

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

70th Legislative Day

June 24, 1983

Speaker McPike: "The House will come to order. Members will be in their seats. The Chaplain for today will be Father John Spreen, Pastor of Church of the Little Flower, Springfield. Father Spreen is a guest of Representative Mike Curran. Will the guests in the balcony please rise to join us in the invocation?"

Father Spreen: "Let us pray. Heavenly Father, when You called one of Your prophets of old, his response was, 'Here I am Lord. I come to do Your will.' It is in that spirit that we undertake the activities of this House today. All of our actions, all of our general meetings, our private meetings, our individual activities. We humbly pray to You, Lord, 'Here I am. May I do Your will in all these things.' We are grateful for the blessings that You have showered upon us yesterday and seek Your constant benevolent hand to guide us and direct us throughout this day. Keep us, always, in Your hands. Pick us up when we stumble. Encourage us when it is difficult. Strengthen us in our weakness, and make us loving in all of our deliberations with and for other people. Yes, Lord, another day is before us, and we humbly say, 'Here I am Lord. I come to do your will.' Amen."

Speaker McPike: "We'll be led in the Pledge of Allegiance by Representative Ropp."

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

Speaker McPike: "Roll Call for Attendance. 118 Members answering the Roll Call, a quorum is present. Page nineteen of the Calendar, Consent Calendar Third Reading Second Day. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Consent Calendar Third Reading Second Day. Senate Bill 16, a Bill for an Act to amend the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 61, a Bill for an Act relating to artificial insemination. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 76, a Bill for an Act relating to chymopapain. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 85, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 86, a Bill for an Act to amend the Sanitary District Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 98, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 117, a Bill for an Act to amend the Wildlife Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 128, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to sale of kosher meat and meat preparations. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "... Senate Bill 128 on the board, Mr. Clerk. The Gentleman asks leave to return this to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Second Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Greiman, amends Senate Bill 128."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Greiman on Amendment #4."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Amendment changes an archaic 1928 law which would require, if you looked at it very technically, would require supermarkets that carry kosher and nonkosher products to have to put on their window that... that they carry both, and that's just not the kind of thing that sellers, you know, large supermarkets are likely to do. When this Bill was passed in 1923... law was passed in 1923, the distribution and the way we sold food in America was very different, and this just updates this law. There's no opposition to it, and I would ask for its adoption."

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Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #4. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #4 pa... be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave that this Bill remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. The Bill will remain on the Consent Calendar. Continue reading the Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 128, a Bill for an Act in relation to the sale of kosher meat and meat preparations. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 135, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 136, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 142..."

Speaker McPike: "Excuse me, Mr. Clerk. The Gentleman asks leave to return this Bill to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. 142 on Second Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hastert..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hastert on Amendment #1."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 is a technical Amendment that was requested by the Department of Revenue and also cleared with the other side. It just... Can I take this out for a second?"

Speaker McPike: "If... Did you move for the adoption of..."

Hastert: "I move for the adoption of..."

Speaker McPike: "Fine. The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? There being none,

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the question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Hastert, amends Senate Bill..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Hastert on Amendment #2."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker... Mr. Speaker... Mr. Speaker."

Speaker McPike: "Yes."

Hastert: "May I move to table Amendment #1?"

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #1. Are there any objections? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Amendment #1 is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #2 is the technical Amendment asked for by the Department of Revenue. It changes a number, and I move for its adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Churchill, amends Senate Bill 142."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Churchill, Amendment #3."

Churchill: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #3 restricts this Bill to residences which are owner occupied. I'd ask for its adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #3 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Steczko."

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Speaker McPike: "Representative Steczo, Amendment #4."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask leave of the House to withdraw Amendment #4."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #4. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for Senate Bill 142 to remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. 142 in on Consent Calendar. Continue reading the Bills, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 142, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 162, a Bill for an Act in relation to warranties in the sale of automobiles. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 179, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 197, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 208, a Bill for an Act to amend the Township Law. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 220, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide funding for protection of non-game wildlife. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 222, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 235, a Bill for an Act to provide for licensing and regulation of conservation and harvesting of wild American ginseng. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 243, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning the care and treatment of certain mentally deficient persons. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 249, a Bill for an Act relating to grant funds dispensed by agencies of State Government. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 285, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading

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of the Bill. Senate Bill 288, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 290, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 303, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 306, a Bill for an Act to amend the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 325, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Utilities Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 330, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to vocational education. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 332, a Bill for an Act in relation to county boards in Illinois and various probation departments to develop programs of public service employment. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 335, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 353, a Bill for an Act to amend the Dental Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 358, a Bill for an Act in relation to commercial dealerships. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 403, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 404, a Bill for an Act to amend the Dental Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 409, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Library System Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 412, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 417, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 428."

Speaker McPike: "The Lady asks leave to return Senate Bill 428 to the Order of Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted.

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Second Reading. Are there any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Alexander."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Alexander, Amendment #2."

Alexander: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Amendment is a technical Amendment suggested by the State's Attorney's Office of Cook County and other State's Attorneys' Offices throughout this jurisdiction. It is an Amendment that clarifies that felonies may be prosecuted either/or by an information with a preliminary hearing or by indictment via a grand jury. I ask for the adoption of this Amendment."

Speaker McPike: "The Lady moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Lady asks leave for Senate Bill 428 to remain on a Consent Calendar. Any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. 428 remains on the Consent Calendar. Continue reading the Bill, Mr. Calendar."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 428, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 433, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to condominiums. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 440, a Bill for an Act to amend the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 467..."

Speaker McPike: "Excuse me, Mr. Clerk. The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 467 to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 467 on Second Reading. Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Wolf..."

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Speaker McPike: "Representative Wolf on Amendment #2."

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 467 is merely an Amendment to comply with the request of the Illinois EPA, and I would request its adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. Representative Piel."

Piel: "Has this been distributed, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker McPike: "Yes, it has. The question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for Senate Bill 467 to remain on the Order... to remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. 467 is on Consent. Continue reading the Bills, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 467, a Bill for an Act to amend the Hazardous Material Transportation Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 479, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Banking Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 485..."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 485 to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 485, Second Reading. Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Greiman."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Greiman on Amendment #1."

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Representative Greiman. Read the... Representative Greiman, Amendment #1."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 485 amends Senate Bill 485 on page two line five by inserting after taxes the following: 'Acreage which were the subject of the petition'."

Greiman: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. In Senate Bill 485, which deals with the whole problem of receiverships where a landlord has failed to pay his utilities and the tenant is in the dark, this just makes clear that... that arrearages may be the subject of the petition for the receivership in addition to paying current bills if there is money left over before the landlord, who has turned off the lights gets money. The balance will apply to other management things and to arrearages which would have been subject... at the time of the filing of the petition. That's what the Amendment does. I think that's what the Bill did anyhow, but it just makes it clearer that the receiver has a right to do that."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for the Bill to remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. It remains on the Consent Calendar. Continue to read, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 485, a Bill for an Act providing for remedies for leases in relation to the failure of lessors to pay for utility services. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Senate Bill 492."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 492 to the Order of Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Second Reading. Are there any Amendments filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #6, Ewing - Nash."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Ewing on Amendment #6. Representative Ewing in the chamber? Representative Vinson, can you handle this Amendment?"

Vinson: "Give me about two seconds."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to handle Amendment #6 for Representative Ewing. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I would move for the adoption of Amendment #6 which would add four members to the Insurance Laws Study Commission appointed by each of the legislative Leaders in each chamber."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #6. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #6 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for the Bill to remain on Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Continue reading the Bills, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 492, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Illinois Insurance Laws Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 501, a Bill for an

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Act to amend the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 502, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts to require state agencies to pay fees for services rendered by county recorders and registrars of title. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 504, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 506, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 512, a Bill for an Act to amend the Workers' Compensation Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 515, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 529, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Banking Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 530, a Bill for an Act to amend the Foreign Banking Office Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 550, a Bill for an Act in relation to transfers of juvenile offenders to adult division. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 557, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to compensation of Members of the General Assembly. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 559, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 576, a Bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 582, a Bill for an Act in relation to inheritance and transfer taxes. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 590, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 598, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 600, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 603, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of

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the Bill. Senate Bill 619."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 619 to Second Reading for purposes of Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. 619, Second Reading. Are there any Amendments filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, McCracken."

Speaker McPike: "Representative McCracken on Amendment #1."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 to House... Senate Bill 619 limits the application of that Bill to situations where the witness is either a hostile witness as defined in Supreme Court Rule 328 or 238, or is... the party calling the witness is surprised by the testimony also within the meaning of that rule. This is an agreed Amendment. I ask for your adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? Being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for the Bill to remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Read the Bills, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 619, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 621."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 621 to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 621, Second Reading. Are there any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Oblinger."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Oblinger on Amendment #2."

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker, may I have permission to table Amendment #2."

Speaker McPike: "The Lady withdraws Amendment #2. Further Amendments? I'm sorry. Representative Oblinger, did you want to table Amendment 1 or 2?"

Oblinger: "I thought it was 2 but 1, whatever one I have."

Speaker McPike: "So you're simply withdrawing your Amendment? Thank you. The Lady withdraws her Amendment. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, White."

Speaker McPike: "Representative White on Amendment #3. Representative Cullerton, can you handle this Amendment? Representative Cullerton. The Gentleman asks leave to handle Amendment #3 for Representative White. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, this deletes the original Bill but leaves in the Amendments that we've adopted. It zeroes in on a specific transaction and requires transfer of property to private groups."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #3 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Bowman."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Bowman, Amendment #4."

Bowman: "I ask leave to withdraw Amendment #4."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #4. Further Amendments?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, Bowman."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Bowman, Amendment #5."

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that one has been printed and distributed, and so I don't wish to hold up progress on this Bill. I will leave that... leave to withdraw that as well."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #4... 5... Amendment #5 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave for the Bill to remain on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Third Reading Consent Calendar, read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 621, a Bill for an Act to amend the Specialized Livings Centers Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 624, a Bill for an Act in relation to the construction, operation, regulation and maintenance system of toll highways and to create the Illinois State Highway Authority. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 644, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 645, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 659, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker McPike: "Excuse me, Mr. Clerk. Representative Wolf, for what reason do you arise?"

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On the Calendar, on the Consent Calendar, Senate Bill 690 was listed yesterday; however, it is not on the Calendar today, and I do have an Amendment to put on, Amendment #4."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Wolf, let me inquire with the Clerk. Mr. Clerk, was 690 on the Consent Calendar

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yesterday? And was it inadvertently left off? Representative Wolf, it was removed from the Consent Calendar, was objected to. It will appear on... Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "Yes, thank you, Mr..."

Speaker McPike: "Excuse me, Representative Wolf. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, I believe the Clerk informed me that I was the one that knocked it off, and I didn't intend to, so it was knocked off in error. And I would ask leave to have it added to the Consent Calendar. As a matter of fact, there's two other Bills that we would ask the same permission for."

Speaker McPike: "All right. Representative Wolf is recognized on Senate Bill 690."

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 690, we have Amendment #4."

Speaker McPike: "It's on... It's on Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading for purposes of Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 690, Second Reading. Are there any Amendments filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Wolf, amends..."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Wolf on Amendment #4."

Wolf: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #4 to Senate Bill 690 simply adds the phrase, 'Or other electronic devices', under Section 11-311, and I would ask for its adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #4. Are there any objections? Is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #4 be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The

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Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave from the Body to return Senate Bill 690 to Third Reading Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 690, Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 690, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 695, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 696... Senate Bill 696, a Bill for an Act in relation to defendants unfit to stand trial and in relation to defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 702, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Second Reading of the Bill... Third Reading of the Bill that is. Senate Bill 709, a Bill for an Act to amend the Humane Care of Animal Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 721."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate Bill 721 to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Senate Bill 721, Second Reading. Are there any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Karpiel - Vinson."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Karpiel on Amendment #2."

Karpiel: "I withdraw Amendment #2."

Speaker McPike: "The Lady withdraws Amendment #2. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker McPike: "Third Reading, and this Bill will remain on the Consent Calendar. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 721, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 731, a Bill for an Act to amend the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 738, a Bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to real estate brokers. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 739, a Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesman License Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 768, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 787, a Bill for an Act in relation to the deduction from salaries of wages of state officers and employees of amounts of money designated by them for payment to the United Fund or other similar organizations. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 790, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 794, a Bill for an Act authorizing lay persons to administer injections of epinephrine to victims of severe allergic reactions to insect stings and bites. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 796, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to flats. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 797, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Physical Therapy License Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 808, a Bill for an Act relating to the retirement system of state employees. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 811, a Bill for an Act to release easements and to restore access rights to certain described lands. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 822, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to state police. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 831, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to simultaneous tenure of certain public officers. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 834, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill.

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Senate Bill 836, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 847."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijeich in the Chair."

Speaker Matijeich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 847 to the Order of Second Reading for... for an Amendment. Leave. Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Karpel - Vinson."

Speaker Matijeich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment 2. Leave. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijeich: "Third Reading Consent Calendar. Continue, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 847, a Bill for an Act in relation to municipalities and counties. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 850, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 852, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 858, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Professional Engineering Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 860."

Speaker Matijeich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 860 to the Order of Second Reading for purpose of an Amendment. Leave. Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative McCracken on Amendment #1."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Amendment is another agreed Amendment and would allow sheriffs to issue notices to appear to defendants rather than requiring them to post..."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative McCracken moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

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Clerk: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 860, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 863, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Library System Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 864."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 864 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave. Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Tate."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate on Amendment #2. Can someone... Oh, here he is, Representative Tate."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment 2 was offered by the Illinois Library Association, and it's essentially a cleanup Amendment. And it provides that if a municipality ceases to be a home rule unit the maximum tax rate for the local library shall be the greater of the... either the total maximum tax rates in effect when the municipality became a home rule unit or when the total amount appropriated for library purposes in the fiscal year prior to the one in which the municipality ceases to be a home rule unit. The bottom line on this issue is, there's been a few cases where we've lost some funding and some finances because of a switch in the Act."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, he indicates he will."

Cullerton: "This... Representative Tate, I wondered if you had discussed this Amendment with Representative Giorgi because

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he's not here on the floor right now, and I just wondered if Representative..."

Tate: "Either Representative Giorgi or Representative Yourell."

Cullerton: "Yes, one of the two. And they said that they wanted you to put this Amendment on?"

Tate: "They didn't have any problems."

Cullerton: "Okay. Well, we have time to... before the end of the day to find out whether or not it should stay on."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate moves for the adoption of Amendment #1(sic - #2). All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1... 2... Amendment #2 is... is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 864, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to libraries. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 866, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to nursing. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 881, a Bill for an Act to amend the Uniform Commercial Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 882."

Speaker Matijevich: "Senate Bill... Leave to return Senate Bill 882 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment. Leave. Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Cullerton."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton on Amendment #1."

Cullerton: "Yes, this Amendment adds a penalty for the tenants wrongful sale of crops. It's an agreed Amendment by the Sponsor. I'd ask for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves the adoption of Amendment #1. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed say 'nay', and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent. Leave to remain there. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 882, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 887, a Bill for an Act to amend the Child Care Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 895, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to clerks of courts. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 896, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 903, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 910, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the regulation and maintenance of the level of Lake Michigan and diversion and apportionment of water from Lake Michigan watershed. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 912, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Grain Warehouse and Warehouse Receipts Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 923."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 923 to the Order of Second Reading for Amendment. Leave. Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Cullerton."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton on Amendment #1."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Rather than... What this Amendment does is to say rather than replace the petition, we are making it one of two options. The township board of trustees also are part of the agreement, and I would move for the adoption of..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor... The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

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Vinson: "I... you know, the noise level is quite high, Mr. Speaker, and I didn't quite hear all of the explanation."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton on the explanation."

Cullerton: "Well, it wasn't a problem with the noise level. It's just that I didn't give a very good explanation."

Vinson: "I thought that might have been the case."

Speaker Matijevich: "He was trying to say it in a nice way. Proceed."

Cullerton: "Oh, do I have to explain it again?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I think so."

Vinson: "Either that or take it out of the record..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Not for me. Not for me, for Representative Vinson."

Cullerton: "Well, we'll take it out of the record then."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to take Senate Bill 923 out of the record for the moment, and leave to return. Senate Bill 92... Continue with the Consent Calendar. Leave to take it out of the record and return to it."

Clerk O'Erien: "Senate Bill 924."

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

Piel: "The question was... You took it out of the record, but I wasn't sure if the Sponsor wanted it taken out of the record."

Speaker Matijevich: "He asked it be taken out."

Piel: "No, it wasn't... it wasn't he. It was Representative Oblinger's Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Oh, I didn't... I'm sorry. All right. She's consulting. I think she wants to work it out."

Piel: "Can we come back to it if she wants.... Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The leave was that we do return to it. Proceed, Repre... Mr. Clerk."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 924, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 931, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning Public Utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 933."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 933 to Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment. Leave. Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, McGann."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann, on Amendment #1."

McGann: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you yielding to Representative Hicks? His light is..."

McGann: "Mr. Speaker, at this moment, I would ask to yield to Representative Hicks."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman yields to Representative Hicks on Amendment #1. Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I object to this Amendment going on... I question whether or not the Amendment's germane to the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman questions the... All right. Representative Hicks."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Bill has to do with the Department of Agriculture, and the Amendment addresses the Mental Health Department, the Director of Mental Health. And..."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. The Parliamentarian is looking into it. Representative McGann."

McGann: "... our waiting for a ruling is it possible to explain the Amendment or do we have to wait for the ruling?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I'd rather wait for a moment. While the Parliamentarian is looking at the Amendment, I've been informed that our former Member John Beatty has been appointed associate judge, and I think some of his friends

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would be happy to know that. The Chair... Chair rules that the Gentleman's point is well taken, and the Amendment is out of order. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill. The Chair did rule that the Gentleman's point was well taken on the matter of germaneness, and the Amendment was out of order. Proceed."

McGann: "I didn't know we had a Sam Vinson on this side of the aisle. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "We do our best, Andy. Thank you. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 933, a Bill for an Act requiring the Department of Agriculture to promote the use of gasohol. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 942, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Corporation of Science and Technology. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 950, a Bill for an Act to amend the Boiler and Pressure Vessels Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 970, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 974, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 983."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 983 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave. Amendments, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Cullerton."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton, on Amendment #3."

Cullerton: "Yes, this is a knowingly Amendment. I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #3. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #3 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading, Consent Calendar. Leave to remain there. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 983, a Bill for an Act to provide for the licensing of registered occupational therapists and certified occupational therapists' assistants. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1009, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1012, a Bill for an Act in relation to protection of parents... of patents. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1013, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Anti-Trust Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1020, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1025, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1036, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to promote forestry development in Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1047, a Bill for an Act to amend the Foreign Banking Office Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1048, a Bill for an Act to amend the Professional Service Corporation Act and Medical Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1052, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1056, a Bill for an Act to amend the Boat Registration and Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1062, a Bill for an Act to amend the Problem Pregnancy Health Services and Care Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1072, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1073."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 1073 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

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Leave. The Bill's on Second. Read the Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Giorgi, amends Senate Bill 1073."

Speaker Matijevich: "I understand Representative Taylor was going to handle that Amendment, and I don't... Representative Taylor, I understand, is going to handle Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1073. Representative Taylor on Amendment #1."

Taylor: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #1 is a very simple Amendment, one that most of you would probably like. It's one that's giving the county clerk the opportunity to appoint Senators and Representatives as deputy registrar in their respective district. I move for... adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Further Amendments? Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Giorgi."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor on Amendment 2."

Taylor: "Well, Mr. Speaker, frankly, I think I was explaining Amendment #2 just a few moments ago, and that was a mistake according to the staff here. Amendment #2 is just what I said... appoint Representatives and Senators as deputy registrars in their parti... respective districts. I move for the adoption of Amendment #2."

Speaker Matijevich: "What will we adopt... What did we adopt now? Representative Piel is going to straighten us out for... I think I moved too quickly. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Before we go on, Mr. Speaker, 2 and 3 are the same Amendment. I think maybe he wants to withdraw 2 or withdraw 3, one of those."

Speaker Matijevich: "I want to find out what Amendment 1 was first."

Piel: "And then I've got a question when we decide which

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Amendment we're going to go with."

Speaker Matijevich: "We've adopted 1, and I understand Representative... Representative Vinson, for what purpose do you..."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, at this particular stage in the day, I am not going to raise a major fight on any Amendment because we can knock these Bills off, but I would point out to the Gentleman that the concept contained in Amendment #2 and Amendment #3 are not concepts that anybody is ever going to consent to voting on as Consent Calendar Bills. And I'm not sure that he really wants to do that."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Let's... Let's have leave to return to Amendment #1 so that can be explained. We inadvertently... He explained Amendment #2 as Amendment #1. Leave to return to Amendment #1. Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #1 simply change the time table when you can appoint the... publish the name of the deputy registrar. Move for the adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel. He moved for the adoption. Representative Piel."

Piel: "Could the Gentleman explain it a little bit louder? We can't even hear him over here."

Speaker Matijevich: "Say it again, Jim."

Taylor: "It changes the time that you can publish the names of the deputy registrars. Move for the adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp, did you have a question on this Amendment, Representative?"

Ropp: "No, actually, I've been trying to follow the whole thing, and I... whenever we get to what I'm concerned with that's when I want to talk, so..."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Move for adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment

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#1 is adopted. The Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #2. Amendment #3."

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, amends Senate Bill 1073 on page..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor on Amendment #3."

Taylor: "Amendment #3 give the county clerk the opportunity to appoint Senators and Representatives to be deputy registrars in their legislative district. I move for the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

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

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

Piel: "What is the reason for this, Representative Taylor?"

Taylor: "I feel, Representative Giorgi feel, that we would be better able to make certain that persons was registered in our respective districts since we are concerned about election, and we want to make certain that every voter's on the ballot on the poll sheets."

Piel: "Yeah, but you have a situation here where you have an elected official, where the elected official... there's certain ground rules as far as he or she is concerned. Now you're putting them as the deputy registrar where they're sort of going above and beyond the areas of their... that they should go into when it comes into election procedures. I think you're sort of opening up a Pandora's Box in a certain extent for possible problems, don't you?"

Taylor: "I don't... I don't feel that way about the Members of this legislative branch of government. I feel that we have good, honorable persons here that is interest in good election and want to make certain that every person is registered. Just that simple."

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Piel: "Don't you feel that the current registrars and deputy registrars are capable of doing the job?"

Taylor: "Well, it... apparent that we have had some problems in the City of Chicago, and in DuPage County, and in downstate and other areas that we have to do something, and this is the way that Representative Giorgi feels that we should be going."

Piel: "Representative Giorgi from Winnebago feels that we have problems in DuPage and Cook, and so he wants to take care of that. Right? Thank you very much."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Rea."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Rea: "What... What happens in a case where you have more than one county in your legislative district?"

Taylor: "Well, I think that the county clerk has the right to appoint you, and I think that in that case, you would be able to have a right in your representative district according to this legislation to be the deputy registrar in both counties. I think it apply to the same."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, go ahead."

Ropp: "Okay, now, in my district, I only have about a third, well, actually, I have about half the population. Would this mean that I could be responsible and register people throughout my whole county or just within my district?"

Taylor: "It doesn't mean that you would be responsible, but it would mean that you would have the authority to be able to register any person who about... in that district, in your legislative district."

Ropp: "In my legislative district. Okay. Now, does it also state in there that the... Did you say, a designee or what

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is the term in addition to..."

Taylor: "Member and their designee. A designee might be your aide."

Ropp: "Okay. How many designees? Would that just be one or could I have more than one?"

Taylor: "As I read the... the... the Amendment, under this it could be more than one. You could have two, three designees."

Ropp: "In other words, I could have a lot of them, lot of designees."

Taylor: "That's right."

Ropp: "Every day I could have a new designee."

Taylor: "Not every day."

Ropp: "Well, every year. Every year I could have one. Okay. Might I suggest that, I think a simpler way would be that you could become precinct committeeman. Then you would have that opportunity to be the person that could register within your precinct. I'm not sure that this is a good concept to be able to go all over your particular district to register people even though it may be honorable to get as many people registered as possible. But I think that you're asking for a little bit more than one Representative or one Senator is really wanting to do. And when you have so many different people involved as designees, you get, in terms of control, a little bit unwieldy, and I think that we ought to really consider not supporting this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from... The Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn. Representative Flinn."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Flinn moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the main question is put. Representative Taylor to close."

