redmond	
36		Speaker Redmond	
	11:25	Yourell	
37		Speaker Redmond	
		Van Duyne	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Brummer	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Yourell	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
38		Leinenweber	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	Poll absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	Amendment fails
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #8
		Terzich	Withdraw
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9
39		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Terzich	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
40	11:35	Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Johnson	
41		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bluthafdt	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Chapman	
42		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Satterthwaite	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #9 fails, 3rd Rdg.
43		Clerk O'Brien	HB 942, 2nd Rdg., no Committee amendments
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	Take out of record, 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 943, 2nd Rdg., no Committee amendments
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	3rd Rdg.
	11:40		
44		Clerk O'Brien	HB 33, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Leave to retrrn to 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Deuster	Floor Amendment #1
45		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment adopted, 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 69, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 69 passed
46		Clerk O'Brien	HB 70, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	Terzich
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Van Duyne	
47	11:50	Speaker Lechowicz	Bill passed
48		Terzich	HB 71, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Van Duyne	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 74
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
49		Pullen	Yield
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Katz	
50		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Leinenweber	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 76, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
51		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 91, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	11:57	Leinenweber	
52		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 95, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Leave to return to 2nd Rdg
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	
53		Deuster	
		Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
4		Brady	Amendment been distributed
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Brady	Question
		Deuster	Take out of record
55		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave on 2nd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 108, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	
56		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pierce	Yield
		Deuster	
57		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Matijevich	Yield
	12:07	Deuster	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
58		Clerk O'Brien	HB 96, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	
59		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Responds
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	
60		Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Hoffman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
61		Leinenweber	Question
		Deuster	
62		Speaker Lechowicz	
	12:17	Stuffle	Oppose
63		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Waddell	Oppose
64		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Anderson	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Satterthwaite	
65		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Steczo	To close
66		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 96
		Bullock	
67		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 128, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Catania	
68		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Getty	Yield
		Catania	
69		Speaker Lechowicz	
	12:33	Bullock	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Collins	Question of co-sponsor
70		Speaker Lechowicz	
		DiPrima	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Vinson	Yield
		Catania	
71		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	Yield
		Catania	
72		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Maharaj	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 128
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 142, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Davis	
74		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Winchester	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Getty	Question



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Davis	
76		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Matijevich	
		Davis	
78		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Greisheimer	
		Davis	
		Kane	Yield
	12:50	Davis	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
80		Huskey	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bradley	Question
81		Davis	
82		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ropp	
83		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Yourell	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Robbins	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Totten	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Davis	To close
84		Speaker Lechowicz	
	1:00	Satterthwaite	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 142 passed



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
85		Jaffe	HB 242, Senate amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Dunn, J.	Question
		Jaffe	
86		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Jaffe	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
87		Anderson	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Winchester	Yield
		Jaffe	
88		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Jaffe	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	House Concurs
		Yourell	
89		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Katz	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		McClain	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	1:16	Farley	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Kelly	Announcement
90		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Laurino	Announcement



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pierce	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Kane	Announcement, move to suspend rule
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Getty	Leave to have HB 830 heard
91		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Chapman	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	Announcement
		Spealer Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolutions
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Giorgi	
		Clerk O'Brien	
	1:20	Speaker Lechowicz	
		Giorgi	
92		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		Barnes	HR 149, leave to suspend rules
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Barnes	Explains Resolution
93		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		DiPrima	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Capparelli	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ryan	Excused absence
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Barnes	Announcement
94		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Friedrich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Peters	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		Madigan	Excused absence, move to adjourn till 11:00 a.m. Thursday
		Speaker Lechowicz	
95		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
96		Clerk Hall	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	10:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order
		Rev. Krueger	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijeovich	
		Speaker Redmond	Consent Calendar, 2nd day
		Clerk O'Brien	
2		Speaker Redmond	HB, 2nd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 162, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	No motions or amendments 3rd Rdg.
3		Clerk O'Brien	HB 189, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Getty	Hold on 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 203, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
4		Clerk O'Brien	HB 219
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 308, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	HB 316, take out of record
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 413, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
		Clerk O'Brein	HB 460, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 461
		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
5		Clerk O'Brien	HB 462
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 493
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brein	495
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 502
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 506
6		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 512
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mulcahey	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:12	Clerk O'Brien	HB 565
		Speaker Redmond	To 3rd Rdg.
9		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	On HB 942
		Darrow	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 942, 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keane	Explains amendments for 942 & 943
10		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Ryan	
		Keane	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keane	
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	942 & 943 Take out of record
11		Speaker Redmond	HB 21
		Dunn	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 21, amendment #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	
		Johnson	Yield
		Madigan	
12		Speaker Redmond	
		Dunn, R.	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:25	Deuster	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	
13		Speaker	Roll Call for attendance amendment #4 adopted
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #5
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #6



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
14		Speaker Redmond	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Duester	Question
		Skinner	
15		Speaker Redmond	
		Johnson	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Yourell	
16		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
	10:35	Speaker Redmond	Amendment #6 failed
		Van Duyne	Introduction
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
17		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kosinski	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Yourell	Oppose
18		Speaker Redmond	
		Terzich	Support