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Taylor: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I think that this is..."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Wait a minute. They're... All in those in favor of the previous question shall vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Take the record. On this question, there are 57 'ayes', 47 'nays', and the Motion fails. The Lady from Sangamon, Representative Oblinger."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Oblinger: "Representative, you haven't provided for the twenty-six Election Commissions we have in cities. Are they not going to be allowed? You know this would not apply to Chicago because Chicago has an Election Commission. You said the county clerk is going to... The county clerk doesn't run the elections in the City of Chicago. The county clerk doesn't run the elections here in Springfield, Danville, Peoria, so the cities are not going to have this, just the county rural areas."

Taylor: "Well, according to the legislation, it does specifically said that the county clerk shall appoint the Senators."

Oblinger: "And we have all those city Election Commissions which would not then be included. So this does not apply to Chicago. It doesn't apply to Springfield. It doesn't apply to any of the city Election Commissions because you have just said the county clerk. The county clerk has no authority in Springfield for the elections, so Mr. Curran can't do it, but I can. That's great."

Taylor: "As I read the Amendment here, it does say that the Board of Election Commission... Commissioners shall appoint all Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly."

Oblinger: "The county clerk and/or the..."

Taylor: "The county clerk and/or the Board of Election Commissioner."

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Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker, to the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed, Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "As a former county clerk, I certainly would object to this very strenuously. I would feel that I could not have very much authority over Representatives and Senators as registrars. I would be very unhappy to think that they could appoint anybody they wished to to go out and register people, and yet, I would be responsible for those registrations. I think this is a very bad idea, plus, I'm sure all of our opponents in future elections would yell that we have an unfair advantage over them because we're going to be out there registering people, but our opponents can't. And I think this is giving an unfair advantage to those who are challenging for a job, and an unfair responsibility to county clerks. And I would urge a 'no' vote on Amendment #2."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Lee, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He will. Proceed."

Olson: "I just wanted to clear something up in our mind, Representative Taylor. Under Article XI of the Constitution, does this include the City of Chicago?"

Taylor: "Yes, it would include the City of Chicago when it said the Board of Election Commissioner shall appoint all Senators and Representatives."

Speaker Matijevich: "Does that... Representative Olson."

Taylor: "I doesn't see anything in the Amendment that says that it would not. I don't know about the Bill. I have not seen the Bill. I just got the Amendment a few moments ago."

Olson: "Does this, in fact, give a great amount of authority to a county clerk in the designation of those people who might

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be employed by or working for a particular candidate? Is that the way you interpret that?"

Taylor: "Well, I interpret it as being able to get the persons registered and on the rolls in order to be able to vote in every election. And any person that is a Member of this House certainly wants to see that all of his constituency is registered. And that simply will make certain that a person is out, that would make certain that they would get registered. Some of the judges and other election authorities today that don't have much invested as we as Members of the General Assembly, so it would behoove each of us to make certain that we had the persons on the rolls."

Olson: "Do you not feel this would give a very large disadvantage to a candidate who might wish to file against any of us as opposed to the advantage we enjoy."

Taylor: "I don't feel that way."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed..."

Olson: "To the Amendment to House Bill 1073. In just a very little while we are going to be considering the election package, and this Amendment to this Bill is an example of the, so described, reform of the Election Code. Stanley 'Cusper', County Clerk of the State of Ill... of Cook County said it best of all in the Election Committees when he appeared two time when he said, 'We should have a standard law for the State of Illincis that's applicable everywhere and administered in the same way.' And I would urge strong consideration by downstate Republican and Democrats as to the implication of this measure and urge the defeat of Amendment 2 to House Bill... Senate Bill 1073."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Rock Island,

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Representative DeJaegher."

DeJaegher: "I rise in support of Mr. Taylor's Amendment. What this Bill will do will put more people... give them the opportunity of registering more people. I think it's our God given right that each and everyone of us be given the opportunity of voting. This is what this Bill basically does. It puts more registrars out so that more people can have access to voting. I'm in support of this Bill, and hopefully that all downstate Legislators will do likewise."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Jane Barnes."

Barnes: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Amendment. There are many times when people travel a lot and it's not always convenient for them to get into wherever they can legally register. And I, myself, would like the opportunity, as a State Representative, to go throughout my district and have the ability to register those who do want to exercise their... their perfect right to vote. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger."

Barger: "Yes, I'm speaking to this Bill from a considerable amount of knowledge, which doesn't seem to be the case of some of the people who purpose this type of legislation. The county..."

Speaker Matijevich: "It's a good thing Giorgi's not here to hear that, but go ahead."

Barger: "Well, in this particular case, we have a very good, and sound and solid system of control for the registration for elections. Every precinct committeeman in DuPage County, and I assume this holds for all of DuPage County, can go to anyone's home and register them. If the City of Chicago wants to do it that way, they're perfectly within their right to do it. The county... The County Board of

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Election Commissioners also registers the girls who work in the offices of all of the cities in DuPage County, so that if you want to go to the city, you can get registered. You can go to the county court house and get registered. The only thing that this could possibly do is to increase the confusion and the corruption in the registration practices in Cook County. There is no way you will know who is voting. You will have a horrendous time trying to codify all of these applications, and I think this is a very poor Amendment. It can do nothing to add to a good, concise, legal system of registration which is fair to everyone. It's just another instance of demagoguery in the City of Chicago, and I think it should be killed."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor to close."

Taylor: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly. The City of Chicago did not purpose this Amendment. This Amendment was purposed by a Gentleman from the City of Rockford. He has an idea, and I concur with him, that is very good. I think this is uniformity across the state, when you give every Senator and every Representative the opportunity in his or her district to be able to register voters in that particular district. There are many areas in the cities that you cannot really get person out unless you send the people out to their home. I think it's a very good Bill... Amendment, and I move for the adoption of Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 10..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. All in favor say 'aye'... All in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 60 'ayes', 47 'nays', 5 voting 'present', and Amendment #3 is adopted. Further

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Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1073, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1093, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1104."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 1104 to the purpose... on Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment. Leave. Read the Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Wolf, amends Senate Bill 1104 on page one..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Madison, Representative Wolf, on Amendment #5."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw Amendment #5."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #5. Leave, and it is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent. Read... Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1104, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1109, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1111, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1114, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1117, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1120."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 1120 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

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Leave. The Bill's on Second. Read the Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Hastert, amends Senate..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Kendall, Representative Hastert, on Amendment #2."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, I respectfully move to withdraw Amendment #2."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #2. Leave. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1120, a Bill for an Act to amend the Use Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1121, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning motor vehicles. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1123, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning federal block grants. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1135, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1136, a Bill for an Act regarding the disposition of certain criminal penalties collected from the motor carriers and other persons. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1147."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 1147 back to the Order of Second for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave, and the Bill's on Second. Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion... Motion to table an Amendment by Representative Terzich."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich on tabling an Amendment. Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we adopted Amendment #3 which corrected some technical errors in Amendment #1, and I omitted in tabling Amendment #1 when we adopted Amendment

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#3. So I move that we table Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich asks leave to table Amendment #1. Does he have leave? Yes, leave to table Amendment #1. Is that correct, Representative Terzich? Leave, and Amendment #1 is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent. Leave. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1147, a Bill for an Act in relation to the actuarial statements and practices under the Illinois Pension Code."

Speaker Matijevich: "Next time anybody has a birthday don't tell Adeline. Myron Olson's birthday. Don't forget Greek night's Sunday. Continue with the Consent Calendar."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1150, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1166, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to safety deposit boxes, safes and vaults. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1175, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Banking Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1187, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the metabolic screening and treatment. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1191, a Bill for an Act relating to professions and occupations. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1195, a Bill for an Act in relation to revolving credit transactions. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1196, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1203, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1220."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return Senate Bill 1220 to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Leave."

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Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Vinson."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson, on Amendment #4. Representative Vinson on Amendment #4."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the underlying Bill, Senate Bill 1220, is a court of claims reform Bill. This particular Amendment, which I will move for the adoption of, would raise the amount that the court is permitted to pay out of its appropriation for claims from 1,000 dollars to 2,500 dollars. The purpose of the Amendment is that for a long period of time the amount has been 1,000 dollars. I cannot tell you how long, but it has been a long period of time I'm told. And given inflation and so forth, the desires to raise it to 2,500 dollars so that for these minimal accounts, the court can satisfy the state's obligations on its own motion. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment #4."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Vinson moves adoption of Amendment #4. There being no discussion, all in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #4 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, Vinson."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Vinson on Amendment #5."

Vinson: "I withdraw Amendment #5, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijeich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #5. Leave. It is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

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

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Vinson on Amendment #6."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #6 is an Amendment agreed to by the Chief Judge of the Court of Claims and the Secretary of State. And what its affect is to delete the provision in the Bill that

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the Secretary of State must furnish courtrooms, office equipment, computer services as the court deems necessary and replace it with a provision that provides that those services are to be provided as the Secretary of State deems necessary. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment #6."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson moves to adopt Amendment #6. There being no discussion, all in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #6 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading Consent. Leave to remain there. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1220, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Court of Claims. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1232, a Bill for an Act in relation to the use of public funds for providing day care services in for-profit and not-for-profit day care facilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1254, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1278, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1308, a Bill for an Act to create the Hospice Program Licensing Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1310, a Bill for an Act in relation to community sports systems for the chronically mentally ill. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1315, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Illinois Commerce Commission. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1318, a Bill for an Act in relation to the filing of statements of economic interest. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1328, a Bill for an Act in relation to corneal tissue transplants. Third Reading of

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the Bill. Senate Bill 1347, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to adult and continuing education. Third Reading of the Bill. And Senate Bill 1348, a Bill for an Act to create the Water Use Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return to Senate Bill 559. We skipped over that one. That has to be returned. Leave to return to Senate Bill 559, and return it to the Second Reading for the purpose of tabling an Amendment. Leave, and is on Second Reading. Clerk... Clerk will read the Bill, Senate Bill 559."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 559, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Amendment #1 was adopted previously."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative from DuPage, Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. At this time I would like to table Amendment #1. I find out that this is already being done at the Office of Education, and this is unnecessary."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hoffman asks leave to table Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 559. There being no discussion, leave is granted, and Amendment #1 is tabled. Third Reading Consent Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 559, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Now, there are... With leave of the House, I understand that there were two Bills that were inadvertently... should have been on the Calendar on Consent Calendar. They are Senate Bill 313 and 346. Leave... Leave of the House and use of the Attendance Roll Call that Senate Bill 313 and 346 appear on the Consent Calendar. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton, for what purpose do you rise?"

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Cullerton: "Yes, I wonder if we could go back to Senate Bill 923.

That's one that was taken out of the record. I'd like to explain the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave... Leave to return to Senate Bill 923 on Second. Leave to return it to Second Reading. Leave. Amendments?"

Cullerton: "The Bill amends the Township Community Building Act, and it requires a written contract between a community building board of managers and a purchasing school district or a municipality prior to any referendum to ratify such proposed sale. What the Amendment does, in effect, is to restore the current law provisions which permits township electors to petition for the sale of a township community building. In addition, it provides that the township board of trustees must approve the written agreement if that is the method that is chosen. So the Amendment now would provide that the voters or the board of managers would... could request a referendum for the sale of a township community building. I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves the adoption of Amendment #1. Representative Vinson, the Gentleman from DeWitt."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion which just restores and existing provision to the School Code."

Speaker Matijevich: "No further discussion, all in favor of the Amendment #1 say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Consent Calendar Third. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 923, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to township community buildings. Third

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Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. The... Now, Senate Bill 346. I understand there is an Amendment on 346. It is now on Consent Calendar. Leave to return Senate Bill 346 to the Order of Third Reading... Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment, and it is on Second. Will the Clerk read the Bill... the Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hoffman, amends Senate Bill 346 on page five..."

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

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #1 adds an immediate effective date clause, and I would ask for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #1 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Read the Bill on Consent Calendar Third."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 346, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Would the Clerk read 313 on Third. Senate Bill 313 is now on Consent Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 313, a Bill for an Act to amend the Coroners Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Chair would announce to everybody that all of the Bills that we have now read on Consent Calendar will be moved at 3:00, thereabouts, and objections must be filed by 4:30 with the Clerk. There'll be a prepared form where you can make your change of votes here in the Well. Page two of the Calendar, Senate Bills Third Reading Short Debate Senate Bill 11, Van Dwyne. The Clerk will read the Bill."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 11, a Bill for an Act creating the Illinois National Guard Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Dwyne."

Van Dwyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is nothing more than a re-creation of the National Guard Study Commission. I think it's... The digest is accurate, and that... I really don't think it needs any... any more explanation. If there is a need, I'll let Representative Fiel close, so I move for the passage of Senate Bill 11."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Van Dwyne moves for the passage of Senate Bill 11. Does anybody stand in opposition to Senate Bill 11. The Lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Question of the Sponsor."

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

Nelson: "Representative Van Dwyne, is there some problem with the National Guard?"

Van Dwyne: "Yes, I have been here nine years, and I have sat on the Appropriations Committee for eight of those nine years. I've watched the National Guard and the Air National Guard be pushed from pillar to post and had their appropriation brought to them in segments. They were only funded halfway, if that far, and always, they were told to come back in the fall for supplementary. And it was deemed fitting that there was...there was a Commission formed by Members of both Houses and Senate, as you well know, to check into the needs of the National Guard. I'll just give you one example. Mississippi has built a total of twenty new National Guard Armories in the past period of time. We have only built, I think, two or three. The one in Joliet

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was built in fifty, and it's one of the new ones. Now the federal government pays 75% of the cost of building these things. Not only that, the National Guard throughout the United States has been made an integral part of our backup unit for the regular army, I'm sure you are aware. So as I said before, was deemed fitting that someone should be here to be made conscious of the needs of the National Guard, because of the fact that they were being pushed back into the background. So, that was the need for it, and General Phipps has been very complimentary of the things that have happened in the National Guard since this Commission was formed, in that they are...we're much more aware of their needs now, so that's the problem."

Nelson: "So in other words, the Commission solved the problem?"

Van Dyne: "Well, we helped, yes."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Nelson: "I would submit that Representative Van Dyne has outlined the problem and explained that it has been solved, and that there is no need for re-creation of another commission. Certainly if the Illinois National Guard needs money, it would be much more likely that that money would come from the appropriation that would otherwise be spent on this Commission. As most of you know, I object to the creation and re-creation of commissions in this state to study problems that may or may not be very pressing. I think that this is an unnecessary commission, and I would urge a 'nc' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "This is on Short Debate. Representative Cowlshaw, we have had one opponent, but the Chair has a latitude. If you want to ask a question, you may. Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

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Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Cowlshaw: "May I ask, please, what is the suggested appropriation for this commission for the forth-coming year?"

Van Duyne: "The appropriation is 25,000, but Representative, we have never spent our 25,000, to my knowledge."

Cowlshaw: "Nevertheless, the appropriation is \$25,000."

Van Duyne: "We...Everyone of our meet...every one of our meetings have been held in a National Guard Armcry, or in one of the state buildings. So, we don't expect to spend that."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Fiel to close.
Representative Piel to close."

Piel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think it has been adequately discussed, and I would just ask for a favorable Roll Call on Senate Bill 11."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representatives Van Duyne and Fiel have moved for the passage of Senate Bill 11. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 84 'ayes', 28 'nays', three voting 'present' and Senate Bill 11, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair will now go to the Special Order of Business, Subject Matter-State and Local Government. The first Bill on that Special Order is Senate Bill 1030, Hicks - Brummer, which appears on page 17, Second Reading Short Debate. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1030, a Bill for an Act to amend the Small Town Commercial Zone Improvements Act and the Civil of Administrative Code of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendments #1 and 3..."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Would Representative Christensen come to the podium for a moment."

Clerk O'Brien: "On Senate Bill 1030, Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee. Amendment #3 was adopted on the House floor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Karpziel - Vinson."

Speaker Matijevich: "On Amend...Amendment #4 Representative Karpziel. Representative Karpziel on Amendment #3...4."

Karpziel: "I withdraw Amendment #4."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #4. Leave. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. The Gentleman asks leave that...for the Bill to be heard at this time. Leave. And the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1030, a Bill for a Act to amend the Small Town Commercial Zone Improvement Act and the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks on Senate Bill 1030."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1030 creates the Small Town Commercial Zone Improvements Act in 1983. What it practically does, it makes available to towns that are...currently have authorities to...for downtown redevelopment to make \$10,000 available to each community, has the authority set up in place to go about redeveloping their downtown areas. Its for the Prairie 2,000, and I'd ask for a 'yes' vote on it"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hicks has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1030 on Short Debate. Does anybody stand in opposition? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1030 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all

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voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 108 'ayes' and no 'nays' and Senate Bill 1030, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1263, Representative Ewing - Hastert. It appears on page seven of your Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1263, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Industrial Development Authority Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill, as originally introduced, eliminated the current limitation on the amount of bond proceeds which may be issued by the Illinois Industrial Development Authority. It has now been amended with your Amendment, Mr. Speaker, to carry the bond authorization for the Capital Development Board. I will be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ewing moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1263. Anybody standing in opposition? If not, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1263 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 112 'ayes', one 'nay', one voting 'present' and Senate Bill 1263, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 13 of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 1325, Hicks. The Clerk will read the Bill. It's on Second Reading, Short Debate. Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1325, a Bill for an Act in relation to the fees, salaries and expenses of the office space of

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circuit clerks. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, Karpziel - Vinson."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel on Amendment #1."

Karpziel: "I withdraw Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel withdraws Amendment #1. Leave to withdraw. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. And the Gentleman from Jefferson asks leave that the Bill...have immediate consideration for the Bill on Third Reading Short Debate. Leave. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1325, a Bill for an Act in relation to the fees, salaries, expenses and office space of circuit clerks. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Jefferson, Representative Hicks, on Senate Bill 1325."

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This the Bill that was requested by the circuit clerks in the state, simply increases the amount of deposits...bank deposits that are allowable to circuit clerks from 75% to 80%. And I ask for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1325. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

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

Piel: "Representative Hicks, this is probably the least controversial Bill of this Session. I was under the impression like Representative (sic - Senator) Bruce, there were some Amendments he wanted to put on the floor and nothing's been added to it. What basically does the Bill

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do, and why is it being done?"

Hicks: "As far as the Amendment goes, I'm not aware of any Amendments. Senator Bruce did not talk to me about any Amendments on it. It simply increases from 75 to 80% on the amount that's allowable for deposit by the clerks."

Piel: "Thank you. I got no problems."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no further discussion. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1325 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 'ayes', two 'nays' and Senate Bill 1325, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. With leave of the House, Senate Bill 1263, the Chair had to report because that was a bonding Bill that...that needed Three-Fifths Majority. So Senate Bill 1263, having received the Constitutional Three-Fifths Majority, is hereby declared passed. Thank you. The hour of 10:30 having now arrived, we will go to the Special Order of Workers' Rights. And the first Bill on that Special Order is Senate Bill 25, Levin - Olson, which appears on page seven of your Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Erien: "Senate Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment, out of the record. The next Bill is Senate Bill 179, and that is on page 19 at Consent Calendar. So with permission of the Sponsors, we'll go take that out of the record. Senate Bill 197 is on page 19 Consent Calendar. Leave of the Sponsors, we'll take that out of the record. Senate Bill 336, Breslin. Is Representative Breslin on the floor? Out of the record. Senate Bill 512, Nelson, is on page 22 Consent Calendar. Leave. The Sponsor will take that out of the record. Senate Bill 536 out of the record. Senate Bill 974,

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Nelson, is on page 25 on Consent Calendar. Permission of the Sponsor, we'll take that out of the record. Senate Bill 1070 is mine. Would Representative Yourell come here for the moment. I've got to find out if we're going to move this also. Would the...would the House stand at ease for a moment. 1070 out of the record. Senate Bill 1238, Curran, appears on page 18 of your Calendar Second Reading Short Debate. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1238, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Wage Payment..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Is that out of the record? Out of the record. With leave of the House, we will return to the Order of Workers' Rights later. Representative Vinson, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, it's very important at this stage in the Session that we use all the time available and I would suggest that you go to something like Third Short, and we'll give you leave to come back to this Order when you need to."

Speaker Matijevich: "We just want to make sure there was one Bill that the Parliamentarian thought should have been on there. I don't think it was...Alright. The hour of 11 o'clock approaching, we will now go to the Order of Election Reform. We're on time today. Representative Vinson, we appreciate your help. The first Order of Business on the Order...Special Order of Election Reform appears Senate Bill 66, Yourell - Olson. It's on 8, page 8 of your Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 66, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning judges. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Yourell: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and

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Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 66 addresses itself to a reform that is long overdue in my judgment, and in the judgment of those who have been concerned with election legislation. What it does is remove the Circuit Judges from electoral boards. Along with that, it eliminates the state Division Electoral Board and provides that the State Board of Elections shall hear objections on...to petitions of candidates for congressional legislative and the judicial officers of multi-county districts or a circuits. It also provides that the Circuit Court Clerk shall serve on County Officers Electoral Board instead of a Circuit Judge and designates that the County Clerk, as Chairman, prohibits Circuit Appellate or Supreme Court Judges from serving as election judges at township nominating caucuses. Where there is a case of a single county, then the County Officers Electoral Board will be the Electoral Board. And I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have, and I'd ask for affirmative vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves for the passage of Senate Bill 66. On that, Representative Friedrich. Dwight Friedrich."

Friedrich: "May...Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Indicates he will."

Friedrich: "I am wondering, Representative Yourell, why you didn't provide for some bipartisan thing on this Board, because in some counties they're all Republican and some they are all Democrat. In a totally Democrat County, you'd have all a total Democrat Board. On a total Republican, it would be the opposite. I would think there is some need for bipartisanship on an electorate board."

Yourell: "Well, to answer your question, Representative, I don't know how to do that. I think that we have to preserve the boards as they exist and make certain changes relative to

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Circuit Court's membership on the Board. I don't want to get into a statewide hassle relative to who's going to serve on those Boards, because after all, these are elected individuals, and I don't necessarily believe that they're all from one political party."

Speaker Matijevich: "Could I interrupt you? I want the whole Body to know that the associated press has approval to take some shots of everybody here, and they've got a lit...one of those lens cameras that can catch you way out in the back. So, we had some long days here, and we're going to have a long week left, so I always like to know the whole Body. Alright, thank you. Some of you want to look your best, you know."

Friedrich: "May I...May I suggest if you're going to do that, Mr. Speaker, that they not make a real practice of trying to catch somebody asleep or their shoes off. I don't think that adds anything to the press or the process. Now back to the question..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Friedrich: "...Again, we go to great lengths to see that our election boards are bipartisan, obviously, three and two, but I been concerned that even if the County Clerk in a county, regardless of which party, is the sole person who deals with absentee ballots. Now we're setting up another procedure where it could be all of one party, and I...that bothers me, and I...that's the reason I raise the question."

Speaker Matijevich: "Is there further discussion? Representative...There being no further discussion, Representative Yourell has moved for the passage of Senate...Representatives Yourell and Olson have moved for the passage of Senate Bill 66. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all

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voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 'ayes', three 'nays', two answering 'present' and Senate Bill 66, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Election Reform, Senate Bill 85, Nash - Churchill, is on Consent Calendar on page 19. Permission of the Sponsors, that will be held on Consent Calendar. Next Bill is Senate Bill 219 which appears on page 2 of the Calendar, Oblinger - Woodyard. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 219, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Sangamon, Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is the precinct clustering Bill. There have been four Amendments put on it to make it more palatable for the Chicago people. It exempts Chicago from it entirely. It clusters from two to five precincts, and we added the Amendment yesterday that Mr. Cullerton requested, that if there are two precincts, one judge from each party, three or four precincts, no more than two judges from one party, in five precincts, no more than three judges from one party. I would solicit your..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Oblinger has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 219. On that, the Gentleman from Effingham, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "She indicates she will. Proceed."

Brummer: "Representative, I don't have the analysis in front of me. You indicated that there was a required clustering of two to five precincts, in certain instances. Could you elaborate on that a bit, and indicate to the Assembly when

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exactly clustering is required, and how the determinations are made, wheather it's two precincts, three precincts, four precincts or five precincts?"

Oblinger: "It is not mandatory. The County Clerk has the ability to cluster, if this is necessary. It takes in primaries, general elections, township elections, water districts. The time that it would probably be used, Representative, is when we have like a mosquito abatement election and only five people in one precinct are in that group, six people in another. We have instances where only thirteen people voted, but there were five judges."

Brummer: "Yes, okay. The County Clerks currently have authority to cluster. They have that under existing law, and you know, it's my wish that they would use that authority more frequently. We've had the situation in schcol districts, for example, in our area where it cost over \$15 per voter to hold the election, because there were no contests and there was no clustering. The County Clerks currently have the authority to cluster. What I'm trying to determine is how your Bill alters existing law."

Oblinger: "Well, there were two questions that came up. A number of them said, four precincts were not enough. They wanted it increased to five. And secondly, there was no determination...prior to this time, you were to have three judges from each precincts serving. You know, we have five judges in the precinct. There were going to be three judges from each of the clustered precincts. This way we're having just one judge from each clustered precinct."

Brummer: "Did...did you consider including some provisions to make this mandatory with regard to certain elections, such as school elections where there is traditionally not a heavy turn-out?"

Oblinger: "We didn't make it mandatory, but I have talked to the

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County Clerks, they suggested that I write a letter and encourage them. And I've also talked to our County Clerk, and he's going to do some work on getting them to use this. I thought mandatory...some of them prefer to have that many."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Brummer: "It sounds like a...a reasonable proposal, probably not going far enough. Election costs have been axorbitant with regard to the elections that are noncontroversial. The off year elections, if you will, the township elections, the school elections many times, particularly, maybe in the rural area more than the urban areas, those are noncontested elections. They do not have a heavy turn-out. As a result of the requirement that we have, every precinct opened and a full slate of judges, as a result of the consolidation, it has really increased the cost of holding those elections. We ought to do everything we can to hold down the cost, and hold down the cost to the taxpayers and the public of this state. This seems to be a small step in that direction."

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

Satterthwaite: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question, please? Representative Oblinger, did I understand you to say in your opening remarks that it is at the discretion of the County Clerk whether to cluster at all, and he has options of clustering anywhere from two up to five precincts?"

Oblinger: "Yes, true."

Satterthwaite: "And did you also indicate that this can occur in any election even the general election?"

Oblinger: "This...no, this is not the general or the primary. This is in township elections."

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Satterthwaite: "Only the special elections?"

Oblinger: "Special elections."

Satterthwaite: "The smaller ones?"

Oblinger: "Yes."

Satterthwaite: "It does not include the general or primary elections?"

Oblinger: "No."

Satterthwaite: "Thank you."

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

Oblinger: "Isn't this on Short Debate?"

Speaker Matijevich: "No not...It's on Special Order. That...that...that removes it off Short."

Oblinger: "Okay."

Jaffe: "Would the Lady yield for a question? Now I come from suburban Cook County. You've exempted Chicago, but you haven't exempted suburban Cook County. Is that correct?"

Oblinger: "Yes."

Jaffe: "And in suburban Cook County you can do this on all elections. Is that not correct?"

Oblinger: "No, we don't do it on all elections. Just the consolidated elections."

Jaffe: "Well, consolidated elections are all elections."

Oblinger: "No, no, no, no. The off year, odd year ones, not the general and the primary, not those...those off years."

Jaffe: "Alright...alright, so you're talking about where we have a village election, a township election, a school board election, everything except state and national elections. Is that correct?"

Oblinger: "Yes."

Jaffe: "So basically what you have is in the County of Cook. Well, why did you exempt Chicago and not the rest of Cook County?"

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Oblinger: "Number one, Mr. Cullerton said Chicago wanted to be exempted. They didn't...But I agreed..."

Jaffe: "But there are others of us that comes from outside Chicago."

Oblinger: "...But I agreed with them...Alright, I agreed with them. In a special election, the people within a precinct in Chicago, I would think would live fairly close to one another and there would be a number of them in the same election district. When we have a mosquito abatement or..."

Jaffe: "Well...well, Josephine..."

Oblinger: "Don't you have that..."

Jaffe: "No, no...Now, Josephine, in the County of Cook outside of the City of Chicago, the precincts are the same size as in the City of Chicago and sometimes larger, alright? And you're saying that in all odd year elections which means that all the municipal elections, all the school board elections, all the mosquito abatement elections, everything else that...that, you know, outside the state and federal elections, you can have clustering. And then it becomes incumbent upon the County Clerk in Cook County, to determine whether or not he wants to cluster five precincts or whatever he wants to do."

Oblinger: "But it is permissive, and I would not think a County Clerk would ever do that unless it was in a situation where there are only a few people going to be present at the election. And I came from suburban Cook, and there are still areas there where they have funny boundary lines for different kinds of elections."

Jaffe: "Well, if I may speak to the Bill for a moment?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Jaffe: "It becomes, I think, sort of silly to take suburban Cook and not a...exempt them when infact, you've exempted the

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City of Chicago. Suburban Cook has many of the same problems that Chicago has, and I think it becomes sort of a crazy quilt type of situation, when you're able to give the County Clerk the right to cluster precincts in suburban Cook County. What they're able to do then, is they're able to put five for...you know, five precincts together are any variations thereof. I just can't understand if you've...exempted the City of Chicago, why, in fact, the rest of Cook County has not been exempted? I...you know, I would be for this Bill for downstate, but as long as you have suburban Cook in here, I can't be for it, and I think that any Representative from suburban Cook County outside of the City of Chicago who votes for this particular Bill is doing their constituents an injustice."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Karpel."

Karpel: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. And though as you say, I'm from DuPage, that's a very small portion of my district. The bulk of my district is in suburban Cook. I think this is a good Bill. I think it's good because in the past we have, in fact, clustered our precincts and our polling places. We've had three or four polling places in one building. One other reasons that we've had to do that, is because there are precincts in my district and in the districts around that area. Very often there is no commercial, or no church, or no school in the district in which to have a polling place, all we have are homes, and very seldom are we able to find too many homes and people that are willing to allow us to use a polling place and that are equipped to handle handicapped citizens. So we have, in fact, clustered polling places. When you have five judges in each one of those four or five, in this case, polling places, you have...or three, you've got, you

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know, fifteen, twenty judges sitting there for maybe not more than that voting that day in one of these consolidated elections. I think this is a very economical and fiscal way of handling the clustering of polling places. And I think...and from another point of view...and I don't understand Representative Jaffe's objection to this. We, as Representative Oblinger said, have a lot of overlapping districts. In my own precinct, we have people that live in two different villages, people that live in an unincorporated area, people that live in two different library districts, two different park districts, and several different school districts. It's just ridiculous to have a polling place that's going to be able to accommodate all of those people. And I think with clustering precincts it is going to make it a lot easier for the voters, and also, a lot more economical. I'd urge an 'aye' vote."

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

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr... Would the...would the Lady yield to a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "She indicates she will."

Yourell: "Representative Oblinger, in the consolidation election schedule of five elections in a two year period, consolidated primary in February of the odd numbered year, and in the consolidation...the consolidated election in April, wherein municipal corporations, townships, mosquito abatement districts, all special districts are on the ballot, and in the November election, which is the nonpartisan election wherein all of the schools hold there election, elementary, secondary, and community colleges. Under the provision, the consolidation election in suburban Cook, we now are allowed to cluster precincts. Is

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that correct?"

Oblinger: "Yes. Yes."

Yourell: "Okay. And the reason for that was since the election authority is the County Clerk who runs elections in suburban Cook County, he does that on the advice, I suppose, of his conferences and his discussions with municipal and township clerks relative to the need for clustering, when there is...are very, very few voters in one jurisdiction or another. Now consolidation is a product and a provision of consolidated elections at the present time. Why do you want to eliminate suburban Cook?"

Oblinger: "I didn't. It was Mr. Jaffe who suggested that I should have. I only exempted the City of..."

Yourell: "Is suburban Cook in your Bill?"

Oblinger: "Yes."

Yourell: "It's in your Bill now?"

Oblinger: "Yes."

Yourell: "Well then, we can cluster in suburban Cook."

Oblinger: "Right."

Yourell: "I thought you said that Cook County was taken out of it."

Oblinger: "Mr. Jaffe asked me why I took out the City of Chicago and left the rest of Cook County, and I said because they do have this problem. He suggested that I should have taken out Cook."

Yourell: "Oh, well, I really have no concern with the City of Chicago. I do think that suburban Cook should be left in the Bill, and if you indicate to me it's in the Bill, I have no quarrel with the Bill and my...Oh, does it allow them to...to cluster for all five elections in Cook?"

Oblinger: "No. Just the consolidated ones. The odd year consolidated ones. Yes."

Yourell: "The odd year consolidation election which is held in

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April?"

Oblinger: "Right."

Yourell: "Not the primary or the general election in the even numbered year?"

Oblinger: "No."

Yourell: "Good. Now one more question. I would just want to make a comment. There has been some feeling in the General Assembly since the passage of consolidated elections, and that the question was brought up today relative to how much it cost to school district to vote under the consolidation schedule. And I would advise those individuals who have that feeling, that their County Clerk is not using the tools that are at his command. He can cluster, he can use paper ballots, he can do an awful lot of things to reduce the cost of elections. So I wish people would stop blaming consolidation elections on the high cost to schools, because they are not using the tools that we gave them to do that. Thank you."

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

Wojcik: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in support of this Bill from my previous experience as township clerk. I was the advocate for consolidated elections and clustering the precincts. And I can tell you from personal experience from working with the municipalities, the school districts, and the townships, we were able to save a lot of money in our area. We found no problem with the people going to one district and having one polling place, and it really was a very cost effective project. So I would absolutely ask you to vote for this Bill."

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

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

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?'. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no' and the main question is put. The Lady from Sangamon, Representative...Representative..."

Oblinger: "I think this has had a very good discussion, and I would only ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representatives Oblinger and Woodyard have moved for the passage of Senate Bill 219. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 'ayes', 1 'nay' and Senate Bill 219, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 244, Barger - Yourell, appears on page three of your Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 244, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger on Senate Bill 244."

Barger: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill is the result of a problem that developed in my district in DuPage County. And it provides that when a legislative or representative district in only one County, such as ours, where a candidate for election passes away, that they should be appoint...that the replacement should be appointed by the Chairman of the County Central Committee and two Committee members that reside in that district. In the election this last time, in our particular district, the people who were chosen to...to pick the candidate, were the County Chairman and the Township Chairman of the two townships involved, and all three of them lived outside of the district. There was an Amendment put on this Bill to allow poll watchers in the various precincts in a city that live...that it lies in

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two counties to be appointed from either county. Now, I would be willing to answer questions. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 244. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 244 pass?'. Those in...Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't see you, Representative. I looked once, and there were no lights. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Representative Barger, just as a matter of clarification, how does this change the present law?"

Barger: "The present law, as it was interpreted by the Republican Central Committee in DuPage County, the County Republican Central Committee Chairman and the Chairman of the two Township Central Committees made up the Board to replace the deceased candidate. In this particular case, they all three lived outside of our legislative district. Therefore, the change would make it that the Chairman of the County Central Committee and two of the Members of the Central Committee who reside in the district would be the ones who were chosen."

Jaffe: "Well...Okay, could you have...For instance, let's just take it to suburban Cook for a second, alright? At the present time, it's done by the Committee...the township committeeman, okay, in suburban Cook. How would that change?"

Barger: "Mr. Kirkland, I can't see through you, please. How would it change? Now, if you repeat what you've said, I..."

Jaffe: "Alright, for instance, if you have a county, you have a legislative district comprising, say, three or two legis...or two or three townships, okay. How...How...At the present time, the two or three township committeeman would get together and they would elect the successor. Is

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that correct?"

Barger: "Right."

Jaffe: "Okay. Now, how would that change, or would it change?"

Barger: "It wouldn't have... it wouldn't change at all. But in the particular district that I am in, that district comprises parts of two townships and neither township chairman live in the district. So that left us with two township chairman who resided outside of the district, and the township cent...the County Central Committee Chairman, who also lived outside the district, choosing the candidate for our district, so the people within the district had no input."

Jaffe: "Alright, let me...okay, let me ask you this, okay, and I...I am just asking this. For instance, you take Niles township, Niles township is divided into two pieces. Alright, in the northern...I represent the northern half, Greiman represents the southern half. Actually, the township Committeeman lives in the northern half, which is my...which is my half. Alright, now there is a vacancy in the other district. Does he have a vote in the other district now?"

Barger: "He does now. He..."

Jaffe: "Or what...would he have it in the other area?"

Barger: "Well, this was for candidates for an election who were elected in the primary. Now, after as time goes on, the...a Committee is set up for each legislative district to choose a replacement. In case you were to pass away today, the people have already been chosen who would pick your replacement."

Jaffe: "No...no...I'm trying to...I'm trying to find out what will happen as a result of your Bill. I'm not speaking...I'm trying to find out, for instance, in the lower half of my district, say that there is a vacancy in

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the lower half of my district,..."

Barger: "Okay."

Jaffe: "...The township committeeman lives in my district and not in the other district, would he have an input into that...into that other area?"

Barger: "Under the present regulate... laws, he would. But under the changed ones, the precinct committeeman who lived in the south half would pick one their people to do that."

Jaffe: "Well, then in Cook County it doesn't work that way. I...I don't understand, because we don't have...we don't have committeeman who are elected. I mean, the Township... precinct captains are appointed by the ccmitteeman."

Barger: "Oh, alright. Then this would apply to every place except Cook County, because every County except Cook County does elect their precinct committeeman."

Jaffe: "Well, is Cook County exempted?"

Barger: "Where is my staff person? Are you... Who is the staff person on this? Thank you for bringing this up, Mr. Jaffe, my staff person seems to be gone. I have a question for... Mr. Jaffe wants to know if..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger. Proceed."

Barger: "I died... there, I'm back again. I thought for a moment I was going to be replaced. Cook County is exempted, because of the fact that they do not have elected representatives."

Jaffe: "Okay, thank you very much."

Barger: "Thank you."

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

Nash: "Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the same question that Representative Jaffe was following up. In Cook County, the ward committeeman or the township committeeman, when there is a replacement where they are slating votes...a way to

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vote for the precincts in that district, the ward committeeman or the township committeeman are ones that are elected. And how does this Bill affect that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I think that's been answered, is that right or not? No? Representative Barger."

Barger: "Steve, would you repeat that, please?"

Nash: "In Cook County, the township committeeman and the ward committeeman are elected, not the precinct committeemen, they are appointed. Whenever we have slate making, or whenever there is a...replacing a candidate or replacing a member of the General Assembly, they vote weighted vote. In other words, for example, in Representative Jaffe's, area where half of the township is in his district and half is in Representative Greiman's district, the vote the number of votes cast at the previous primary for the candidate in their particular district. Now, how does your Bill affect that?"

Barger: "Steve, this doesn't affect that in anyway, because Cook County is totally exempted from this Bill. They have an entirely different way of doing practically everything. Okay?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?'. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no' and the main question is put. Representative Barger to close, or are you closing, Ycurell?"

Barger: "Do you want to do it, Bus?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Barger."

Barger: "Okay. This is a Bill that should cause no problems to anyone. The people who asked the questions were from a county that is not concerned with it. And I ask your

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favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger moves for the passage of Senate Bill 244. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question, there are 115 'ayes', 2 'nays', 1 answering 'present' and Senate Bill 244, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 285 is on...Taylor - Nash, is on page 20 on Consent Calendar. Leave...Permission of the Sponsors, it will remain and be heard on Consent Calendar. Senate Bill 500, Nash - Hutchins, is on page 12 of the Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 500, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Nash: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 500 is similar to Senate Bill 219 that we just passed out of here with just a dissenting vote. It deals with the cluster precincts, and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Nash has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 500. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 500 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 108 'ayes', three 'nays' and Senate Bill 500, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 13 of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 678, Laurino - Yourell. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 678, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The Clerk will...The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Laurino. Senate Bill 678, Laurino. The Co-chief Sponsor, Representative Yourell will handle it. Laurino, are you ready?"

Laurino: "Yes, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Laurino: "Senate Bill 678 simply asks that people that are registering to vote furnish two pieces of identification, identifying themselves as such. Very simple."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Laurino moves for the passage of Senate Bill 678. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Just a question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Bowman: "Is there any limitation as to the kind of identification? If so, what is it?"

Laurino: "No. Just two forms of identification."

Bowman: "Any two forms of a personal identification?"

Laurino: "Correct."

Bowman: "Fine. Thank you very much. I support the Bill."

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

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Jaffe: "Bill, why do you want two forms of identification. I mean, what's the sense of that?"

Laurino: "Need two forms of identification to get a library card. This is just to try to..."

Jaffe: "You don't need two forms of identification to get a library card, not in my town you don't."

Laurino: "Well...In some places you do. It..."

Jaffe: "Well, I don't know where."

Laurino: "It requires... Why shouldn't you have two forms of

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identification to prove that you live at a particular address to vote?"

Jaffe: "Well I think it's... Well, if I may speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Jaffe: "You know it seems to me what you're saying is now you want two forms of identification, and I think that, you know, if a person can prove who he is with one form of identification, if he's known in the neighborhood to be that particular individual, I don't see why they have to come in with ninety pieces of identification so that they can register to vote. It seems to me that what this Bill will in essence do, is it will handicap people from actually coming in to register. I think we're making it more difficult to actually register in an election, when, in fact, we should be making it easier. We shouldn't require people to come in with two forms of identification. If they can prove who they are with one form of identification, that's fine. I don't see why we need two forms of identification. I don't understand the rationale for this Bill and all. I think this Bill does is it makes it more difficult for people to register, and it should be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, proceed."

Cowlshaw: "I just want to be certain that, in fact, the way this Bill is currently designed, it does not reduce the penalty for perjury in relation to voter registration from the current law. Is that correct?"

Laurino: "Correct."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you."

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Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Huff. Doug Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was going to ask a question of the Sponsor, but, I think it was spoken to quite well by Representative Jaffe."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Thank you. Representative Laurino to close."

Laurino: "Oh, yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House. This Bill simply asks that we furnish two types of identification to prove that we live where we live when we say we live there, so that we can eliminate some of these multiple registrations and prevent fraud from further becoming the part of our Election Code. And that's simply what it does is asking that people prove where they live, so that they say..."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative Laurino moves for the passage of Senate Bill 678. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 678 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 100 'ayes', 14 'nays' and Senate Bill 678, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 13 of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 682, Terzich - Nash. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 682, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, on Senate Bill 682."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, Senate Bill 682 raises the campaign contribution expenditure reporting threshold from one thousand to two thousand. It also increases the campaign disclosure itemization

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requirement from 150 to \$300. This proposed legislation is designed to more accurately reflect the inflated cost of political campaigns and keep minor candidates, such as small villages, park districts, etc., for which there is no compelling public interest in campaign financial disclosures out of the system. More and more of these candidates are reaching the \$1,000 threshold in filing reports. This results in unwarranted time and expense for the State Board of Elections and County Clerks, in terms, of audits, printing, postage and public... publications and internal inventories in addition, the \$150 report itemization requirement is still the same as it was nine years ago when the law was enacted. And it should be raised at \$300 to reflect the current dollar valuation, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich - Nash moves for the passage of Senate Bill 682. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 682 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. The Clerk will take the record. And on this question, there are 73 'ayes', 39 'nays', 3 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 682, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page five of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 779, Yourell. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 779, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House. Senate Bill 779 is a Bill designed to save the state substantial revenue, and to make it easier on County

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Clerks and the State Board of Election to comply with the requirement for the provision of sending out to candidates, potential candidates, the instruction manuals and forms along with all notices. Notices may now be sent by...with the passage of this legislation be sent by first class mail, and it would no longer require that a certified return receipt would be requested. And the notice of obligation that will be sent with these notices shall briefly outline campaign financial disclosures and so forth. I think it's a Bill to save some money. It also makes it much easier on candidates. I don't know about the rest of you, but I know that I get a lot of these different campaign papers at one address and another address and so forth. I think this is good legislation, and would ask for your affirmative support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 779. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 779 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'nay'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Slape, 'aye'. The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 102 'ayes', nine 'nays' and Senate Bill 779, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 14 of your Calendar appears Senate Bill 938, Madigan - Preston. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 938, a Bill for an Act relating to public financing of gubernatorial campaigns. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Preston, on Senate Bill 938. The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman, for what purpose are you seeking recognition? Representative Hoffman, your light's on. Are you seeking rec...No, alright. The Gentleman from Cook,

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Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 938 has probably been the most discussed and over discussed Bill that we've had here. This is the public financing of gubernatorial elections Bill, that was sponsored in the Senate By Senator Netsch, and sponsored in the House by Representative Madigan...Speaker Madigan and myself. This Bill is a needed reform of election law in this state. It's long overdue. It provides public matching funds for gubernatorial elections for qualified candidates for the office of Governor of Illinois. It places restrictions, both on the expenditure and the receipt of funds for that office, and provides that after an election is over funds remaining may not be stuffed in the pocket of the candidate, but must be returned to the General Revenue Fund for other public uses. This reform has been adopted, similar reforms in other states. It's sorely needed in Illinois to give people a feeling of respect for the candidates who run for the highest office, to give people a feeling that their campaign contributions are going for the purpose it was designed for, meaning the rightful campaigning and election of their candidate. We've discussed it. I urge your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Preston has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 938. On that, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Myron Olson."

Olson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This has, as Representative Preston indicated, a much discussed issue, but I would just like to go over some of the ground again, Lee, and that has been a month since we've talked about Speaker Madigan's Bill and now this Bill here. One of my principal concerns is that

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provisions of this new Act does not seem to provide any time for the clock to begin running for independent candidates who would file in August. Could you address that issue?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Preston."

Olson: "May I repeat that for you?"

Preston: "Would you, please?"

Olson: "Yes. One of our concerns in this new Act is that there does not seem to be a mechanism to turn the clock on for independent candidates who might file in August. Are we saying that, if you are John Anderson as a candidate for gubernatorial race that you would have a problem doing that? How would you begin to put yourself in a posture to gain some matching funds."

Preston: "We...The Bill provides that there won't be matching funds for candidates until they file for... file their candidacy. They can start raising funds at any time, but we, the state, will not match those funds until they are an actual candidate for the office."

Olson: "So, in other words, they would raise substantially less monies in all probability if they didn't file until August. Then, of course, they would not have an opportunity to raise as much money?"

Preston: "Independent candidates file when the regular candidates file."

Olson: "I understand there..."

Preston: "But they can start raising money just like you can start raising money to..."

Olson: "I thought independent candidates might file in August, though."

Preston: "New parties not in...an in...an establishing independant candidacy can be filed at the same time that the regular party candidates file."

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Olson: "Well, there seems to be move in that direction. I just wanted to clarify that for the Members of the House. Are you familiar with the New Jersey experience? Recently, they just went on..."

Preston: "I'm basically familiar with the New Jersey experience."

Olson: "A goodly number of candidates it attracted to the field. Is this legislation patterned after that legislation?"

Preston: "We looked at the New Jersey experience in developing this legislation. There is...there are differences as well as similarities. They both...We have a higher threshold here in Illinois than does the New Jersey law."

Olson: "One of the concerns expressed has to do with the matter of political contribution by a political entity to a campaign. A maximum of \$250,000. Why would that be important to have that in place?"

Preston: "Well, because it would...for the...Representative, I think the obvious reason. If that were not in there, the wealthy party who would have a distinct advantage for their candidate. This is trying to cut down, to some extent, what money can buy you."

Olson: "Which party would be the wealthy party?"

Preston: "Well, obviously that's the Republican party...has always been the party...of the wealthy..."

Olson: "I see. Might the...might the volumes of precinct workers in union halls and the precincts in Chicago, much offset a small contribution, but Republican National Committee to a race here in Illinois."

Preston: "Well the...the...actually the pattern of politics has changed so much that so much can be done now with pay television advertising, radio advertising, that precinct captains, like myself, are just a small cogs in a for more important wheel."

Olson: "May I ask in extraneous, are you a deputy registrar in

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your precinct?"

Preston: "No, I'm not."

Olson: "Looking at another issue here related to the GRF and someone else who may ask a question on this, I get this strong feeling that if GRF runs short, a subsequent set of candidates might be hit up for the monies that was not raised in the previous election. For example, the set of candidates in 1990? Is that a possibility?"

Preston: "No, I'm sorry, would you explain that again, I'm not really following what you were saying."

Olson: "Okay, Section 10 (d) says, if within thirty days of the election, fund monies are insufficient to pay entitlement, the money shall be taken from the GRF to be paid from surpluses in subsequent years. Where are you going to get your surpluses if the money isn't there?"