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Robbins	
19		Speaker Redmond	
		Davis	Support
20		Speaker Redmond	
		Stuffle	
21		Speaker Redmond	
		Hoffman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Grossi	To close
22		Speaker Redmond	
	10:50	Polk	Support
23		Speaker Redmond	
		Dunn, R.	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Oppose
24		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ewing	Support
25		Speaker Redmond	
		Wykoff	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Waddell	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Beatty	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
26		Speaker Redmond Matijeovich	Support
27		Speaker Redmond Bradley	Support
28		Speaker Redmond Bluthardt Speaker Redmond Speaker Redmond	
29	11:08	Freidrich Speaker Redmond Borchers Speaker Redmond Campbell	Urge no vote  Oppose  Supports
30		Speaker Redmond Skinner	Supports
31		Speaker Redmond Oblinger	Oppose
32		Speaker Redmond Anderson Speaker Redmond Getty	Oppose  Oppose
33		Speaker Redmond Collins Speaker Redmond Mautino	Oppose  Support
34		Speaker Redmond O'Brien	Support



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
35		Speaker Redmond Hudson	
36	11:25	Speaker Redmond Yourell	
37		Speaker Redmond Van Dyne Speaker Redmond Brummer Speaker Redmond Yourell Speaker Redmond Schneider Speaker Redmond	
38		Leinenweber Speaker Redmond Schneider Speaker Redmond Clerk O'Brien Speaker Redmond Clerk O'Brien Terzich Speaker Redmond Clerk O'Brien	Poll absentees Amendment fails Amendment #8 Withdraw Amendment #9
39		Speaker Redmond Skinner Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Terzich	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
40	11:35	Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Johnson	
41		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bluthafdt	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Chapman	
42		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Satterthwaite	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #9 fails, 3rd Rdg.
43		Clerk O'Brien	HB 942, 2nd Rdg., no Committee amendments
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	Take out of record, 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 943, 2nd Rdg., no Committee amendments
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	3rd Rdg.
	11:40		
44		Clerk O'Brien	HB 33, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Leave to reutrn to 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Deuster	Floor Amendment #1
45		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment adopted, 3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 69, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 69 passed
46		Clerk O'Brien	HB 70, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	Terzich
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Van Duyne	
47	11:50	Speaker Lechowicz	Bill passed
48		Terzich	HB 71, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Van Duyne	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 74
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
49		Pullen	Yield
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Katz	
50		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Leinenweber	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 76, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
51		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 91, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	11:57	Leinenweber	
52		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 95, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Leave to return to 2nd Rdg
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	
53		Deuster	
		Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
4		Brady	Amendment been distributed
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Brady	Question
		Deuster	Take out of record
55		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave on 2nd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 108, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	
56		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pierce	Yield
		Deuster	
57		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Matijeovich	Yield
	12:07	Deuster	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
58		Clerk O'Brien	HB 96, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	
59		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Responds
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	
60		Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Hoffman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
61		Leinenweber	Question
		Deuster	
62		Speaker Lechowicz	
	12:17	Stuffle	Oppose
63		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Waddell	Oppose
64		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Anderson	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Satterthwaite	
65		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Borchers	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Steczo	To close
66		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 96
		Bullock	
67		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 128, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Catania	
68		Speaker Lechowicz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Getty	Yield
		Catania	
69		Speaker Lechowicz	
	12:33	Bullock	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Collins	Question of co-sponsor
70		Speaker Lechowicz	
		DiPrima	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Vinson	Yield
		Catania	
71		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	Yield
		Catania	
72		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Maharaj	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 128
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 142, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Davis	
74		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Winchester	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Getty	Question



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Davis	
76		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Matijevich	
		Davis	
78		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Greisheimer	
		Davis	
		Kane	Yield
	12:50	Davis	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
80		Huskey	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bradley	Question
81		Davis	
82		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ropp	
83		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Yourell	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Robbins	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Totten	Move previous question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Davis	To close
84		Speaker Lechowicz	
	1:00	Satterthwaite	
		Speaker Lechowicz	HB 142 passed



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
85		Jaffe	HB 242, Senate amendment #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Dunn, J.	Question
		Jaffe	
86		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Jaffe	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
87		Anderson	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Winchester	Yield
		Jaffe	
88		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Jaffe	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	House Concurrs
		Yurell	
89		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Katz	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		McClain	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	1:16	Farley	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Kelly	Announcement
90		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Laurino	Announcement



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pierce	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Kane	Announcement, move to suspend rule
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Getty	Leave to have HB 830 heard
91		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Chapman	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Pullen	Announcement
		Spealer Lechowicz	
		Borchers	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolutions
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Giorgi	
		Clerk O'Brien	
	1:20	Speaker Lechowicz	
		Giorgi	
92		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		Barnes	HR 149, leave to suspend rules
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Barnes	Explains Resolution
93		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		DiPrima	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Capparelli	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ryan	Excused absence
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Barnes	Announcement
94		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Friedrich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Peters	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolution adopted
		Madigan	Excused absence, move to adjourn till 11:00 a.m. Thursday
		Speaker Lechowicz	
95		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
96		Clerk Hall	