Preston: "Well, I think the...Our figures indicate clearly the money would be there. So, by all our projections, that has not been a problem with New Jersey experience. We don't anticipate that from our projections at all, certainly here."

Olson: "Was that covered in that tremendous fiscal note that was filed to this. I didn't catch that. That was going to..."

Preston: "I can't answer that, I be..."

Olson: "To the Bill, Mr. Speaker. This Bill has been discussed at length, the subject matter in both the House and Senate Bills. I think everyone should take a very serious look at a significant step in changing the fundamental aspect campaign financing. And before you put your green vote on this Bill, think hard of how this will play back in Peoria and wherever you might live. I think what we have been doing has been significant. We've had a major proliferation of pacts in the United States since we've gone to the checkoff for presidential races. And I will

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urge each of you to seriously consider this matter and then cast a "no" vote."

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

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, the one thing this Bill does well is to express the typical Democrat philosophy, that you can't do anything without public money, that you can't do anything without taxation. It is a typical Democrat philosophy in that it creates another obligation on the public treasury, another obligation created so quickly that what it does is necessarily result in abandonment of earlier obligations. Every dollar spent on this is going to be a dollar taken away from handicapped kids, a dollar taken away from the AFDC mother, a dollar taken away from abused children, a dollar taken away from the environment and a host of others social causes that they propound. I don't think that we ought to take that money away from higher education, from mental health. I don't think we ought to take that money away from elementary and secondary education. There is no reason why politicians can't raise their own money. There is no reason why they got to use taxation to take the people's money to do it with. And for those reasons, I urge a "no" vote on this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Maricn, Representative Dwight Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think they're trying to open up a whole bucket of worms here, which is something we don't need in the first place. Why on earth should some of my tax money be used to support a person of the opposite party who is running for office. This is an unbelievable precedent. And I don't like it at the federal level, and I like it least at the state level, but at least

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here we can control what we are doing. We don't have to go into this thing which creates another bureaucracy to handle these funds and so on. I think Illinois has had free elections over a long period of time. And I think it worked very well. We don't need to be changing it to this degree. I hope you'll vote "no."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield for a question? Representative Preston, does this Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. I've been informed that the reporter up in front of the Clerks should be where all the other reporters are. We don't like to give preferential treatment even...no matter...even if it's somebody from Decatur. Alright? And I think that's fair. We try to be fair to all reporters. Proceed, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Representative Preston, I assume that Amendment #2 to Bill 938 is now the Bill. Is that correct?"

Preston: "That's correct."

Churchill: "Do all of the provisions contained in this Amendment apply to the total Bill?"

Preston: "Yes."

Churchill: "Is this only, in other words, what I'm trying to get at, is if a candidate decides that that candidate does not wish to be a part of the gubernatorial election fund, then none of the provisions in this Amendment apply to that candidate?"

Preston: "No, Representative. The contribution limits apply whether or not you decide to become part of this fund. But the matching fund...but it's obviously voluntary whether or not you wish to receive matching funds, and by doing that, the total campaign receipts and expenditures are limited."

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Churchill: "Okay, thank you. We had this Bill before us at a present time, and you and I got into a discussion about the amount of money that would be accumulated to pay for the gubernatorial election fund. Have you had an opportunity to review any of those figures?"

Preston: "I'm sorry I can't hear you. If, Mr. Speaker, if we could have some order."

Churchill: "My question was that a few weeks ago we debated this Bill and the House Bill and I...We went through a series of figures, and I wondered if you'd had a chance to review any of those figures after the House Bill."

Preston: "I looked at the figures shortly after we had that conversation."

Churchill: "Did you have any revision in the figures which you propounded on that date?"

Preston: "You would...I...I don't...if you'd be specific, I will try to give you the best shot I can on the figures as I understand them."

Churchill: "Did you have a chance to review the figures, dollars that would be received from the dollar checkoff on a gubernatorial election fund?"

Preston: "I did at that time, yes."

Churchill: "And have those figures changed from the House Bill?"

Preston: "Have those figures changed?"

Churchill: "Yes."

Preston: "I don't believe those figures have changed."

Churchill: "Okay, thank you. Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Churchill: "First of all, I want everybody in the House to understand that this Bill doesn't apply only to those people who want to receive funding from the gubernatorial election fund. This Bill applies to all gubernatorial and Lieutenant governor candidates from this point on, in

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regards particularly to the amount of money that those candidates can receive. If a person chooses to be a part of the election fund and take public financing, then there are other restrictions in the Bill, but the restrictions as far as campaign receipts do apply regardless. In the discussion of this Bill at a previous time, we went through a number of figures, and I calculated the number of tax returns that would be filed in the State of Illinois. I calculated what the federal percentage of receipt was on the presidential checkoff box. And in no way could I ever come up with enough funds to supply the gubernatorial election fund for this type of financing. If we could not raise the funds through the voluntary checkoff system, then this Bill provides for a dip into the General Revenue Fund. What that means is that each and every taxpayer who pays taxes in whatever form to the State of Illinois, will end up financing the election of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Maybe not of the same party, maybe of a different party, but it is not a voluntary system, it is involuntary. For that reason, I seriously object to this Bill. I don't think that the taxpayers want to fund these. And I think that this is a dangerous precedent, because then the next time it'll be the taxpayer will be funding our elections, and the taxpayers will be funding elections for other candidates. And before you know it, the general taxpayers are going to fund everything that goes on. It's a great source of funds. It's a great way to spend money, but I don't think it's something the taxpayers should be doing. Thank you."

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

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Taylor has moved the previous

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question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?'. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no' and the main question is put. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Preston, to close."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm very encouraged to hear one of the previous speaker's voice his concern for education, for mental health and developmental disabilities, and for the raising of revenues by the state, and I assumed that means that he will support Governor Thompson's tax increase proposal to fund those needed programs. As far as this Bill is concerned, it is absolutely essential that the people of Illinois have the perception that dollars do not buy you influences, do not buy you influence. The contributions don't get you the ear of your elected official anymore than if you're just a concerned citizen, that wealthy corporations can't buy influence of the highest...in the highest office in Illinois. This Bill does that. Yes, there are parts of the Bill, very small parts that are not voluntary, that if you don't participate in the program, \$1,000 individual contribution is still a limit. The \$5,000 PAC contribution is still a limit, but all if you opt to take matching funds, at the same time, the state is giving you matching funds to finance your gubernatorial campaign, there are restrictions on how much you can raise and how much you can spend. Those are needed restrictions. In the last gubernatorial campaign over \$8,000,000 were spent by two candidates. That's crazy. That's not the way we should be using needed revenues in this state. And at the same time, I don't know where...what kind of influence large contributors may have gotten in that office. I'm not saying that they have any greater influence than you have, or I have, or the people back home have, but the perception

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of it is definitely there. If somebody can go and contribute 10,000, \$20,000 to a gubernatorial campaign, the people at home want to know just exactly what does that person get for it. This Bill puts restrictions on the amount that can be spent, puts restrictions on the amount that can be raised by eligible candidates who opt to participate in this program. It's necessary, it's time has come in Illinois, and I urge your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Preston has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 938. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 938 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Barger, one minute to explain his vote."

Barger: "I would like very much to support this particular Bill. I think that basically there is a very good fundamental idea there, but I think that the Sponsor got it backward. Instead of matching funds, I think that half of the funds that are collected should be contributed to the General Fund and that would cut down on the amount of time wasted on television by political advertising. There is, a problem involved in having to tolerate another campaign like the last one we had, and the eight million collected, if four million of that was contributed to General Fund, it would do a great deal to help the State of Illinois. Reluctantly, I vote 'no'. It's a great idea, but it goes in exactly the wrong direction."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Pierce, one minute to explain his vote."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, the people of Illinois are tired of only the wealthy being able to be elected to the Governorship. If they are not wealthy, the only other recourse they have is special interest, whether it the medical society, if you're lucky enough to have a father that's a doctor, or

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whether it be trial lawyers, whether it be insurance companies, whether it be other special interest, realtors and so on. The people of the state are tired of this. By the way, they think you and me and the rest of us in the Legislature are also subject to being bought by political contributions and by pushing through Bills for special interest groups. This Bill doesn't attack that problem. But surely, our chief of executive officer should be free of the taint of control of big money of the special interest. And believe me, they are not free, and they have not been free, and will not be free under our present system. And if this works, then the next step should be the State Legislature. Why should you be controlled by special interest? Why should your vote be controlled by those who give you money? It shouldn't be. And therefore, I support this legislation."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from McLean, Representative Ropp, one minute to explain his vote."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, and in response to the previous speaker, the problem is in any election is the cost of advertising on TV or in the news media. I think we ought to give strong consideration to do what they are doing in England, granting from the news media free five minutes a week for TV coverage, or maybe a half of page a week in the news media, and that be granted free. Then everyone is treated alike. There is no need for an awful a lot of money, and that's what this Bill ought to really be addressing, the high cost rather than adding to the cost. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bowman, one minute to explain his vote."

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, in the waning days of the Roman Empire in the west, the office of

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Emperor was actually sold to the highest bidder. Now, I don't think that the people of the State of Illinois want that Office of Governor to be up for sale. So with passage of this Bill, we're saying to everybody, to one and all, that the Office of Governor is not for sale at any price."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this...alright, Representative Vinson is going to ask for a verification of the affirmative vote. On this question, there are 66 'ayes', and 51 'nays', and one answering 'present' and...everybody is here. This is the second day in a row we have perfect attendance, and the House is commended for that. The Clerk will announce the affirmative vote, and when your name is called, remain seated and raise your hands. And Representative Vinsop has asked for a verific...Representative Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Would you ask the Members to be in their seats?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes. There are quite of few over here in the aisle, try to clear the...clear the aisle. Yes, yesterday the Republican had the aisle cluttered, today looks like the Democrats have the aisle cluttered. Myron speaking to the Election Authority. Alright, the Clerk will proceed with the affirmative votes."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the Affirmative."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment, Representative Steczko are you asking leave to be verified? Leave for Representative Steczko and Representative Wvvetter Younge. Leave. Proceed with the affirmative vote."

Clerk Leone: "Alexander, Berrios, Bowman, Braun, Breslin, Brookins, Brummer, Brunsvold, Bullock."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Marzuki asks leave to be verified. Leave."

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Clerk Leone: "Capparelli, Christensen, Cullerton, Currie, DeJaegher, DiPrima, Domico, Eoyle, John Dunn, Farley, Flinn, Giglio, Giorgi, Greiman, Hannig, Homer, Huff, Hutchins, Jaffe, Keane, Krska, Kulas, Laurino, LeFlore, Leverenz, Levin, Marzuki, Matijevich, McGann, McPike, Mulcahey, Nash, O'Connell, Panayotovich, Pangle, Pierce, Preston, Rea, Rhem, Rice, Richmond, Ronan, Saltsman, Satterthwaite, Shaw, Slape, Steczko, Stuffle, Taylor, Terzich, Turner, Vitok, White, Wolf, Younge, Yourell and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Vinson on the questions of the affirmative vote."

Vinson: "Mr. Bullock."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Bullock. I don't see him in his chair. Representative Bullock in the chamber? Remove Representative Bullock."

Vinson: "Mr. Capparelli."

Speaker Matijevich: "Capparelli is in his seat. Return Representative Bullock, he's right over here. Proceed."

Vinson: "Mr. Curran."

Speaker Matijevich: "Mr. Curran is recorded as voting 'no', I believe. Proceed."

Vinson: "I really wanted to verify that. Mr. Domico."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Domico is in the aisle."

Vinson: "Mr. Farley."

Speaker Matijevich: "Bruce Farley is in the front here."

Vinson: "Mr. Flinn."

Speaker Matijevich: "Who is that, Sam?"

Vinson: "Monroe Flinn."

Speaker Matijevich: "Monroe Flinn? He's in his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Greiman."

Speaker Matijevich: "Mr. Greiman. Mr. Greiman. Usually if I call it out four times, he's here. I'll try two more."

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Greiman. Greiman. I guess it's going to take five.
Remove him from the Roll Call for a moment. Proceed."

Vinson: "Representative Keane."

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

Vinson: "Mr. Krska."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Krska. Is Representative
Krska in the chamber? I do not see him. Would the Clerk
remove his name from the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Mr. Mulcahey."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mulcahey. Is Representative
Mulcahey in the chamber? I don't see him here. Remove
Representative Mulcahey from the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Mr. Nash."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Nash. He's over right behind
you, Sam. Be careful. Proceed."

Vinson: "Mr. Fangle."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative... Return Representative
Greiman to the Roll Call, and Representative Fangle is in
his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Bonan."

Speaker Matijevich: "Bonan is in his seat. Return Representative
Mulcahey to the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Satterthwaite is in her
seat."

Vinson: "Representative Slape."

Speaker Matijevich: "In his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Stuffle."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Stuffle. I see the red coat,
but I don't see Stuffle. Is Representative Stuffle in the
chamber? Representative Stuffle is not in the chamber.
Remove him from the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Representative Alexander."

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Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Alexander... where? Oh, right in front here, in conference. Proceed."

Vinson: "Representative Hicks."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Hicks. Is Representative Hicks in the chamber? I don't see Representative Hicks around. He's voting 'no'. You wanted to verify that. Proceed."

Vinson: "Representative DeJaegher."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative DeJaegher is in his seat."

Vinson: "Representative Turner."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Turner is in the back there, by his seat."

Vinson: "No further questions."

Speaker Matijeich: "No further questions. Will the Clerk give the Chair the count? There are 64 voting 'aye', 51 voting 'no' and 1 voting 'present'. And Senate Bill 938, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 1072... Representative Preston, for what purpose do you rise?"

Preston: "Mr. Speaker, on Senate Bill 938, having voted on the prevailing side, I'd like to reconsider the vote by which that Bill was passed."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Preston, having voted on the... has moved, having voted on the previous... on the prevailing side, moves that that vote be reconsidered. Representative Taylor moves that that vote lie on the table. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Motion prevails to table. On Senate Bill 1072... 72, Giorgi - Nash, is on Consent Calendar on page 26. Permission of the Sponsors, it will remain there on Consent. 1073, Giorgi - Nash, is on page 26, Consent Calendar. Permission of the Sponsors, it will be heard on Consent Calendar. On page 7 of your Calendar appears

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Senate Bill 1218, Yourell - Wash. Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1218, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell, on Senate Bill 1218."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, I must apologize to the Chair. I have been waiting for an Amendment and it just now arrived. Would it be possible to have the Amendment distributed and... so that the Members can look at the Amendment, because I know it was of some concern to them, and get back to this Bill a little later?"

Speaker Matijevich: "With leave of the House, the Sponsor would like... Representative Olson, would you want to be heard on that? The Gentleman has asked leave that the Amendment which everybody wants to see, evidently, be distributed so they are, evidently, apprised of it, and then get back to it. Representative Olson."

Olson: "Question, Mr. Speaker, on another matter. Did I just understand that 1073 was put on the Consent Calendar?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, and I understand it's been knocked off the Consent Calendar, but according to the agreement that we've had on both sides, any Bill that is knocked off the Consent Calendar will be put in a category to be heard. In other words, they get first crack."

Olson: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Matijevich: "Is that right, Representative Vinson? Yes. And now, Representative Yourell, will you place that before us again so everybody is aware of what you are..."

Yourell: "Yes, when this Bill was heard in Committee, Mr. Speaker, there was a problem relative to a Section of the Bill that caused some concern among not only the Democratic Members, but Republican Members as well, and I have been

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waiting and working with individuals relative to the... the Amendment. And I just now received it, and we can proceed with the Bill as it presently is, but I would rather, with leave of the House to put the Amendment on, have it distributed, let the Members look at it, and then have leave to get back to the Bill. I don't want to lose the Bill, and I... but I do want to provide the Members with the opportunity to... because this is an important Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Yourell... so the Chair is aware, are you asking to move it to Second now and adopt an Amendment, and then hold it with leave?"

Yourell: "That's correct."

Speaker Matijevich: "We'll be at ease for a moment and we're... The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "There is some confusion among the Membership emanating from a routine action of the Clerk's Office, Mr. Speaker, that I think we ought to publicly correct so that Members are not misapprehended in the course of the day. The Clerk's Office, routinely and normally, submits to Sponsors, who have had their Bills knocked off the Consent Calendar, a slip as to who knocked them off the Consent Calendar, the date that it was done, the Bill number and the rule by which they were knocked off the Consent Calendar. Members then read the rule by which it was knocked off the Consent Calendar and don't understand that we have taken action to suspend that rule already. Normally, when a Bill is knocked off the Consent Calendar, it goes to the Order of Short Debate Second Reading. We have suspended the rule that would provide for that, and those Bills go to the Order of Short Debate Third Reading. So that your Bill is not imperiled in that sense. And secondly, we have granted leave so that those Bills knocked

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off the Consent Calendar and placed on the Order of Short Debate Third Reading will be called on the same day as the Consent Calendar is called. And I would just make that point so that Members do not look up Rule 9(F) and assume it does apply to you, if you are in that posture."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Chair appreciates that clarification for... in behalf of all the Members. Now, I understand there has been leave granted to Representative Yourell... one moment. Representative Brummer, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Brummer: "Yes, I wonder if the Amendment that the Gentleman proposes has been printed and distributed?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I understand it has. Now, leave to return Senate Bill 1218 back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment. Leave. The Clerk will read the Amendment."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #2, Yourell, amends Senate Bill 1218 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell on Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1218. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, there's still this confusion, and I'm sorry to cause this delay, but Amendment #1 and #2 to Senate Bill 1218 have already been adopted to the Bill. The Amendment I'm referring to is Amendment #3. Representative Brummer is accurate in that I don't believe the Amendment has been distributed, and that's the reason for my request for leave."

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you requesting then that we hold it on Second until that Amendment has been distributed and they have the opportunity to look at it, and we'll... and we'll come back to it?"

Yourell: "Again, I have been advised that Amendment #2 was not adopted, so I'd like to return the Bill to Second Reading

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for the purpose of Amendment and then hold it there until we get the Amendment #3 distributed."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright, we... alright, that's very... that's much clearer. That's what I was trying to ask if you would. Alright, you want to adopt Amendment #2 now, though? Fine."

Yourell: "Thank... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of the House, Amendment #2 provides that in regard to nominating petitions that the petition... no petition sheet may be circulated more than ninety days prior to the filing deadline for the office the individual seeks. And the dates when those sheets were circulated shall be indicated on the sheet and in the circulators affidavit. I move for the adoption of Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1218."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. On that, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would affirm the recommendation of Amendment 2 and move for it's adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no discussion, all in favor of the Amendment... Representative Jaffe, the Gentleman from Cook."

Jaffe: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I didn't realize that there was a deal on this particular Amendment, but it seems to me a bad Amendment. What we are, in essence, trying to do again is we're trying to make it harder for people to get on the ballot. What you are saying on this one is that no petition may be circulated more than ninety days before a filing deadline. So what you are saying is an individual who wants to get on the ballot, who wants to go out, perhaps, and work door to door and get all these signatures himself, well, he's going to have to do it within ninety days or else he's not going to

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be able to do it at all. If you've got a party organization, that's all good and fine. You can do it, and most of us do have party organizations, but I think that we ought to realize that there are people out there who might want to run for office who don't have party organizations. And we ought to permit them to run. I mean, if we can't beat them, it really should be shame on us. I don't see any necessity for putting all these roadblocks in the way of people who want to run for public office. I think it's a terrible Amendment, and I think it's contrary to the American way of life. And I'm ashamed of Representative Yourell for presenting this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd just like to make one point, and that is that this Amendment has been run by the State Board of Elections. They have no objection to it. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no further discussion, the question is... I'm sorry, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Question of the Sponsor. Will he yield? The question is how are you going to tell whether petitions are circulated ninety days or ninety-one days before the election? How are you going to handle that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative... Was that a question to Representative Yourell? Proceed, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "The second part of the Amendment takes care of that because it indicates the dates when the sheets were circulated shall be indicated on the bottom of the petition sheet."

Dunn: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, to the Amendment. If the Amendment put a burden upon the State Board of Elections to somehow prevent issuance of nominating

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petitions until more than ninety days before an election so that it would prima facie be clear that no petitions were circulated early, that might be one thing. But those of us who have campaigned and run for election in the past know that it is difficult enough to tell those who circulate your petitions for you to observe all of the current requirements to not use ditto marks, to be sure to get street addresses where they are required, to put the name of the county in where you are running more than one county, to be very careful about the circulation of the petitions and the signing of them, the notarizing of them, and make sure the person who circulates them resides in the district. And by the time you explain all these requirements to someone who is going to circulate petitions, you either really have to have precinct committeemen do it, or you have to conduct a seminar with friends, most of whom will be discouraged before they ever start. This is one more requirement. It's a difficult requirement. It's an unwieldy requirement, and with all due respect to that great American, my seatmate, I urge a 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Harris."

Harris: "Thank you... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Again, with all due respect to Representative Yourell, I would like to echo Representative Jaffe's comments that we are, it seems to me, with this Amendment, limiting access to the ballot, which may be fine for us who sit here as incumbents, but I don't think that's what our system is all about. Competition is not going to hurt any of us. I would strongly urge a 'no' vote, and I would request a Roll Call vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell to close."

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

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House, I... I certainly can't add too much to what has been said, either on... on either side of this issue, since it's very clear what the Amendment is attempting to do. I'm trying to protect all of the Members of the House who are down here doing the people's business while somebody is back in your district circulating petitions, and if he has enough time, there won't be any petitions left for you to circulate or to sign. I think it's a good Amendment. I move for the adoption of Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1218."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Yourell moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye'... someone wanted a Roll Call. Those in favor signify by voting by 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Eus, you want to get... alright. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Johnson, Tim Johnson 'no'. On this question there are 80 'ayes', 32 'nos', 1 voting 'present', and the Amendment is adopted. Now, the Gentleman asks leave that this Bill remain on Second Reading at this time until an Amendment is circulated, which he is going to attempt to adopt later, and that we return to this Order later in the day. Is that correct, Representative Yourell?"

Yourell: "Yeah, the other side of the aisle has agreed and suggested that they would provide leave for this Bill to be held on Second Reading."

Speaker Matijeich: "Alright, leave. Representative Brummer, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Brummer: "Yes, what was the leave for?"

Speaker Matijeich: "Leave to hold it on Second until the Amendment is distributed so everybody can take a look at it, and then return to this Order."

Brummer: "Fine."

Speaker Matijeich: "Senate Bill 1234, Capparelli - Laurino."

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Laurino is going to... It's on page 16 of your Calendar. Laurino is going to handle the Bill. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1234, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Laurino, on Senate Bill 1234."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to have leave to have 1234 brought back to Second Reading for purposes of Amendments, and then to be heard immediately afterwards on Third Reading."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks... Gentleman asks leave to return the Bill to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. Does he have leave? Leave is granted. The Bill is on Second Reading. Clerk will read."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #3, Laurino, amends Senate Bill 1234 on page 8 and so forth."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #3 simply indicates that the administrative judges will not be considered any more senior than any of the judges that now sit on the panel, and that was the purpose of the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Laurino has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1..."

Laurino: "Three."

Speaker Matijevich: "3, rather. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Huff, your light is on. Are you seeking recognition? Representative Huff."

Huff: "Mr. Speaker, I don't want to speak to this Amendment. I want to speak to the Bill at the appropriate time."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright... There being no discussion, all in

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favor of Amendment #3 say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #3 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #4, Laurino, amends Senate Bill 1234 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Laurino, on Amendment #4."

Laurino: "Amendment #4 simply indicates that if the Bill is successful and passes and there is any kind of a possibility it puts a sunset provision in there that will expire by 1988."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Laurino moves for the adoption of Amendment #4. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #4 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "No further Amendments. Third Reading. And the Gentleman asks leave for the immediate consideration of Senate Bill 1234. Leave and the Bill is on Third Reading. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1234, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1234 attempts to eliminate situations that are occurring in our society today to prevent voter fraud. What this does is it sets up an administrative judge in each precinct, two judges, one submitted by the Republican Party and one submitted by the Democratic Party, appointed by the county chairman. It gives them an annual stipend and prepares them to go into the precinct twelve months a year, as opposed to having precinct registration twice a year on even numbered years

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and once during the odd numbered years. It sets up a standard so that we can have a positive check occurring day by day in the precinct for voter registration. It basically eliminates the problem that people may have in trying to arrive at the polling places or possibility of going to a library and indicating that they don't have time to register. This puts the onus on the administrative judge to register the people, makes it handier for the person to be in his home, and eliminates the fact that people are going to try to set up a situation where they don't live at their particular address. This, probably, among any other way of handling a voter fraud situation, absolutely identifies the person with his address. If there's any questions, I'd be very glad to answer them."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Laurino has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1234. On that, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Myron Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield?"

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

Olson: "Representative Laurino, is this Bill, in fact, been offered in a similar form in a previous General Assembly?"

Laurino: "Yes, it was. In 1979, Senate Bill 599, I believe. It was rougher draft, and we have attempted to bring it into conformity with everyone's concerns right now."

Olson: "I just want to go into some of the aspects of this Bill, so those of us who are very concerned with the Election Code will be aware of just what we're proposing. It is a significant turn from what we've done in the Election Code before. Would that be correct?"

Laurino: "Pardon me?"

Olson: "Would this be a significant turn from registration practices of the past?"

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Laurino: "Yes."

Olson: "Now, as I understand the amended form of 1234, our registrars, the principals in the wards, would be paid \$1.50 for each voter registered and a dollar for each name deleted from the rolls, is that correct?"

Laurino: "True."

Olson: "And in addition to that, they would get seventy-five cents for each new registrant they verify and fifty cents for each challenge they verify?"

Laurino: "True."

Olson: "Could this be described as... euphemistically as a bounty registration?"

Laurino: "Possibly."

Olson: "Would this benefit any county, principally, other than Cook? Do you feel that it would be utilized, say, in Madison County?"

Laurino: "It's permissive, and if they so desire, yes."

Olson: "That was one of your earlier Amendments? To make it permissive?"

Laurino: "Correct, correct."

Olson: "Is this the same Bill that a discharge Motion was successfully passed out of here about two weeks ago today?"

Olson: "Thanks to your help."

Olson: "Thank you. And because of the problems that we had in Committee with it, we were prepared to have a number of Amendments offered which might put it in good form."

Laurino: "And have successfully been trying to accommodate everybody that has had concerns with it."

Olson: "Am I accurate that in Chicago, twenty-eight days before every primary and general election, all polling places are open from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night to permit people to register?"

Laurino: "That's true, and what we are trying to bring across to

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you that some... in the last registration, we had an influx of three hundred thousand people registered. There is no way humanly possible to check to see if there are... these registrations are, indeed, fraudulent or not because we just don't have the manpower to have a door to door canvas twenty-eight days before the election. That's what we are attempting to do in this Bill, to have an ongoing registration day by day for the entire year. And it, therefore, eliminates a cost factor of at least a million to two million dollars a year for the City of Chicago and the County of Cook."

Olson: "Are you aware of the fact that the County Clerks and Recorders' Association very strongly oppose this Bill?"

Laurino: "I... I can't... Mr. Speaker, I can't hear him. Would you turn up his mic?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Speak a little closer to the mic."

Olson: "Excuse me."

Laurino: "Thank you."

Olson: "Are you aware of the fact that the County Clerks and Recorders' Association and many county boards in the State of Illinois very strongly oppose this measure?"

Laurino: "I think it was... it was a possibility of a vague difference, not... I didn't think it was a complete uniform situation, no."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Olson: "This is a significant departure in the norm which 'Stan Cusper', the County Clerk of Cook County, suggested at a number of Election Committee hearings that we retain in place, and substantially have the same Election Code for the entire State of Illinois. This may be permissive. It may offer a number of things to sweeten the pot, so to speak, but the fact of the matter is, it is not required.

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It is not needed. I do not think it would do the job it purports to do, and offers a connection, relative to registration, which I do not think is acceptable to most people in the State of Illinois. Therefore, it would be my strong suggestion that you listen carefully to the balance of this debate and affirm the decision of our Election Committee of about two weeks ago, who rejected this in Committee, and then prepared an offer to let this come back on the floor for full debate with Amendment. Frankly, we could not come up with any reasonable form of Amendments to put this in good form. And I suggest very strongly a 'no' vote on Senate Bill 1234."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Mr. Speaker, I requested a Fiscal Note. Has one been filed, do you know?"

Speaker Matijevich: "It's on Third. You're a little late on that request."

Huff: "Okay, well, then I have a... Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Sure he will. Proceed."

Huff: "Representative Laurino, could you delineate for me just how much these administrative judges are going to be paid for registering registered voters, and then how much they are going to get for knocking them off the polling list, and how much they going to get for replacing them?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker, by... by general consent, I'd like to take this Bill out of the record for the time being."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to take the Bill out of the record and return to it later. Leave. Senate Bill 123... 1277 appears on page 7 of your Calendar. Representative Yourell, the Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1277, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Yourell: "Thank... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and Representative Zwick, I know that you have a special interest in this legislation because when the Bill was in the House, you asked several times whether this Bill would affect the Republican Party relative to the selecting of delegates and alternate delegates to the national nominating conventions. And to save the time of the House, I want to suggest to you that it does not in any way affect the Republican method of selecting delegates. It has to do only with the Democratic Party and the plan that has been put forth by the Democratic National Committee. And I move the affirmative vote... I would ask for an affirmative vote on Senate Bill 1277."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1277. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 12... Representative Bowman. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, just one question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "1277 on Third Reading."

Bowman: "Mr. Sponsor... Representative Yourell, for those persons who are elected in the Congressional Districts, will this be a blind primary, or will they declare their candidate preferences?"

Yourell: "This method, which has been adopted by the Democratic National Committee, uses... allows the Chairman of the State Central Committee to file a statement with the State Board of Elections outlining the total number of delegates to be elected from each Congressional District. The State Board shall then allocate the... the elected slots among the Congressional Districts using a specified formula. The

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answer to your question specifically, if they will appear on the ballot with a candidate, the answer is yes."

Bowman: "They will then, so it's not a blind primary. Thank you very much."

Yourell: "Or uncommitted, yes."

Bowman: "Okay, thank you very much."

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

Jaffe: "Yes, Bus, would you yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Jaffe: "I don't have an analysis on this. You say that the State Central Committee Chairman would designate how many people are going to be elected, is that it?"

Yourell: "No, this does not change... There will be candidates elected from each Congressional District, and the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall designate who they want from the State Central Committee."

Jaffe: "No, it says under this alternative, the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall file a statement with the State Board of Elections outlining the total number of delegates and alternate delegates to which the state is entitled and how many shall be elected from each Congressional District, is that correct?"

Yourell: "That's correct."

Jaffe: "Well, he, singlemindedly, makes that determination, or how is it reached?"

Yourell: "Well, it is, as you know, established by the primary vote in each Congressional District."

Jaffe: "Yeah, I know, but for instance, say we are entitled to two hundred votes. Okay, we're entitled to two hundred delegates. What can... what can the State Central Committee Chairman at that point do? Can he say a hundred to be elected and..."

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Yourell: "He shall... he shall indicate to the State Board the number of delegates that will be elected and the number of delegates that will be selected."

Jaffe: "Okay, but how does he make that determination? That's... that's all I'm asking. Can he do it because that's the way he wants to do it?"

Yourell: "No, I don't think so. I think it has to be determination not by the Chairman, but by the State Central Committee."

Jaffe: "Well..."

Yourell: "The Chairman indicates the number to be designated and elected."

Jaffe: "Well, but that's exactly my point. How many, you know, can he individually say, 'Okay, I've decided'... well, you know, we're not really... you know, we're really not covered by the DNC rules anyway. I mean our law is our law, so what difference does it make? But the question that I have, and I keep on repeating it - I don't seem to have an answer for it - is how many... how many delegates, you know, is there any formula by which the Chairman indicates that so many will be elected and..."

Yourell: "Three-fifths... Three-fifths of the delegates must be elected out of the total number of delegates that are allocated to the State of Illinois."

Jaffe: "Well, I saw a newspaper article yesterday which said that Rock was considering a plan wherein less than half were actually going to be elected, and more than half were going to be appointed."

Yourell: "The plan calls, as I understand it, for three-fifths of the total number of delegates from the State of Illinois to be elected."

Jaffe: "Well, why don't we put that in the statute?"

Yourell: "I think... I think it is."

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Jaffe: "Well, I don't."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Jaffe's seatmate, the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not saying that this is bad or evil, but there is a trend going on here by our party leaders of both parties, and in particular mine, but also, I understand, Senator Philip has the same thing in mind - to reduce the choice of the voters in presidential primaries. They don't feel the voters are competent to choose who the presidential candidate should be, and the ward committeemen, township committeemen and county chairmen, many of whom helped Bus get elected, are much more competent than the people to determine who the presidential candidate should be. What this would allow would be a reduction in elected delegates and an increase in appointed delegates. And you can bet that when the Democratic State Central Committee, on which I served for sixteen years, when they get through, the Democratic State Central Committee, they'll have the minimum elected they can possibly get away with, and the most appointed by the party leaders, if we still have party leaders left in my party, the most elected by the party leaders that they can achieve. Now, who those party leaders are, I don't know, although I guess twenty-seven is more than twenty-one, right? But it seems to me that we should watch very carefully the trend to reduce the election of delegates and the increase, the appointment by party leaders, sometimes known as party bosses, of the... of the delegates to the convention. I think, however, in defense of Mr. Yourell, he's only trying to carry out what the Democratic National Committee is dictating. They're the know-it-alls. They told Wisconsin they couldn't have the primary that they had for thirty, forty years, the best primary in the nation.

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Now, they are dictating to us how many we can elect, and how many we can appoint. Now, there is some flexibility here, but if I know our State Central Committee, they will make sure that there is the less number elected and the greatest number appointed possible. So I'm surprised that Mr. Yourell would even handle this legislation, but being a leader of our party, I know he's forced to."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Satterthwaite."

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

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

Satterthwaite: "Representative Yourell, is there any provision in either the requirements by the National Committee, or the requirements of this Bill that there be female representation in this... in these delegates?"

Yourell: "The answer to your question is yes."

Satterthwaite: "Where, in the National, or in the State?"

Yourell: "In the rules of the Democratic National Committee."

Satterthwaite: "But how is that implemented then through the state law? Is there some provision to guarantee that a portion of these delegates, either the elected or appointed ones will be female?"

Yourell: "What you are referring to as to a statutory requirement, no. That is a rule, and we have to abide by the rule."

Satterthwaite: "It's a rule of the Federal... of the National Party, you indicated?"

Yourell: "That's correct."

Satterthwaite: "Well, so I'm trying to get from the stage of that Federal requirement by rule as to how it will be implemented within the state, and you indicate that there is nothing in this law that helps to guarantee that that rule will be complied with."

Yourell: "All that this legislation does is put in the..."

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statutes the rules and requirements of the Democratic National Committee, as it... as it refers to the selection and election of delegates. The number of women are included in the rules, and the State Central Committee will abide by the rules, I am sure. I would also suggest to you that there has been a lot of discussion relative to the fact that we are taking away the rights of people to run as delegates and alternates, but that's not true at all. There will be 199 delegates and alternates elected to this convention, and using the rule as outlined by the Democratic National Committee as three-fifths, there will be over 120 elected out of the total of less than 200."

Satterthwaite: "Well, my concern is, and the Sponsor seems to indicate that there is no guarantee that any of the elected delegates will, in fact, be female? If by chance they are, then by chance they are, but that then puts us in the position that if they are not elected, they all come under the appointive process, and it gives a great deal of authority to the Central Committee in terms of choosing those female participants. I would much prefer that there be something in the requirement that there be separate categories of election for male and female delegates so that we would be assured that there is public input to that selection process to guarantee the federal requirement."

Yourell: "And to further answer your question, Representative, if, as you indicate, you would like to see that as a statutory provision, as to the number of women that would be selected or elected as delegates, then, of course, we run into the problem that perhaps in some districts there will not be any women file. And then how do we then meet the statutory requirement. I think this is better left to the rules of the Democratic National Committee, and let the State Central Committees enforce that rule."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell to close."

Yourell: "Thank you. I think this... this Bill received a lot more debate than the House Bill, and I would just suggest..."

Speaker Matijevich: "I'm sorry. I didn't see Representative Zwick. I think her light was just turned on. Representative Zwick. Hold that for one moment. Representative Zwick."

Zwick: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I appreciate your concern over the issue that I raised last time, Representative. However, it's my understanding, since this does amend the Election Code, although the intent of it may be to only deal with the rules that are changed within the Democratic Party State Central Committee, it would, of course, change Alternate B in the Election Code, which would be available to Republican National Committee. So that it would create a different Alternate B, and if Illinois State Republican Central Committee wished to use this Alternate B, they could also do that. Is your understanding different, or is it just that you intend it only to be used by the Democrats?"

Yourell: "Speaker, as I indicated to you on previous occasion and at the beginning of the debate today, it has nothing to do with Alternate A, which is the Republican way of electing delegates and selecting delegates. This is Alternative A that refers only to the Democratic Party."

Zwick: "You mean with the... I'm sorry. Another question. Within the language in Alternate A, it specifies which party can use each alternate? It was my understanding that each party can choose A, B or C, and this just changes B."

Yourell: "There's nothing to do with the method by which the Republican Party selects or elects their delegates. I don't know what I can suggest to you would be a better way

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of putting it, but this is only adopting the rules that were promulgated by the Democratic National Committee relative to selection of delegates and the election of delegates and alternate delegates to their convention, the Democratic Convention. It's nothing to do with the Republican Convention or the way they do things."

Zwick: "Okay. To the Bill then, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Zwick: "I certainly understand that the intent of the legislation is only to address the concerns of the Democratic Central Committee. However, I think that as Republicans we should be listening to this debate a little bit more over on this side of the aisle. I think that Republican State Central Committee would be able to avail themselves of Alternate B, if they wish to, at their State Central Committee. And impose Alternate B on Republicans throughout the State of Illinois so that Republican Central Committee would also gain this same greater control over the selection of delegates than now exists, and take that input away from our Republican primary voters, who currently elect those delegates at the primary convention. I think historically this has been one of the greatest powers of the Republican Party, is that we do elect at the primary convention. There is an important role for State Central Committee. However, it is certainly not intended by the majority of Republicans in this state to be that of selecting their delegates to the convention for them. I think that we who are elected Representatives and have input in our districts and work for or against delegates in those elections should not give up any of the... the input that we have through the local elective process. And I would just urge those of us on the Republican side of the aisle to look at this Bill a little bit more seriously, and take that viewpoint into

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consideration when they vote on this Bill. I think there is a good chance... in fact, I would say almost certainly, that this will also apply, if tested, to the Republican Party. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "I move the previous question."

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

Yourell: "Yes, thank you. Once again, and I hope this will be the last time I say this, but I want to make it perfectly clear, and to all of those, and particularly Representative Zwick, who has a problem with this Bill. I would suggest that you contact Senator 'Pate' Philip in the Senate, who has a plan... are you listening? Representative Zwick. Senator Philip in the Senate has a plan that the state... which would be the Republican alternative, which would provide that all of the delegates to the Republican National Convention be selected by the State Central Committee. None to be elected. So I think your quarrel is with that plan, and not with this plan, because with this plan, 120 of them out of 199 will be elected. I move for a favorable vote on Senate Bill 1277."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1277. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1277 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 72 'ayes'... 73 'ayes', 19 'nays', 21 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 1277, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate

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Bill 1278, Madigan - Breslin, is on Consent Calendar on page 28. Permission of the Sponsors, it will be remained and called on Consent. Senate Bill 1301, Madigan, is being handled, I understand, by Representative Yourell. Is that true? Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1301, a Bill for an Act in relation to deputy registrars and temporary places of registration. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell, on Senate Bill 1301."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 1301 received a great deal of input from many interested organizations throughout the State of Illinois. Those organizations, over fifty in number, met on several different occasions in attempt to make Senate Bill 1301 a Bill that the people of the State of Illinois would accept, recognize and accept as a Bill that would be designed to provide voter registration to all of those... to all of those people in Illinois, and to provide the simplest method to do that. And I could read to you who and what would be the provisions to accomplish that end. It provides that employees of the Department of Public Aid, the Secretary of State and the Department of Labor are eligible to serve as deputy registrars for conducting registrations at temporary places in their office. I might suggest to you that they are not mandated to do that. This is on a volunteer basis. It also tightens the list of persons eligible to receive automatic appointments and deletes civic, fraternal, non-for-profit social service organizations officers and so forth from the Bill because, after meeting at some length, it was determined that the Bill and the list of those who would be able to conduct voter registrations in Illinois was too extensive.

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Provides that these new deputy registrars may accept registrations at any time except thirty-five days prior to the election. The requirement presently is twenty-eight, and that has been extended at the advice of the county clerks. The Election Authority, which is the county clerks in Illinois, are obligated and responsible for the training and certification and supervision of these deputy registers. The deputy registrars also may be removed for cause. I think this is excellent legislation, but I do want to clarify one provision which will be handled by Amendment #3 to the Bill, which now... I'm sorry, that's... and I would suggest to you that we will be able to register a lot of people in the State of Illinois that presently have not been able to register for some reason or another, and I'm not suggesting that there's any roadblocks in the legislation. But I think that legislation that is designed to make it easier for people to register and fulfill their civic responsibility to vote in each and every election is laudable. I think that it's absolutely possible for us to increase our registrations by at least twenty percent, if this Bill becomes law. I would be happy to answer any questions that you might have relative to this legislation, and ask for affirmative vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves for the passage of Senate Bill 1301. On that, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Would the Sponsor yield for a few questions, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Olson: "Representative Yourell, in the amended form of 1301, I notice that we have, in essence, dealt out civic organizations, service clubs and so forth. Is that... was

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that designed to tighten up registration? I don't quite follow the rationale of that?"

Yourell: "There was some objections, Representative Olson, relative to the definitions that would be referred to as civic, fraternal, and block clubs, churches and so forth, and there was some concern among some of the members of the coalition that discussed this issue at great length that we would have a... just an abundant number of people and organizations that would be running around doing these registrations. A block club, for example, under the Bill as it was previously presented, would be able to do that. This tightens up the list so that we have responsible people who are... have long been recognized in government, such as the Secretary of State's Office, Department of Public Aid, libraries, universities and so forth, where these individuals are there at all times and can handle the situation. We didn't want to go into a situation where a block club, for example, would be running around with registrations and not be, in a sense, responsible for returning those registration forms to the Election Authority and thus create some problems."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. Representative Peg Breslin in the Chair. Proceed, Representative."

Olson: "Thank you very much. Happy to have Representative Breslin the Chair. I have a few additional questions, Representative. I notice that we left the ability of labor organizations in to register their voters, and to have in their possession in excess of two hundred registration forms. I'm wondering why, perhaps, we didn't include the Farm Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, those entities in suburban and rural Illinois that might have liked to be able to register voters."

Yourell: "Well, I don't know. As I indicated to you in the

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previous question, there were probably fifty or more organizations that were originally involved with the Bill that wanted to be considered as organizations that would be allowed to act as deputy registrars. We had to draw the line somewhere. I don't think that the Chamber of Commerce in our suburban areas, as you indicate, have an office or a building or whatever, place where people could go to effect registration. We tried to make it in those areas where there is a permanent place, where there are permanent employees that can volunteer for this effort. To get the Chamber of Commerce to designate a number of members, for example, for a period of thirty-five days or...during the year to register these individuals certainly was not plausible. I don't think that you can expect the Chambers to do that. But again, libraries, universities, Department of Public Aid buildings, Secretary of State's Office are there all the time with employees who can volunteer for this effort."

Olson: "Is it correct that the Public Aid Agency testified against this Bill in Committee?"

Yourell: "No, they did not."

Olson: "I believe they did, on the Friday hearing, Representative."

Yourell: "No, if I... If I can refresh your memory, the Chairman of the Committee allowed only two people to testify, I believe, and the Department... the representative of the Department of Public Aid did not testify, but you are right. He was opposed to the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Taylor, for what reason do you rise?"

Taylor: "Point of order. I do know that in the Committee the Department of Public Aid was there. They registered in opposition, but they did not testify."

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Breslin: "Thank you, Representative. Proceed, Representative Olson."

Olson: "As I recall, Chairman Taylor, on the Friday session, they did testify at the... at the first session before we adjourned to the recess session, they did not testify. But, be that as it may, it is a matter of record that the Public Aid Agency, State of Illinois, is not interested in registering voters. And I have seen no support for the measure from the Secretary of State's Office or the Bureau of Unemployment Security. I think those agencies have preferred to take a political obviously neutral position. But to the Bill, Madam Speaker. I would like to conclude my remarks by merely saying that again we have created a special agency. Those people who have the ability to have people come together frequently for purposes other than elections to be registered. I believe in Chicago there is something like eighty-three libraries. The polling places stay open for twenty-eight... these twenty-eight days before the elections for thirteen hours to permit people to register. And it is our strong consensus in downstate Illinois that those people who wish to take advantage of their franchise as an American and a citizen of Illinois to vote, do something a little extra to become a registered voter. I don't think that's asking too much. And I'd strongly urge the defeat of Senate Bill 1301."

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

Cullerton: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question."

Cullerton: "Representative Yourell, when you refer to, in your Bill, a bonafide labor organization, what does that mean?"

Yourell: "Representative Cullerton, in my definition that I would accept as a bonafide labor organization would be any group

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of employees that would be organized subject to the provisions of the Federal Labor Relations Act, or a similar group that would be serving public employees. That is, however, specifically exempt from the provisions of this Act."

Speaker Breslin: "Is Representative Cullerton finished with his questions? Okay, the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield for a couple questions?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question."

Churchill: "Representative, according to Amendment #3, the people who would be able to register voters would have to be a qualified designee, appointed by the person traditionally in charge. Can you define what a qualified designee is?"

Yourell: "I would suggest that the only definition that I might lend to your question is a person that is qualified through whatever it takes to be a registrar. I think that they'd have to read and write, and so forth, like a librarian."

Churchill: "So in other words, the head of the labor... the head of the labor organization could basically appoint any person, as long as that person met the qualifications of a registrar?"

Yourell: "Yes, the Bill calls specifically for that representative or a designee of that representative."

Churchill: "Are these people to be trained?"

Yourell: "Yes, they shall be trained by the Election Authority, supervised by the Election Authority, and that is the county clerk."

Churchill: "Do you have any idea what the cost will be for the training of all these people?"

Yourell: "No, I do not have any idea. The county clerk of my county had indicated to me that would not be any problem."

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Churchill: "You have, in the original Bill, listed several organizations that were able to be registrars, and I understand by your Amendment that you have deleted some of those. But do you still have librarian, assistant librarians and employees of the chief librarian included in that Bill?"

Yourell: "That's correct."

Churchill: "Does the librarian have any way of verifying the residence of the person who seeks to be registered?"

Yourell: "Same way that the county clerk would have, I guess. That's a falsification of a document, and certainly they would be subject to the laws relative to that."

Churchill: "You also include principals, assistant principals, presidents and vice presidents of colleges, junior colleges. What about young people, as they turn eighteen, and they've gone off to college and they are going to register to vote. Do they register at the point of the college, or do they register back home, and how does anybody in the college know where they are really supposed to be registered, or where they should register?"

Yourell: "Would you give me the last part of that?"

Churchill: "I question how a president of a college or his designated employee would be able to determine where an eighteen year old was to be registered, whether he should be registered back home or whether he should be registered in the college town?"

Yourell: "Well, to begin with, Senate Bill 678, if you recall, provided for identification for that purpose. That has already been passed and on its way to the Governor."

Churchill: "You include also the president of a labor union, union officials or designated members. Why did you not include businesses? I mean, it seems to me that the intent of your Bill is to give people the chance to register at

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times when perhaps they are not at work. Well, why don't you just include the place where they are at work?"

Yourell: "Are you suggesting, Sir, that we should expand the legislation so that McDonald's would be... the employees at McDonald's would be required or be included in that list? No, I think not."

Churchill: "I wasn't making that... I wasn't making that suggestion, but I was questioning why you would choose one side of the coin and not choose the other side."

Yourell: "Well, again, as I indicated in my opening remarks, there has to be a cutoff somewhere, and we tried to provide a list that we thought would be either governmental in nature, or a public building so that employees would be there, and that seemed to meet with no objections. I didn't hear any comments from the Secretary of State's Office. I didn't hear any comments from anybody else, except as Representative Olson indicated, the representatives of the Department of Public Aid. You have to cut it off somewhere, and we thought the best possible way to attain the ends for which we are striving for in this legislation, is to make it governmental buildings such as libraries, universities, high schools, community colleges, drivers license facilities, Department of Public Aid, Employment Office and so forth."

Churchill: "Thank you, Representative. Madam Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Quickly, please."

Churchill: "I oppose this Bill for three basis, at least. The first is that I believe there will be a cost for the training, and I believe that's a cost that is not considered by this Bill. And I think that that's going to be a large cost because you have a lot of people that you seek to make deputy registrars. People in unions,

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people... librarians, college people, there are going to be a lot of people that need this training, this ability to know whether people are coming from their hometowns or in the college town, and whether they should be registered at one point or another point. I think this is going to be a costly program. The second reason I oppose this Bill is because I think it creates a perception of impropriety. I think when you take and you put into a Secretary of State's Office for drivers licenses a table to register voters, it looks like the person who may be the Secretary of State is trying to obtain voters of that particular political persuasion. And I think that's improper to do that. I don't think that we should have tables in Public Aid and tables in Secretary of State's Offices. The third reason that I oppose this is because I think that this Bill spreads the authority of elections to the point of mass confusion. I think that this is going in the wrong direction. I support further registration of people. In fact, I wish everybody were registered and I wish everybody would vote. But I think that this Bill goes the opposite way. Because of the fact that there will be so many people registering, the forms are going to get confused, the process is going to get confused. It encourages confusion, and in confusion will be voter fraud. I think this is the wrong direction."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Rhem."

Rhem: "Move the previous question, Madam Speaker, please."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question.

There are objections or would you like to explain your vote? The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will

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take the record. On this Motion, there are 65 voting 'aye', 48 voting 'no', and the previous question is not moved. The Lady from Dupage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I was interested in the Sponsor's remark that perhaps we ought to include McDonald's employees are deputy registrars, and I'm also interested... I'm also very interested in his remark that we had to cut it off somewhere. The problem with cutting it off somewhere is that the cut was made right between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Not everyone belongs to a labor union. Everyone does go to the grocery store. Why not, if you are going to be fair to all the citizens of this state, deputize those people that all the public meets every day. It's for that reason that I would urge fairminded people in this General Assembly to vote 'no' on Senate Bill 1301."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Representative Pangle."

Pangle: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I rise to speak in favor of this Bill. Our county clerk in the County of Kankakee has been there for over twenty years, and I think he has done his best to not register new voters in our area. I think this is the type of legislation that we do need, and if we do it at McDonald's, I would also hope that we would go to Wendy's and Hardy's. There's no question in our area that voter registration in our area has been down in the last twenty years compared to other counties, and I would urge an 'aye' vote on this House Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady from Sangamon, Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "Hello, Madam Speaker, and Members of the General Assembly, I'm going to address this from an entirely different view point. I'm going to talk to it on the

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logistics of the whole thing. If I were still the county clerk, I would have a headache the day this Bill passed, and I'll tell you why. I'm going to have training sessions for all of these different groups. I won't have time to extend taxes. I won't have time to work with vital statistics. I'm not going to do anything but train people, there are going to be so many. But number two, this is the important one. The last day to register voters, I get swarms of registrations from labor unions. I get swarms of them from librarians and colleges, just at the time when I am getting ready to do absentee voting. How am I going to have time... my election office have time to do any checking of whether these people have been registered from another precinct, whether they should have just changed their registration within the election authority, whether they are coming from another place. I'm going to be doing that on that last day when I'm getting ready for absentee voting. The logistics of this are just horrible. I don't... I'm glad... all of you should have to spend one year during a regular election as a county clerk and try to administer this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Ladies and Gentlemen, there have been objections about the noise level on the floor. If possible, could you keep your... your side comments to a minimum and listen to debate. Debate on the question... The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell, for what reason do you rise?"

O'Connell: "Just a point of personal privilege. Representative Mautino called my Amendment the worst Amendment dealing with vibrations. If we had a vibration law right now, we could do something about the noise level on this floor."

Speaker Breslin: "Your point is well-taken, Representative O'Connell. The Lady from Cook, Representative Currie."

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Currie: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. There was an implication in earlier remarks from the other side of the aisle that this is a Democratic Bill. I think that's not at all an accurate representation of Senate Bill 1301. Seems to me that lots of Republicans go to school. I've even known Republicans, friends of mine, who go to libraries. While Democrats may be better readers than Republicans, there are Republicans who are out there visiting their local libraries, just as there are people on our side of the aisle. Nothing partisan about Senate Bill 1301. The point of the Bill is to say let's see if we cannot encourage people by making it easier to register to vote. Everybody in this chamber should be encouraging, should be enthusiastic at the prospect of giving everybody, making sure everybody is able to exercise the franchise. I'm a little disappointed that state-wide organizations like the League of Women Voters, the Independent Voters of Illinois were excluded from participation in the deputy registrarship by the Amendment that was adopted to the Bill. I think that we can certainly take this Bill as it is, however, as an important, a reforming first step, and in the event that we pass it, it seems to me we can come back in later years and expand its provisions yet further. This is a good Bill, a good Bill for Democrats, certainly a good Bill for Republicans. And I hope that we will have strong bipartisan support for its adoption."

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

Friedrich: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield to a question."

Friedrich: "Well, who is going to pay or provide the help in all of these places that you are going to provide registration? The Secretary of State's Office, the schools and so on,

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most of these places are down to pretty bare minimum, as far as staff is concerned. Who is going to reimburse them for the time that's taken for people to come in and register?"

Yourell: "Mr. Friedrich, this is strictly permissive legislation on the part of those individuals who work in those offices. They are volunteers, and if they have a problem with this question of providing manpower to affect what we are trying to do, they don't have to do it. And there is no expense. They set up a table, they have the forms there and they have volunteers to sit there for half hour, an hour, during the times that facility is open to register people. There is no... any demand for revenue for this. Strictly volunteer, if they want to do it."

Friedrich: "To the Bill, then, Madam Speaker. It's pretty obvious what's going on here, but let me point out before I make my very critical remarks that number one, registration is now, thanks to consolidation of elections and the last speaker, a very complicated matter. You can have a half a dozen different election districts. Each voter would have that many because he's in one school district and another township and so on. And that's all very important to get on this voters card. County clerks are already having trouble getting this information on the card so the election boards can act sensibly when there is an election to know if the guy is in the right precinct and he's got the right card and all that kind of stuff. But last but not least, this is obviously a Democrat grab for power. Last year the labor unions endorsed every Democrat for reelection to this House. You know who...what's going to be going on in those, and I can tell you something else. The guy that's named registrar will not necessarily be the guy that fills out the card. It could be any guy sitting

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around the union hall that fills out the card, and then the guy signs it. This...there'll be no control over this. These labor unions will be going up and down the street. They will be polling their members and everything else. And it's strictly a one-sided deal and the Sponsor knows this as well as the people on the other side. It's a grab for power. It's not fair."

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

Terzich: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is... the previous question... the main question is put. The Gentleman from Cook Representative Yourell to close."

Yourell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I can understand the frustrations and the opposition to this legislation from certain Members on the other side of the aisle. But I want to assure them that this is not a one-sided Bill. This is a people Bill that will give them the opportunity that they have never had before to exercise several different ways to go in order to get registered to vote in elections, which is the primary civic responsibility of all of us. One of the speakers indicated that the county clerks would not have any time just prior to an election to get all these registrations that's supposed to come in. We gave them seven extra days, from twenty-eight to thirty-five days. One of the individuals who testified in opposition to the Bill said that I was the Sponsor of the consolidation of elections. That's accurate. That Bill went out of here with over 125 votes

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and was signed into law by Governor Thompson, and it's proved to have saved the taxpayers of the state many, many millions of dollars. Also indicated that the labor unions did not endorse one single Republican candidate. That's not true, Representative. They endorsed your Governor, for one. They endorsed Governor Thompson, as you well know, and many, many other Republican Members that ran for various county - state offices in the last election. This is a people Bill. This allows people to get registered that will not go to the county seat where the county clerk is to get registered. In the downstate counties, that place is sometimes many, many miles removed... many, many miles removed from where they live. But they do have a library, for example, maybe a community college, maybe a high school, maybe a university that's closer to them than the county seat. So we give them the opportunity to save time, make it convenient for them to register. I think this is excellent legislation. I think that the seven Republican Representatives who voted on the previous Bill to allow themselves to be deputy registrars should also vote to allow other people, such as librarians, to be deputy registrars. Remember that. Seven of you over there voted to name yourselves as deputy registrars. For what reason? Where did those Representatives come from that voted to give themselves... make themselves deputy registrars? You know where they came from. From particularly Republican constituencies. So don't say that this is a one-sided Bill. This is good legislation. It's a people Bill. It's a Bill that the people of this state want because they want to get registered. They want to vote, and they want to help us allow them to do that. I ask for an affirmative Roll Call on Senate Bill 1301."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1301 pass?'

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All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'.
One minute to explain his vote, Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. I think it is a rather atrocious kind of a feeling to provide those people who generally are the ones who are the recipients of state dollars to get all the opportunities to register. It's a tragedy when those people who are the ones that are paying taxes really have been excluded from this particular portion. It is a tragedy in my judgment that we have not allowed the people who have the right to vote to receive a certain amount of responsibility. That responsibility should be that you at least go and register."

Speaker Breslin: "One minute to explain his vote, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Well, I want the Sponsor to know that he should name those seven Republican Representatives. I didn't know that at all. I'm glad the Gentleman pointed that out. And further, if there is an opportunity, this could be amended so that the county clerks office, my constituents could file for food stamps, their drivers licenses could be renewed at the county clerks office also. I think that would be a tremendous savings and a cross transference of powers and jurisdictions from office to office. Vote green. Let's hear the seven."

Speaker Breslin: "One minute to explain her vote, Representative Topinka."

Topinka: "Yes, to explain my vote, Madam Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I can understand when a party is in power in the House, or in any governmental unit to make a power grab, and I can accept that. I mean, I play politics too, and there's no problem with that. You got the votes, you got the numbers, it's your Bill and God

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bless you. But I... to explain my vote, I just can't support this because it just does not include cemetery administrators, and I have three cemeteries in my district and I would like to make sure that those good folks take part in the legislative process, as they do in the City of Chicago, in various precincts there. And short of that, I just can't support this legislation."

Speaker Breslin: "One minute to explain his vote, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Madam Speaker, I just request a verification."

Speaker Breslin: "One minute to explain his vote, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, I... I have to remind Representative Topinka that the last election, the vote fraud was in Dupage County, not in Cook. I would disagree with Representative Currie. I have never met a Republican that's every gone to a library. I tend to think that this probably is a power grab, and I think that the vote should be something like 70 to 48, and I think for that reason, we should pass it."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Brookins."

Brookins: "I rise to ask the Lady to leave my customers alone. Let them rest in peace."

Speaker Breslin: "The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill, there are 68 voting 'aye', and 48 voting 'no', and 1 voting 'present'. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson, do you persist in your request for a verification? You persist in your request for a verification? Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Absentee."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Yourell requests a Poll of the Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Poll of the Absentee. Virginia Frederick. No

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further."

Speaker Bresling: "Representative Frederick."

Frederick: "Madam Chairman, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Breslin: "You are recorded as not voting."

Frederick: "Will you please record me as 'no'?"

Speaker Breslin: "Record Representative Frederick as 'no'. Representative Domico, for what reason do you arise? Representative Domico asks leave to be verified as does Representative Ewing. However, Representative Ewing, you're voting in the negative. The verification is only of the positive... the affirmative votes. Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Well, sometimes they verify the negative, and I didn't want to be taken off of this one. It's an important vote in our district, Peg."

Speaker Breslin: "I don't think we could verify the negative on this kind of a Roll Call. Proceed with a... the verification of the affirmative votes, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander. Berrios. Bowman. Braun. Breslin. Brookins. Brunsvold. Bullock. Capparelli. Christensen. Cullerton. Curran. Currie. DeJaegher. DiPrima. Domico. Doyle. John Dunn. Farley. Flinn. Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hannig. Hicks. Homer. Huff. Hutchins. Jaffe. Keane. Kraska. Kulas. Laurino. LeFlore. Levin. Marzuki. Matijevich. Mautino. McGann. McPike. Mulcahey. Nash. O'Connell. Panayotovitch. Pangle. Pierce. Preston. Rea. Rhee. Rice. Richmond. Bonan. Saltsman. Satterthwaite. Shaw. Slape. Steczo. Stuffle. Taylor. Terzich. Turner. Van Dwyne. Vitek. White. Wolf. Younge. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Vinson, do you have any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call?"

Vinson: "Representative Terzich."

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Speaker Breslin: "Representative Terzich is standing right next to you."

Vinson: "Oh. Mr. Berrios."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Berrios. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative Berrios. Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative Brunsvold?"

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Brunsvold is in the chamber."

Vinson: "Representative Curran."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Curran is in his seat."

Vinson: "Representative DeJaegher."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative DeJaegher is in his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Doyle."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Doyle is in his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Flinn."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Flinn is in his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Hicks."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Hicks is in his seat."

Vinson: "Representative Hutchins."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Hutchins is in his seat. Representative Greiman asks leave to be verified."

Vinson: "Where... yes. Where is Representative Hutchins?"

Speaker Breslin: "Down here in front of Representative Brunsvold."

Vinson: "I see. Fine. Representative Kulas."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Kulas is in his seat. Representative Berrios has returned to the floor. Please add him to the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Mr... Mr. Laurino."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Laurino. The Gentleman is in the back of the chamber."

Vinson: "Mr. Levin."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Levin. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative Levin. Remove him."

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Vinson: "Representative Mulcahey."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Mulcahey is in his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. O'Connell."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell is near his seat."

Vinson: "Mr. Fangle."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Fangle is in the middle aisle."

Vinson: "Mr. Richmond."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Richmond. Representative Richmond. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Remove him."

Vinson: "Mr. Ronan."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Ronan. Representative Levin has returned to the chamber. Please add him to the Roll Call. Representative Richmond has returned to the chamber. Please add him to the Roll Call. Representative Ronan. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Remove him."

Vinson: "Mr. White."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative White is in his seat."

Vinson: "Representative Wolf."

Breslin: "Representative Wolf is in the side aisle."

Vinson: "No further questions."

Speaker Breslin: "Mr. Clerk, what is the Roll Call? On this question, there are 60... on this Bill, there are 67 'ayes', and 49 voting 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. With leave of the Body, we will go back to the two Bills that were passed over earlier, Senate Bill 1218, Representative Yourell. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1218, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is still on Second Reading, is it?"

Unknown: "Yes."

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Yourell: "Okay, Amendment #3 to the Bill, I think, now has been distributed, and what that does is solve a particular problem we had when the Bill was in Committee and a misunderstanding, really. And I had indicated, erroneously, that what some individuals had suggested to me was not in the Bill, but I do apologize to you. It is in the Bill, and I've corrected it with Amendment #3. What Amendment #3 does is simply clarify the forms that would be provided to the county chairman of each political party or to their representatives, poll sheets that could be identified with the affiliation of each political party, rather than having all of those forms sent out. And I move the adoption of Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 1218."

Speaker Breslin: "Mr. Clerk, do you... are you in the possession of Amendment #3? And has it been printed and distributed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3 is printed and distributed."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 1218. And on that question, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Clson."

Olson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I affirm Amendment #3 and would urge it's adoption."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Levin."

Levin: "Would the... would the Sponsor yield for question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question. State your question, Sir."

Levin: "Representative Yourell, currently the law provides that political committees may request copies of registration tapes from the various Board of Election Commissioners. Is it your intent that political committees may request the documents that you provide for in Amendment #3?"

Yourell: "That's correct."

Levin: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question

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is, 'Shall Amendment #3 be adopted. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Breslin: "Third Reading. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "I'd like leave, Madam Speaker, to consider Senate Bill 1218 now on Third Reading."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman asks leave to consider Senate Bill 1218 immediately. Does the Gentleman have leave. There being no objections, the Gentleman has leave. Representative Yourell. Excuse me... excuse me. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1812 (sic - 1218), a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1218."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what Senate Bill 1218 attempts to do is to amend the Election Code so that the authorities would provide certain information to a party county chairman or their representatives and to other individuals relative to precinct registration lists, poll records, updated registration lists, copies of some supplemental precinct registration lists and I think this is excellent legislation. It's designed to mandate cooperation on the part of county clerks in providing this material to individuals who have need of it. I think this is excellent legislation, and would ask that you give it a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1218, and on that question, the Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

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Friedrich: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question."

Friedrich: "As this now... is now amended, Representative Yourell, does it provide for furnishing a precinct... an updated precinct voters list to every committeeman in the county?"

Yourell: "Yes, that's correct."

Speaker Breslin: "Excuse me, if Representative Friedrich doesn't mind, we'll recognize Representative DiPrima, in light of the circumstances."

Friedrich: "How could I mind at a time like this?"

Speaker Breslin: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "All I want to say is that I love you all. Thank you ever so much."

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

Friedrich: "Would you respond to that question again. I didn't hear the answer, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "I didn't catch the quest... the closing part of your statement, but... question, but I think you refer to the provision in the Bill to provide registration lists to individuals. Is that correct?"

Friedrich: "Well, my question was, does this require the county clerk to furnish a voters' registration list to all the precinct committeemen in the county of both party's?"

Yourell: "Yes, it does."

Friedrich: "Mailed to them, or what... Does it give any method to distribute?"

Yourell: "No, I think that they have to request it, and it will be provided to the Party county chairman or their designee."

Friedrich: "In other words, the county chairman could come in and pick up a list for all of the committeemen in his Party."

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Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Effingham, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question."

Yourell: "Absolutely."

Brummer: "Representative Yourell, I just talked to you about one of the county clerks, about an hour ago, in my district who is very concerned about this Bill, and very concerned about the additional cost or the additional work that would be entailed, as a result of this Bill, either in requiring the hiring of additional personnel in order to comply with some of the provisions. I must tell you that I have not examined all the details of the Bill. This individual, a year or two ago, I think, was President of the Effing... I mean of the Illinois County Clerks' Association and, in general, had been very active with regard to state legislative issues, and I have a good deal of respect for his opinion generally. What, specifically, would be cost entailed to the county clerk's office as a result of the passage of this Bill?"

Yourell: "The only thing that I can tell you, Representative Brummer, is that the... the legislative officer of the Illinois County Clerks' Association has indicated to me that this is good legislation. He's not opposed to it, and he thinks this will help party... party county chairmen and other individuals to get what they should have been getting all along."

Brummer: "Yeah. My question is though is what is the additional cost that..."

Yourell: "I have no idea."

Brummer: "The... Does the Bill as amended, and we just adopted Amendment #2 and 3, I think, this morning, does the Bill

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as amended require that there be notification on the list or some indication on the list as to which of the voters are new voters since the last election?"

Yourell: "They... Any individual that requests that information have to go into the county clerk's office, and they will be given the information that they request, such as voter registration lists, updated voter registration lists, lists that show who voted in each political prim... party primary and so forth. It does include that information that they want to know about."

Brummer: "Well, currently in our district and I think in many of the downstate districts, first of all, that information is available to the public; but, secondly, the... the public has to go through the records. It's a very time consuming process. We have had volunteers in our campaigns do that I guess virtually every year. It would be very convenient to... to have that available to each of the candidates by simply requesting it, but I do have some appreciation, I guess, for the significant number of hours that would seem to me that personnel in the county clerk's office are going to have to put in in order to assimilate that type of information and get that information together and then duplicate it. The clerk indicated to me that it would almost require computerization of their voting records, which are not done in most of the downstate county clerk's offices currently, in order to provide that type of information that is entailed in this Bill. For that reason, I'm going to be voting 'nc'."

Yourell: "I can understand your problem, Representative Brummer, and certainly the reason for it, but I can suggest to you that I have not heard, as a Sponsor of this measure, any word from any county clerk in the State of Illinois, 102 counties, anything but good about this Bill. They only

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have to do what you say they have to do only once after... once after every election and that is all. I think it's good legislation, and I would ask for a affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Breslin: "The other birthday celebrant in the House is Representative Olson. We're sorry to make you work so hard to day, Representative Olson. Representative Olson on the Bill."

Olson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. It's a pleasure to be with you, and thank you for the beautiful flowers. I'd like to speak to Senate Bill 1218 to the Bill and that is in this essence. Within the last 48 hours, our Leadership and some of those of us who are on this Committee had been hearing from a number of counties across the state relative to the cost impact to them. And in a time when we are taking away local revenues and not sure of what we can get them in the source of new revenues - federal revenue share is declining, and we have put in place some measures in this House which may indeed cost local communities more money. It is incumbent upon us then to look at the realities of what local government is seeking; and, because of that, I would have to urge a 'no' vote on Senate Bill 1218."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell, to close."

Yourell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I really don't understand the opposition, and I might preface my use of the word opposition as opposition that just developed within the last four or five minutes of this Bill. I don't know what happened, but I suggest to you that there's some misinformation flying about as to the merits of this Bill. Again, I have not heard, as a Sponsor of this measure, one word from any county clerk in

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the State of Illinois relative to this legislation, except it's about time that we get this job done. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman moves for passage of Senate Bill 1218. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 60 voting 'aye', 53 voting 'no'. Representative Vinson, for what reason do you rise?"

Vinson: "Between raviolis, I want to verify."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has requested a Verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Wolf rises to be recorded as voting 'aye'. There are, therefore, 61 voting 'aye' and 53 voting 'no'. Representative LeFlore, for what reason do you rise? Representative LeFlore requests leave to be voting 'aye'. Are there any more people that would like to be recorded before we start with a Poll of the Absentees? Mr. Clerk, poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Homer. No further."

Speaker Breslin: "Proceed with a Verification of the Affirmative or the Poll of the Affirmative."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander. Berrios. Bowman. Braun. Breslin. Brookins. Bullock. Capparelli. Christensen. Cullerton. Curran. Currie. DeJaegher. DiPrima. Domico. Doyle. Farley. Flinn. Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hicks. Huff. Hutchins. Keane. Kraska. Kulas. Laurino. LeFlore. Leverenz. Levin. Marzuki. Matijevich. Mautino. McGann. McPike. Mulcahey. Nash. O'Connell. Panayotovitch. Pangle. Preston. Rea. Rhem. Rice. Richmond. Ronan. Saltsman. Satterthwaite. Shaw. Slape. Steczo. Taylor. Terzich. Turner. Van Duyn. Vitek. White. Wolf. Younge. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Vinson, do you have any

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questions of the Affirmative Roll Call?"

Vinson: "Mr. Domico."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Domico. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative Domico. Remove him."

Vinson: "Mr. Farley."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Farley is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Flinn."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Flinn is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Giglio."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Giglio is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Hicks."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Hicks is in his chair."

Vinson: "Representative Matijevich."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Matijevich is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Panayotovitch."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Panayotovitch is in his chair."

Vinson: "Mr. Fangle."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Fangle is in his chair. Representative Preston asks leave to be verified. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman has leave."

Vinson: "Mr. Vitek."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Vitek. Representative Vitek is in the first aid station. What is your pleasure, Representative Vinson?"

Vinson: "If you assure me that he's in the first aid station, I won't verify him."

Speaker Breslin: "That's the confirmation from Members on the floor."

Vinson: "Representative White."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative White is in his chair. Representative Domico has returned to the chamber. Please add him to the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Representative Greiman."

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Speaker Breslin: "Representative Greiman. Representative Greiman. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Re..."

Vinson: "Representative Rhem."

Speaker Breslin: "Remove Representative Greiman."

Vinson: "Representative Rhem."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Rhem. The Gentleman is in the chamber."

Vinson: "Representative Kulas."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Kulas is in his chair."

Vinson: "No further questions."

Speaker Breslin: "Mr. Clerk, what is the Roll Call? Representative Mulcahey, for what reason do you rise?"

Mulcahey: "Madam Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Breslin: "How is the Gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Vitek, you were not taken off of the Roll Call. On this question... Representative Homer, for what reason do you rise? The Gentleman asks leave to be recorded 'aye'. Representative Curran, for what reason do you rise?"

Curran: "Madam Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Breslin: "You're recorded as voting 'aye'."

Curran: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "On this Bill there are 62 voting 'aye', 53 voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The next Bill is Senate Bill 1234, Representative Laurino. Excuse me, Representative Laurino, for one moment. Representative Piel, for what reason do you rise?"

Piel: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like leave of the House to suspend Rule 65(b) while the... present Speaker's in the Chair."

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Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman asks leave to suspend Rule 65(b). Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, the Gentleman has leave and the rule is suspended. Call 1234, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1234, the Bill was held on Second Reading."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative... Are there any Amendments? Are there any Amendments? Representative Laurino, for what reason do you rise?"

Laurino: "Madam Speaker, to correct the Clerk. It wasn't held on Second Reading. It was moved to Third Reading. We were in the middle of a discussion of it on Third Reading when we took it out of the record."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Bill was taken back to Second Reading. Amendments #3 and 4 were adopted, and it was returned to Third Reading."

Speaker Breslin: "According to the Clerk, Representative, the Bill was taken back to Second Reading and Amendment #3 and 4 were adopted, and the Bill was then never moved to Third Reading again. Oh, excuse me. The Clerk verifies that it was moved back to Third Reading."

Laurino: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "So, the Bill appears now on Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1234, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1234 attempts to have year around registration by a professional set of standards, actually professionalizing Board of Election judges. I think, quite frankly, it's about time we do something like this with the people that handle our most precious commodity that being

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your vote. It's something that we hold very dearly and have fought wars for, and I think should take very seriously and do. I can't for the life of me understand why there's any opposition to Senate Bill 1234, and we were in the middle of answering some questions that Members have. And I so desire that that continue."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Senate Bill 1234. And on that question, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill was just... just had substantial discussion within the last 45 minutes when it was taken out of the record. I think it's important to review the simple element here that we are looking at a concept that failed to accept... failed to be accepted by this General Assembly in 1979. We're looking at a Bill that failed in Committee but was permitted to be discharged to give it an opportunity to put it in good form. This side has not been able to come up with any Amendments which we think will address the major problem with the Bill. It is being suggested that this Bill will take care of a number of problems that may occur around the state with regard to voter registration. This Bill introduces a new concept which is not compatible with the way people in downstate Illinois view things - the idea that you get so much to sign somebody up, so much to strike somebody, so much to verify and so much to certify. Stan 'Cusper', the County Clerk of Cook County, said it best, and I repeat myself, I'm sorry to bore you with this. At a number of Election Committee hearings I said, 'We shall have a uniform law, shall not be permissive, but we should operate in a uniform code.' And I would again urge very strongly the defeat of Senate Bill 1234, because it will not lend itself to the

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basic elements of good election law in this state."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield to a question."

Dunn: "Would you explain the... the payment provisions... what the amount of the payments are to the precinct judges or whatever you call them and the deputies, and who pays these sums of money?"

Laurino: "If I understand your question, are you asking if there's any state monies involved?"

Dunn: "I'm asking, first of all, what are the sums of money that are paid, to whom they are paid and what is the source for payment."

Laurino: "Okay. It's a dollar and a half and seventy-five cents for payment and verification and seventy-five cents and a dollar and fifty cents for challenges."

Dunn: "I can't hear you."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Laurino, you'll have to speak louder. We can't hear you."

Laurino: "It's a dollar and a half and seventy-five cents for the verification and voter signup, and a dollar and fifty cents... a dollar and then fifty cents for the verification on a challenge."

Dunn: "To whom is this money paid?"

Laurino: "To the administrative judge and to the deputy registrar judge."

Dunn: "In each precinct?"

Laurino: "In each precinct."

Dunn: "Any by... And what is the source of payment for these funds?"

Laurino: "The county in even numbered years and the city in odd numbered years."

Dunn: "And where would a county get this money, if it doesn't

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presently have a surplus to dip into to provide these funds?"

Laurino: "Well, right now, when we have precinct registration, it costs more than a million dollars to have precinct registration twice a year in even numbered years and once a year in odd numbered years. This will eliminate that cost factor and, in fact, reduce the amount of money spent to about half that, because right now, in precinct registration, it costs on an average of nine dollars per registered voter. And this will reduce that to at least half, maybe more."

Dunn: "But there... Is there a mandate exception in this Bill to exempt the State Mandates Act?"

Laurino: "No, because it's a permissive Bill, and it has nothing to do with the state picking up any portion of it. It's done by the county or the..."

Dunn: "Is this... Are the judges, the precinct administrators, whatever you call them, are they permissive or mandatory?"

Laurino: "It's permissive in each election authority."

Dunn: "So, you don't have to have precinct judges if you... whatever you call them, the administrative judges and deputy administrative judges. You don't have to have them if you don't want them?"

Laurino: "No."

Dunn: "To the Bill, Mr. (sic - Madam) Speaker, I would just very briefly urge all downstaters to vote against this piece of legislation. It's... even if it is permissive. It is a foot in the door type thing. It's something that we neither want nor need downstate. In the areas which I come from, which I think are typical for downstaters, we don't need to have someone in each precinct in charge of... of registration. As a matter of fact, at election time in many instances we have difficulty finding election judges

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to serve election day, let alone someone to be permanently in charge of registration within the confines of a precinct. And while this may be permissive at this time, it still is a bad concept to pay a bounty for registering to vote and a bounty for taking someone off the... off the rolls. Our county clerk manages to do a pretty good job with the present system, and I think this Bill should be resoundingly defeated."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Would the Sponsor yield for a few question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield."

Churchill: "First question is, is the City of Chicago included in this Bill, or has it been excluded from the Bill?"

Laurino: "The City of Chicago is included in the Bill."

Churchill: "Okay. The second question I have is, will these administrative judges and the deputy judges have to be trained?"

Laurino: "Yes, Sir."

Churchill: "Do you have any idea what the cost will be for training throughout the whole state?"

Laurino: "It's minimum. Right now they have a school anyway, but each election authority would be responsible for their own cost factor. It's not mandatory statewide. This is a permissive piece of legislation, and the reason for it being permissive is because the Election Code has to be uniform by the Constitution. So, you, basically, downstate do this now, except you don't have the payment factor involved."

Churchill: "I see. But this... What this does then is it creates a separate body which is called the Precinct Board of Registree?"

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Laurino: "Pardon me?"

Churchill: "This creates a separate body which is known as the Precinct Board of Registree in each precinct?"

Laurino: "Yeah."

Churchill: "And then in that Precinct Board of Registree you have an administrative judge and a deputy administrative judge?"

Laurino: "Correct."

Churchill: "Isn't this creating, in each precinct then it's taking and creating its own little power base that's separate and individual from the..."

Laurino: "No, because... No, it does not, because what it does... In fact, by Amendment number, I think it was 3, I'm not sure. It could be 3 or 4. We made sure that the judges did not have any more authority than any of the other judges sitting on the Board."

Churchill: "Okay. Amendment #3 refers to the latter half of the Bill, but it doesn't talk about the first part of the Bill. In fact, Amendment 3 doesn't address the first few pages of the Bill at all, and that's where you set up this Precinct Board of Registree. Amendment #3 goes right to page eight and correct... takes care of the second part of the Bill but not the first part."

Laurino: "It deals with the entire concept."

Churchill: "Okay. Then I would suggest if that's the case that your Bill, as amended, is inconsistent on the face of it and, for that reason alone, should be opposed."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady from... Are you finished Representative?"

Laurino: "It applies to Article 13 and 14. That's the only place it had to apply."

Churchill: "I had... I had one other question. Is it also true that these administrative judges do not have to come from the precinct itself?"

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Laurino: "They don't now."

Churchill: "So, in other words, somebody can come from outside and become the administrative judge..."

Laurino: "That was... That was done at the request of your side of the aisle, also."

Churchill: "Okay. To the Bill, Madam Speaker, I think this is a terrible Bill. I think this is a Bill which restricts the process that we're trying to achieve. We should be working towards centralization, efficiency of the process. This Bill creates all sorts of little power structures within the structure. It creates a situation where somebody in the precinct becomes their own little boss. It's the 'Boss Hog' judge Bill, and I oppose it. Thank you."

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

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

Speaker Breslin: "Gentleman will yield."

Satterthwaite: "Representative Laurino, as I ..."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Laurino, you're being asked a question by Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "As I understand it, your Amendment today did adjust the prices, so to speak, but still provides that these judges would get a fee for removing a voter from the list and would get another fee for putting a voter back on."

Laurino: "Correct."

Satterthwaite: "Is there any limitation in regard to how those removals or additions would be made? My concern is that in an area such as mine where a number of people are nine month employees but leave for the summer that there would be a great deal of danger of someone being taken off the rolls during the summertime. They would then, I presume, have to take action on their own to get reinstated as they

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came back in the fall; but, if the precinct registrar wanted to do this, they could, in fact, make money on both ends."

Laurino: "Well, I think your concern should be shortlived, because right now they can be taken off the voters list or the registration list under the law as it is. And they have to then go down and register at the point of registry in your county, or city or town. With this, at least the judge of election should be familiar with that precinct and probably know it a lot more... and be a lot more familiar with it and be able to put them back..."

Satterthwaite: "But would they be required..."

Laurino: "... on if they did remove them."

Satterthwaite: "Would they be required to give any kind of notification that they had removed the person from the list?"

Laurino: "It's all... That does not change the present law. The present law has still got due process in it, as this does."

Satterthwaite: "Well, my concern is that even if it is a judge who lives in the precinct, we sometimes have political party rivalries, even in Champaign County, and I would be concerned that a precinct judge would remove someone that they knew was from the opposite party and not let them know that they had been removed. And then, if they did not take the initiative to get back on, they would get to the polls and find that they had been removed. The county clerk occasionally does that, but only on a rather minor number of people. My concern is that, in fact, it would become political ball; and, in the precincts, we would, in fact, have Republican judges removing Democrats and probably, in some precincts, Democratic judges removing Republicans in the hope that they would not get re-registered and not be able to vote. And I really have some strong concerns about

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removals in cases of this sort where there would be no notification to the person. As it stands now, our judges put a list of people in their poll books at each election to have names removed a subsequent time when they know that that person has left the community permanently. But I think it leaves a lot of areas for abuse, if the person is going to be paid both for taking them off and paid for putting them on. There's no incentive to leave them on, even if they know they're coming back in a short time."

Laurino: "Helen, let me say this..."

Speaker Breslin: "Was that a question, Representative Satterthwaite?"

Laurino: "It's the longest question I've ever heard."

Speaker Breslin: "That was a state..."

Laurino: "Let me... let me..."

Speaker Breslin: "That was a statement, Representative Laurino. You can close and answer at that time. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "Well, Mr. (sic - Madam) Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would rise in support of this Bill. I looked at it very closely when it was in the Elections Committee. I'm a Republican ward committeeman in Chicago which is a dying breed. There aren't very few that do any work left in Chicago, and I have no fear of this Bill. It would help, I think, strengthen the two Party system in areas of Chicago such as the one I represent. We have a hard time recruiting judges of election, because the pay is so low. In some sections of the City you can't recruit good judges, because they just don't care. The only penalty they'll suffer is that they'll get fired from a job that pays them 50 or 60 dollars each time they work. So, they have no incentive to do a good job; and, in fact, they don't do a good job. Nobody goes out and canvasses the

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precincts just to see if all the people live there anymore. The very most they'll do is talk to one or two people on the block and ask them if anybody moved or anybody died on this block, and if they say no, they leave it that way. So, there's constantly a lot of people on the polling sheets that don't belong there that should be removed. We have a problem in Chicago with vote fraud. It's because the judges don't give a damn. They have nothing to lose, and they don't properly do their job. This would create a job for a judge from each party in each precinct that would be worth keeping - one that they would be worried about and one that they would get paid adequately for. And I'm sure that we could find an adequate number of judges. Now, there are no Republican judges probably in over half the precincts in Chicago. There are people who work election day who have Republican badges on, but they are not Republicans. They're Democrats that are recruited by the Democratic precinct captain and the ward committeeman. Certain sections of the City... There are Republican judges that are bonafied Republicans such as in my section on the southwest side, areas where there is a semblance of a two party system. I've been a ward committeeman for 15 years, and I've been in the Legislature for 11 years. And I'm a partisan Republican, but I have no fear of this Bill. This is going to help strengthen the two party system. It's going to help cut down on vote fraud, eliminate multiple registrations, people voting three, and four, and five and sometimes ten times in two or three different precincts, and it will get rid of a lot of the deadwood that's on the polling sheets. And I would very strongly urge my Republican colleagues to vote for this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Farley."

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Farley: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think there's some confusion here on this Bill. As far as the downstate concerns, this is strictly optional. If their county clerk, if their board is doing a fine job, they will go ahead and proceed doing their fine job. It is strictly optional. They do not have to adopt this proposal. They can go ahead and proceed as they.. as they do now. Also, what this Bill is it is geared to the City of Chicago. As the former speaker mentioned as a Republican, as the only Republican from the City of Chicago, it will benefit a minority party, a minority representation, a minority position in fair and equitable and honest elections. I don't think that there should be any concern by any Member from downstate, as I explained. I think that this Bill will help to, as the former speaker said, clear up the dead, unregistered, noneligible voters in the City of Chicago. There is a 500,000 number on this Bill. It is optional for all different areas, but it is geared to the City of Chicago. I don't see any problem with this, and I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for one quick question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield."

Piel: "Looking at some papers that I've received, Representative Laurino, I've noticed that there's a group of about four or five... there's a list of about four or five groups here that are against this. And I was just wondering, I noticed the County Clerks' Association, the Chicago Council of Lawyers, Project LEAF and the Independent Voters' of Illinois have, you know, all stated they were against this. Could you explain why?"

Laurino: "Well, first of all, I think you're mistaken. The

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County Clerks' Association is not against this. In fact, I don't... not too many people came in and testified against this Bill. So, I don't know where you got your information from."

Piel: "Well, let's drop the..."

Laurino: "We've attempted to accommodate everyone else that was opposed to it by putting in these Amendments that would have alleviated their fears. So, I think, as the Bill stands in the posture it is right now, I doubt if anybody would now come out as a professional organization and be against this Bill."

Piel: "Well..."

Laurino: "Your own United State's Attorney in the northern part of Illinois is for this particular concept. In fact, he says it's the only true reform measure existing today."

Piel: "Well, that... you know, I don't know that as a fact. I do know that the Project..."

Laurino: "I do, because it was in the newspapers."

Piel: "... Project LEAP. Well, one thing you don't do, Bill, you don't believe everything you read in the newspaper, you know."

Laurino: "Just quoting from the U. S. Attorney."

Piel: "The two main groups that worried me were the Project LEAP and the Independent Voters' of Illinois. When they came out opposed to it, I was just, you know, quite concerned about where their stance was. And, you know, as of this morning, they were still opposed to it, the word I got, and I was just wondering why. Thank you very much."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Turner."

Turner: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield to a question."

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Turner: "I have some concerns. I come from that area of Cook County where there is no two party system, and the curiosity that comes to mind is in a community where I live - and there are no Republican committeemen, how will we fill the spot of the odd judge and, I guess, in one case you'll have the chief judge in the other. Who will be responsible for filling that spot, and how does that take place?"

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Representative Turner, if, in fact, you don't have a Republican ward committeeman or Republican precinct captain, the county chairman is then responsible for filling those vacancies."

Turner: "In that case, it would be the Republican county chairman who would then fill the..."

Laurino: "Correct."

Turner: "Okay. Regarding the..."

Laurino: "Which would, in fact, strengthen the two party system and possibly get somebody involved as our government should be with opposing views."

Turner: "So, it would have to be done, you know... Regarding the process of canvassing. There is no change in how we currently canvass the precincts for either valid registrants or those who are not registered."

Laurino: "These two judges now would be responsible for canvassing those precincts on a year round basis as opposed to once or twice a year. Thereby, they would have a better hold and be more familiar with that precinct and would be... Your precinct list, your polling list would be much more up to date than it is today, currently today."

Turner: "It also states that the precinct captain or person who serves as a judge or administrative judge cannot participate in any political campaigns or political party."

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Does that mean that the captain or the assistant precinct captain cannot be a judge?"

Laurino: "True."

Turner: "Assistant also?"

Laurino: "Yes, Sir."

Turner: "One last question..."

Laurino: "They're there to be bipartisan election judges. They also will sit on the Board; but, because of these extra duties that they're going to have to perform, that is the reason for the stipend."

Turner: "One last question, and that is in the, again, the removal of these judges, both the administrative or the other position. What is that process again, and just how can you do it? In other words, if I have a complaint about a particular judge or feel, in fact, that he's worked in a political campaign, either an assistant to an assistant or what have you, how can I go about getting rid of that judge?"

Laurino: "The Board of Election Commissioners would probably hold a hearing if there are any malfeasance whatsoever in the duties that are performed by these elect... administrative judges and deputy registrars. And if there is case enough for them that they are not abiding by the standards set by the Commission itself, they can be removed."

Turner: "Do these... Do the Board meet often enough on that complaint..."

Laurino: "The Board meets often enough. There's someone obviously in the office day by day that handles these particular type of complaints."

Turner: "The stipend that's paid to the judges, is that every month? Or it's an annual stipend, but how is that... how is that..."

Laurino: "They meet on a 24 hour notice. So, there is no problem

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with that whatsoever."

Turner: "No, I'm just saying in terms of the stipend that's paid to those judges. If we pay them annually, we decide to get rid of a judge, say a judge is hired in January. He goes through a primary election. We decide to get rid of that particular judge. If he's paid on an annual basis, you then replace that judge, will we then pay the new judge... You know, I'm trying to figure out the arrangement for pay."

Laurino: "Yes. No, that will be accounted for."

Turner: "So, then there's a possibility then that it would cost us more than what's projected."

Laurino: "Well, I doubt that it's going to be... you're going to have that much of a problem with it. I think that once you professionalize this and get the bugs worked out, if there are any, you won't have that type of a problem whatsoever."

Turner: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Dwyne."

Van Dwyne: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?'. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the main question is put. Representative Laurino to close."

Laurino: "Well, thank you, Mr... Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think this really, truly is the only true reform election Bill that's before this Body this year. It's been endorsed by the major newspapers in Chicago, because that is where the problem that we have with multiple registrations exists. It is a problem that we want to eliminate if it is at all possible, because your vote counts if you can eliminate the multiple

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registrations. I do believe that, with the particular reasons we have for this and the people that are in back of it, I honestly do believe it's the true, only true reform election Bill we need. If you're in favor of putting everyone on the registration list that belongs there, this is the only way to do it properly with effectiveness, and I urge your 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1234 pass?'. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 41 voting 'aye' and 68 voting 'no' and 4 voting 'present'. Representative Farley, for what reason do you rise?"

Farley: "Parliamentary inquiry. How many votes does it take for Postponed Consideration?"

Speaker Breslin: "Forty-seven."

Farley: "Forty-seven. Thank you, Madam Chairman."

Speaker Breslin: "This Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared failed. Representative Brookins, for what reason do you rise?"

Brookins: "I had my light on. I wanted to explain my vote."

Speaker Breslin: "I'm sorry. We're on to the next Order of Business, Representative. I didn't see it. I'm very sorry. The next Order of Business, Ladies and Gentlemen, with leave of the House, is Senate Bill 768 which is on the Consent Calendar which, with the agreement of both sides of the aisle, will be taken back for an Amendment. Senate Bill 768. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 768, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Mays. Excuse me. Okay. Representative McGann moves to move this back... this Bill

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back from Third Reading to Second for the purposes of an Amendment. Does the Gentleman have leave? There being no objections, the Gentleman has leave. Are there any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Mays, amends Senate Bill 768 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Mays."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #2 was suggested by the LRB to restore language that was inadvertently deleted in the drafting of Amendment #1 which was adopted previously. It is agreed to by both sides of the aisle, and I move its adoption."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann, on the adoption of Amendment #2."

McGann: "Madam Speaker and Members of the House, I support this Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 768."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any..."

McGann: "Ask for an affirmative vote."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 768 be adopted?'. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Breslin: "Third Reading."

McGann: "Madam... Madam Chairman..."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative McGann."

McGann: "May I have leave to have it returned onto the Consent Calendar?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman asks leave to keep this Bill on the Consent Calendar. Are there any objections? Hearing no objections, the Gentleman has leave. Ladies and

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Gentlemen, the Chair will now go to a Special Order of Business under Environmental Protection. While it is listed to begin at 4:00, with leave of the Body due to a sickness in the family, we would like to allow Representative Christensen to have two of his Bills heard on that Order of Business. Are there any objections? There being no objections, Representative Christensen on Senate Bill 1257."

Christensen: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would request leave of the House to have Senate Bill 1257 put in Interim Study."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman asks leave to put Senate Bill 1257 on Interim Study. Does the Gentleman have leave? There being no objections, the Gentleman has leave. Senate Bill 1258, Representative Christensen. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1258, a Bill for an Act in relation to handling of spent nuclear fuel. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Christensen."

Christensen: "Thank you, Madam Chairman. The purpose of Senate Bill 1258, as amended, is to ensure that the State of Illinois and that taxpayers are not forced to pay for the costs associated with the storage of spent nuclear fuel. The cost of perpetual care and the maintenance, which could be very, very high, should be borne by the generators and the owners of such spent fuel. Now, this Bill passed the Senate 47 to 7, and I would ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved that Senate Bill 1258 pass. On that question, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. This is an important piece of legislation, and I would like the attention of the Body if possible. All Session we have talked here about initiatives to help business in the State of

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Illinois. Both sides of the aisle have proposed legislation. The Prairie State 2000 Program is an example of that from that side of the aisle, and all of us on this side of the aisle have worked very hard on workers' compensation reform and others. This Bill, I'm afraid, is an absolutely clear signal to business. It will say, clearly, 'We want you, or we don't want you'. What the Sponsor of the Bill hopes to achieve is a moratorium on the storage of nuclear... spent nuclear fuel; but, unfortunately, this is not possible for two very good reasons. First of all, the United States Supreme Court has ruled similar legislation unconstitutional. In 1980, a previous General Assembly enacted a Bill in an effort to ban the importation of spent nuclear fuel into the state for storage at General Electric's facility at Morris. After two and a half years of very, very expensive litigation, this Act, as expected, was declared invalid under both the commerce clause and the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution. This Bill, unfortunately, is also clearly unconstitutional, and the only result of its passage would be further litigation, further court costs. The second point that I'd like to make is that those who fear that Illinois would become a permanent repository are wrong. Under legislation passed at the Federal level, that is not possible either, and the reason is this: Federal law supersedes, and federal law gives the power to dispose of high level nuclear waste to the Federal Government. The power to dispose of low level nuclear wastes has been given in that same legislation to the states. Under Federal law, temporary storage at Morris is only possible for a few more years at which time permanent storage must come into being, and the permanent storage for high level nuclear wastes will be either in granite

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formations or in salt domes, neither of which are found here in Illinois. And because it will be the Federal Government's responsibility under Federal law and because this law has been found unconstitutional before, I would ask you to vote 'no' on Senate Bill 1258."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Dwyne."

Van Dwyne: "Thank you, Mr... Madam Speaker. Representative Nelson brings up a point of constitutionality, and we all know about the Supreme Court decision as far as California, etcetera, as far as building new stations and also the ruling on whether Illinois had the right to ban the storage at... at the Morris station. But, as Senator Joyce testified to in our Committee, we hope that this... The most important part of this legislation really is not in the print that's on the piece of paper. We believe that it's important to keep this Bill alive, in that we hope that it will be an impetus to Congress to pass some sort of legislation as they passed in the low level radiation storage. Now, as we all know, there were two... only two states in the United States which accepted low level nuclear wastes. I can't remember which one they are, but North Carolina was one. But both of those states sent word to Congress that they were absolutely going to ban this if Congress didn't come up with some master plan whereby they could store low level nuclear waste, and Congress heard their message. Now, we believe that if we lay down and accept the Supreme Court's ruling, as far as high level radiation is concerned... nuclear waste is concerned, I'm sorry, that the catalyst will be lost. We feel that we should put some kind of action on the books that would go along with the legislation and the direction of North Carolina and its sister state to say that we do not want to

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be the dumping station for high level nuclear waste. We've tried this for four years. We've... We were temporarily successful until the Supreme Court heard it and brought down its rendition, but we do not want to lose the catalyst that we have going for ourself. And, hopefully, if we keep this up, even it is constitutional - and let's have it tested if it is - that maybe this would be the catalyst and the impetus to Congress to come up with some kind of a concept of the compacts that they have with the low level. And, you know, maybe it is a little bit ambiguous; but, nevertheless, I hope that the Members of the General Assembly will understand what Representative Christensen and I have... are going through in our area and also Senator Joyce and Senator Sangmeister in theirs. We believe that we live in a dangerous spct. We want some kind of remedy. We want some kind of a solution, and we do not want to be the sole entity that stores all these nuclear fuel rods. And I hope the Members of this General Assembly will understand and give us a green vote."

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

Birkinbine: "Thank you... Thank you, Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I, too, rise in opposition to this Bill. The previous speaker indicated that we should pass this Bill as a means of sending a message to Washington. Well, indeed, on January 7th of this year, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act was, indeed, signed. Among other things that Act declares that the Federal Government is responsible for the management and disposal of high level nuclear waste. It establishes that fees payable to the Federal Government will be paid by the owners of the spent fuel and, indeed, requires all spent fuel, including that at Morris, to be under contract by June 30th of this year,

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in other words, in about a week from now, committing the Federal Government to take the spent fuel. This applies really to one company that has and deals with the spent fuel. That company, General Electric, is under contract now. Passing a Bill such as this would say, 'You can't honor that contract.' I don't think we have the right to do that. Additionally, that company is under a court order to handle this fuel. It's... The Bill is not a good idea. If you just want to send a message, pass a Resolution. Those are ignored anyways. Trying to pass this again is not a good idea. I recommend that everybody vote against it. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I first want to say to the Sponsor of this Bill that I'm very sorry to learn of the circumstances in his family that require him to have to leave later today. And I regret, under those circumstances, having to rise to oppose a Bill of his, but I do because of the impact and the import of this particular Bill. Senate Bill 1258 is as unconstitutional as the legislation previously referred to already declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This Bill would unilaterally, by action of the Legislature, seek to abrogate written contracts written under the full sanctity of law. That is not something this General Assembly should ever do, and it is certainly something patently unconstitutional. But whether or not the Bill is constitutional is something ultimately the courts will decide, and I have no doubt how the courts will decide that. What I think is important is that we recognize what good public policy is and what bad public policy is and that we not ratify bad public policy. What happens if we

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don't have places to dispose of nuclear wastes is that those wastes are either disposed of improperly, as they have been in the case of low level nuclear wastes for years, or we shut down the nuclear industry. Now, if you want to shut down Commonwealth Edison, if you want to shut down the nuclear power stations around this state, this Bill might be a good way to do it. If you want to shut down the X-ray machines in hospitals, and doctors offices and dentists offices around this state, this Bill might be a good way of doing it. But if you believe, as I do, that for certain applications nuclear technology is the best way to further industry, to produce power, that nuclear technology in many respects is absolutely essential for health care, then you ought to vote against this Bill, because all this Bill is is another example of anti-growth, anti-health, anti-progress on behalf of a very small group of people. And for that reason, I urge a "no" vote on Senate Bill 1258."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Dwyne, for what reason do you rise?"

Van Dwyne: "The Gentleman is... is addressing the low level nuclear waste Bill which has nothing to do with Senate Bill 1258 whatsoever."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman is finished with his comments, and the speaker will be allowed to... or the Sponsor will be allowed to close. The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Churchill."

Churchill: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield for a question."

Churchill: "Representative, I have the Zion Nuclear Plant in my district, and I am somewhat concerned that if, at some point along the line, the Zion Plant ran out of its own

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capacity for storage or if something should occur that it had to empty its pool, or reline or do something that would cause it a necessity to take what is stored there now and put it in some other place - I want to know, will this Bill permit Zion to take its material and store it at one of the other sites?"

Christensen: "This Bill would allow on-site storage. It would prohibit any additional storage in off site."

Churchill: "So, in other words, Zion could not transfer any of its materials to the Morris site for storage in the event that it needed to."

Christensen: "Correct. That's correct."

Churchill: "Okay. Madam Speaker, I guess, because I have that nuclear plant in my area and because you can never tell from time to time what is going to occur, and that plant may, at some point, need the storage capacity of Morris to be able to use it, I would hate to have this Bill restrict its ability to operate and its ability to operate in a safe fashion for the citizens of my district because of its inability to transfer those materials. And, therefore, I'm going to vote 'no' on this."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann."

McGann: "Yes, Madam Speaker, Members of the Assembly, the hypocrisy that's taken place this afternoon from the speaker before last is unbelievable. Putting forth the self interest of the utility companies and the hospitals before the people, the State of Illinois, is unbelievable. I was going to vote against this Bill, but I've been just turned over on Representative Christensen's side and vote 'yes'. I can't sit here and listen to such hypocrisy."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr... Thank you, Mr. (sic - Madam) Speaker."

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It's rare I disagree with my learned seatmate here, but he said something that was intriguing to me in debate, in that he wanted to make sure Zion was safe for the residents of his community. Well, I want to see that that is the case, too, and I think you can appreciate those of us that live very hard by and close to Morris, Illinois. We don't want to be unsafe, and we don't want to be in a position of having everybody's garbage, nuclear garbage, thrown in our backyard. This is a very good Bill. It's got provisions in that require that the Nuclear Regulatory Board of the Federal Government develop a plan for safe storage whether it be at Morris or elsewhere. Nobody is sure that's being done, and I recommend an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the Gentleman from Grundy, Representative Christensen, to close."

Christensen: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to correct a couple of statements that were made. First of all, this is only a temporary moratorium. As soon as they find a way to handle this fuel, the moratorium would be lifted. The second part of the Gentleman talking about Zion, he should be in favor of this Bill. This Bill makes the owners and operators of the Zion plant responsible for the perpetual care, rather than the taxpayers. It doesn't stop on-site storage. So, almost everybody has on-site storage room for years to come. So, this moratorium is not going to affect a plant like Zion. They're not going to go out of business tomorrow because of no room. And the one speaker that brought up low level nuclear waste... low level waste - I am amazed that anybody in Leadership doesn't know the difference between high level waste and low level waste. Now, certainly the taxpayers of the State of Illinois deserve some protection, and I would ask for a favorable

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vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1258 pass?'. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 45 voting 'aye', 51 voting 'no' and 15 voting 'present'. This Bill, having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Again, to accommodate Representative Christensen, the Chair would like to call Senate Bill 727 which appears on page five on your Calendar in the Order of Third Reading Short Debate. Are there any objections? There being no objections, Mr. Clerk, please read 727."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 727, a Bill for an Act authorizing the conveyance of certain state-owned property to the City of Manteno. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Christensen."

Christensen: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. This is a simple Bill and should not have any opposition. This authorizes the Department of Central Management Services to convey 49 acres in Kankakee to the City of Manteno. This is being used for a golf course, a city golf course and has been for many years, and it has to be continued to be used as a public golf course or the land would go back to the State of Illinois. And I ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 727. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield for a question."

Piel: "Representative Christensen, our analysis is not really detailed. Let me see if I've got this correct. We are

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transferring a nine hole golf course - this is state-owned
- to the City of Manteno for one dollar. Is that correct?"

Christensen: "No, that's not correct."

Piel: "Alright. Would you explain?"

Christensen: "Yes. The City of Manteno developed the golf course
on land that they're leasing from the state. The state is
leasing the land... or giving them the land for... It's not
a... It's a state developed golf course. The golf course
that was developed by the City of Manteno on state land
that they were leasing from the state."

Piel: "Okay. So, the state owns the property and the City runs
the golf course."

Christensen: "Correct."

Piel: "Alright. And so we would be leasing, as the state, we
would be leasing this to the City of Manteno for one dollar
a year?"

Christensen: "No. They have been leasing it, but this is to
convey the land through the City of Manteno to be continued
to be used as a city golf course."

Piel: "So, in other words, basically... Maybe we just... our
brainwaves weren't on the same track. What we are doing,
we are conveying the nine hole golf course, the land...
Well, it's a nine hole golf course, because we own the
land. The state is conveying that to the City of Manteno
for one dollar."

Christensen: "Correct."

Piel: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady from Kane, Representative Deuchler."

Deuchler: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this
is just a follow up to something Representative Piel and I
were pointing out the other day; that on the state list of
excess and surplus property there are some very valuable
assets of the state. And if we continue to give these

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properties away for one dollar or very minimal amounts of money, we are eroding our possibilities of moving out of the financial crisis that we are now finding ourselves in. It seems to me extremely unwise to not look at nine hole golf courses and prime pieces of land in some of the other cities as not being really valuable state assets and to sell them for current market value. And I would be opposed to this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr... Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I realize that there are some properties that the state owns that we could find better uses for, but with the shortage of recreational land all over the State of Illinois I don't see anything wrong with the state conveying this property as long, as long as it is used as a golf course. As soon as it is used for some other purpose, the ownership reverts back to the state. So, there's nothing wrong with that. In other words, we are saying to the City of Manteno that as long as you use this for the purpose you always have been using it, that's alright. Continue to use it, and it's your property. Once you don't use it for that purpose, it reverts back to the state, and there's nothing wrong with that. In fact, we need more recreational land, and I think the State of Illinois does a lousy job in recreational facilities for all of its citizens. So, I urge the Members to support this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Christensen, on this Bill that you said should not be controversial, there are still seven people seeking recognition. Perhaps we will have one from each side and then perhaps other people will not continue with their seeking of recognition. The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing."

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Ewing: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield to a question."

Ewing: "Ray, could you tell us what the fees are charged how for the use of this golf course?"

Christensen: "I would have to be very honest. I do not know, but I would ask Representative Pangle who might have played out there what the fees are. I know they're not very much. I'll yield to Representative Pangle."

Ewing: "There are... Representative Pangle is going to answer the... answer the question."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Pangle, can you answer that question?"

Pangle: "Yeah, the green fees, I believe, for... It's a nine hole golf course. Okay? For a whole day, it's \$3.50."

Ewing: "Ladies and Gentlemen, just very simply I would like to plead with all of you in this General Assembly to cease the disposal of public property for a dollar or for little or no value. Each one of us has a constituency; and, when we give away a golf course in Manteno or property anywhere else, your taxpayers are footing the Bill. I have no opposition to the City of Manteto purchasing this property for a fair value. That is fair to Manteno, and that is fair to your taxpayers. And it's fair to the State of Illinois. But this has become wholesale disposal of property without adequate consideration, and I certainly think that it should be a political issue. It should be a moral issue. It should be something that your taxpayers are interested in. And, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have a Bill passing through the General Assembly to dispose of a lake at Dwight, Illinois, and they're going to pay the appraised value of that property. And they should. And I would ask every one of you to vote 'no' on this so that the

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state can have what is due to them. Manteno can still have the use of the property. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Excuse me. Representative Van Dwyne has pointed out a very important factor. This Bill was on Short Debate. Could we... Representative Ewing asks that the Bill be taken off of Short Debate. While the question is not timely, I believe he is joined by the appropriate number of Members..."

Van Dwyne: "I move the previous question, Mr... Madam Speaker."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed 'nay'. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. Voting is open. Representative Brummer, for what reason do you rise?"

Brummer: "Yes, I would certainly urge everyone to vote green on moving the previous question. I think everyone understands the issues. In addition to that, Representative Christensen, who is the Sponsor of this, we are considering this at a special time because of illness in his family. And I think we ought to be able to move the previous question so that we can conclude this issue and go on to other business."

Speaker Breslin: "On this Motion there are 87 voting 'aye' and... 89 voting 'aye' and 24 voting 'no', and the Motion carries. Representative Christensen to close."

Christensen: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. This has been a golf course for many, many years, paid for and built by the City of Manteno. They now want to make an eighteen hole course out of it, and they don't want to put all the money into it without owning the land. If they do... If they do anything outside of maintain a golf course on here, the land goes back to the state. It's still going to be public property. It's going to be a public golf course, and I ask for your

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favorable support."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 727 pass?'.

All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich, to explain his vote. One minute."

Friedrich: "Mr. (sic - Madam) Speaker, Members of the House, I can assure you my opposition is not partisan, because I opposed very vigorously a Bill by Representative Everett Steele a couple of years ago when he gave away forty acres of valuable land in Alton, Illinois. I think it's a real mistake. I have no idea what this particular piece of land is worth, but I did some appraisal in the Kankakee and Manteno area. And I can assure you there the ground is very, very valuable. And I also assume this is on a water line and probably has excess to sewer which would make it most valuable. It's a real mistake for us to sit around here and give away state property for this kind of a purpose."

Speaker Breslin: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this Bill there are 72 voting 'aye', 40 voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Ladies and Gentlemen, the next Order of Business appears in your Calendar under the Order of Special Order of Business, Subject Matter - Abortion, which was to begin at the hour of 2:30. The first Bill on that call is Senate Bill 61, Representative Nash. Clerk, read the Bill. This Bill has been taken off of the Consent Calendar. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 61, a Bill for an Act to define the legal relationships of a child born to a wife and husband requesting... consenting to artificial insemination. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Breslin: "Representative Nash."

Nash: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill is a very simple Bill which I don't see why there should be no opposition to. All it does is clarify that the husband of the woman who consents to artificial insemination is the natural father of the child."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 61. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bullock."

Bullock: "Well, Ms... Thank you, Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of the Bill. I didn't know if there were any opponents. I certainly won't belabor the point if the Bill has the requisite number of votes. It's a good Bill. It's a noncontroversial Bill. It's certainly needed in the State of Illinois, and I would respectfully urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate...' The Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays, is the only person seeking recognition at the moment. Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays."

Mays: "Well, thank... Thank you, Madam Speaker. Would the Gentleman Sponsor please explain what the Bill does. I'll probably not oppose it at all. I would just like to know what it does. It's probably as good as he says it is. Probably doesn't have any opposition. But your..."

Speaker Breslin: "Would you repeat your explanation, Representative?"

Nash: "Yes, Madam Speaker. The Bill simply states that the husband of the woman who consents to artificial insemination is the natural father of the child born. This came because there were some cases filed where the doner claimed to be the father of the child later on. And that's

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all the Bill does. The father of the child that's born by a woman who consents to artificial insemination is the natural father of the child. That's all the Bill does."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Effingham, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I... Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Sponsor will yield to a question?"

Brummer: "I think it's important to point out that it not only requires - and I'm asking this for clarification of the Sponsor - it not only requires the consent of the woman who is artificially inseminated, but also the consent of that woman's husband prior to him being deemed to be the father of that child. Right?"

Nash: "Yes."

Brummer: "Okay. I think that's a very important distinction; because, if the husband does not consent, he would certainly not want to be put in the position of being deemed to be the father of that child."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Keane."

Keane: "Yes, question of the Speaker (sic - Sponsor). Could you explain Senate Amendment #1 and how it changes the original intent of the Bill?"

Speaker Breslin: "That's a question of the Sponsor, Representative Nash."

Nash: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment... House Amendment #1 - it's not Senate Amendment. It's House Amendment #1 makes the consent form a permanent part of the confidential record. It doesn't make it a matter of public record. That's all it does."

Keane: "Another... Will the Sponsor yield for another question?"

Speaker Breslin: "Yes, of course."

Keane: "The or... So, the Bill now provides that a child born to a husband and wife, that child shall be, no matter what

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sperm or what... what egg were used in the conception, that that child will be legally the child of the two people..."

Nash: "Yes, it will be the natural born child of that husband and wife who have consented to this procedure. That's all the Bill does. And the consent form be part of the confidential record."

Keane: "Where will the consent form come from?"

Nash: "Well, before a husband and wife consent to this procedure, they must sign a consent form with the doctor and that becomes part of the permanent medical record that's confidential."

Keane: "If the sperm is from a different father, will that be recorded and available to the child? If the sperm is from a different father, a male other than the natural... other than the father or the husband of the wife, will that be recorded?"

Nash: "No, it will not."

Keane: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGann."

McGann: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman will yield to a question."

McGann: "I have two questions. Number one, Representative, what is the position of the pro-life movement on regards to this Bill?"

Nash: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the pro-life people and the Catholic Federation were both in Committee when this Bill was presented. No one faced... made any opposition or filed any opposition to this Bill at that time."

McGann: "You're not answering my question. Could I have a yes or no? Are they for or against it?"

Nash: "They haven't contacted me. They did not oppose it in

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Committee, and the..."

McGann: "Alright. What is the theological position of the Catholic church in regards to this Bill?"

Nash: "I'm not a theologian. So, I can't answer that question, but the Catholic Federation, Dave Hartigan was in Committee when this Bill was presented, and he did not oppose it."

McGann: "Alright. To the Bill, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Ereslin: "Proceed."

McGann: "Madam Speaker and Members of this Assembly, this is not just a simple piece of legislation, as it's been purported to be. It's a serious piece of legislation, and we, as Representatives in this state, represent many classes and many religions. And let me impart to you that the Catholic Conference has theological problems with this Bill, and they have asked that this Bill be defeated in this House. So, I ask you to take that into consideration in voting. Thank you, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Nash, to close."

Nash: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask for an 'aye' vote. It's a good Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 61 pass?'. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Bill there are 63 voting 'aye' and 19 voting 'no' and 18 voting.... Excuse me. There are 73 voting 'aye', 19 voting 'no', 18 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The next Bill is Senate Bill 521, Representative O'Connell. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 521, a Bill for an Act relating to notice of abortions performed on minors and incompetents."

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Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. May I have leave at this time to bring this back to Second Reading for purpose of Amendment #6?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman asks leave to return this Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment. Are there any objections? Hearing none, the Gentleman has leave. Second Reading. Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #6, O'Connell - Terzich, amends Senate Bill 521 as amended."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. What Amendment #6 does is adds the words, for the proper notification, adds 'the physician or his agent'. It also... That's one of the substantive aspects of it. The Amendment also provides that the... It clarifies some of the technical corrections and, also, revises the definition of 'incompetent person' by deleting the provision that the person is to be declared incompetent by a court of law. That was raised in Committee, and we deleted that. It also provides instead that the person has been adjudicated as disabled and had a guardian appointed under the Probate Act. It provides that the physician performing the abortion does not have to provide notice if this has been accomplished by a referring physician or his agent. It also permits an additional 48 hour extension of the court review of the minor's petition for waiver of the parent/guardian notice at the minor's request. And it ensures that a minor can seek a court waiver of notice in cases of incest by the father. This is a question raised by Representative Oklinger on Amendment #5, wherein in an incestuous relationship, the mother of

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the minor child, if she were to certify that the father, the husband, was the father of the unborn child, this would provide that the minor child would have access to a court of competent jurisdiction in lieu of that procedure. I would ask for its adoption at this time, Madam."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #6 to Senate Bill 521. And on that question, there being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Amendment #6 be adopted?'. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Breslin: "Third Reading. Representative O'Connell now asks leave to have this Bill heard immediately. Does the Gentleman have leave? Objections are heard, Representative. The Gentleman, therefore, moves that this Bill be heard on Third Reading immediately. This Motion requires 71 votes. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Mr. 'Filan', would you vote me, please? Would you vote me, please? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, take the roll. On this Motion there are 83 voting 'aye', 29 voting 'no' and 3 voting 'present', and the Motion carries. Representative O'Connell. Representative Matijevich in the Chair."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill (sic - Senate Bill) 521 is the prenotification of abortion. It was heard before as House Bill 720. This is its companion Bill. The matter has been discussed. So, I won't get into the details any further, or the conceptual details. I would point out that we are talking about notification of abortion. We are not addressing the consent of a parental... parental consent of abortion.

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There's been much discussion of recent as to the Supreme Court case that was heard... Supreme Court cases that were reviewed two weeks ago. This issue was not in the subject matter of those cases. However, I would point out that the question of parental consent with appropriate court review was... was decided as being constitutional. This is the parental notification, not parental consent, of a far less significant degree than parental consent. If... Therefore, if parental consent were to be held constitutional, clearly parental notification would be held constitutional. In addition, in *H. L. versus Matheson* in 1981, the Supreme Court specifically upheld the concept of parental notice when accompanied by a judicial waiver mechanism, whereby a waiver of notice may be obtained upon a judicial determination that the minor is mature or that notice to her parents would not be in the best interest. Clearly, this Bill provides that. We've had six Amendments to address some of the problems that were raised in Committee and in debate. I would simply, at this time, open myself open for questions, and..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 521. The Lady from DuPage, Representative Nelson."

Nelson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I've contended there are still problems with this Bill. I understand clearly that it addresses only the question of parental notification, but you may recall that on Second Reading I tried to offer an Amendment that would assure both sets of parents would be notified in the case that a young person was going to have an abortion. And I still believe. I have not changed my mind. I believe that it's only fair, if the girl's parents are notified, that the boy's parents be notified as well, and I would ask you to

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vote 'no' on this Bill that is flawed."

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

Currie: "Question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, proceed."

Currie: "Representative O'Connell, how much has it cost the taxpayers in the State of Illinois, in dollars, to fight the issue of constitutionality of abortion Bills through the courts?"

O'Connell: "I can't address that."

Currie: "So, you don't know how much additional burden might be imposed on the taxpayers if questions are raised as to the constitutionality of Senate Bill 521?"

O'Connell: "Well, Representative, I ..."

Currie: "Do you know the answer? Yes or no."

O'Connell: "No."

Currie: "Thank you. To the Bill, Mr. Speaker and Members, if I may."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Currie: "Clearly, this Bill is unconstitutional. In the Akron case decided just last week by the Supreme Court, mandatory waiting periods for any purposes were explicitly declared to be unconstitutional under the Roe versus Wade decision of ten years ago. There is a mandatory waiting period in Senate Bill 521. Additionally, while the court did uphold some kinds of parental notification propositions in, I believe, a Missouri case, the Bill that is presently before us does not meet the stringent requirements set out by the Supreme Court decision in that Missouri situation. We do not establish time limits, expeditious appeal requirements in the Bill. There is not the kind of help to an incompetent or to an unemancipated minor so as to assure that an appeal might be maintained in a timely fashion. This Bill, like many others that have been before us, is

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unconstitutional. We don't need to wait for the courts to tell us that it is. Anybody who has read the Supreme Court opinions will know that Senate Bill 521 is unconstitutional, as has been many previous statutes authorized by this General Assembly. I think its time for the people in this House to save the taxpayers, our taxpayers, dollars they don't need to spend going out and fighting issue after issue in the courts, issue after issue where we know that our taxpayers will lose. The right vote, if you're concerned about conserving constitutional rights and conserving the dollars of the Illinois taxpayers, is a "no" vote on Senate Bill 521."

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

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just to address a couple of the issues that were raised. As to the taxpayers supporting the defense of this Bill or any other Bill, everytime we pass legislation in this General Assembly, we subject ourselves to potential litigation. What we have done, and apparently the previous speaker has ignored the six Amendments that have been placed on this and ignored previous Supreme Court cases, this Bill of any of the Bills that we have... are to adopt or are considering adoption clearly sustains its constitutionality. The concept of parental notice was held to be... was considered by the United States Supreme Court in 1961, and it was upheld. The recent cases of Akron dealt with an adult, and the waiting period was struck down as to an adult. I would submit... And, furthermore, the Supreme Court in Akron did support and uphold the concept of parental consent. I would submit that the notification and the waiting period is inherent in the concept of parental notice. Without a waiting period, there is no notice provisions. So, the argument is ludicrous on its face, and it's illogical on

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its face. As to the issues of... of cost, we have made every effort to sustain the constitutionality and avoid further court contest. If there wasn't such an effort on the part of certain individuals in this state that everytime a Bill is passed by this General Assembly to strike it down, perhaps we wouldn't have the costs that the previous speaker says that we have defending these cases. I would ask for its favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative C'Connell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 521. Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Preston, one minute to explain his vote."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In explaining my vote, I would like to point out that under Illinois law today it is illegal for an eleven year old to go to the doctor because that eleven year old has a sore throat, feels she's coming down with a cold and wants that doctor to examine her just by looking in her mouth, or taking her pulse or anything else. That's illegal without the consent of the parent today, under present law. It's illegal for a doctor to examine any minor for any reason, except for a medical emergency, without the explicit consent, not the notification, but the consent of the parent. This Bill would... Excuse me. Without this Bill, an eleven-year-old child can go in and not get examined for a cold, not have her throat looked at, but can have an abortion. So could a ten-year-old child who might terribly unfortunately, but it has happened, be in ... be pregnant. The idea that a nine, ten, eleven, twelve-year-old individual..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Preston: "... can go to the doctor and have so important a procedure as an abortion performed without any notification

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to the parents who may have very legitimate health oriented reasons to be notified, health oriented reasons to tell the doctor of allergies that child may have to drugs that might be used..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks to a close, please."

Preston: "... to tell the doctor about medical conditions that may be very injurious. For that reason, I am compelled to vote 'aye' on this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 82 'ayes', 28 'nays', 6 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 521, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On page 14 of the Calendar, Senate Bill 891, Saltsman and Tuerk. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 891, a Bill for an Act creating the Department of Children and Family Services. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Pecria, Representative Saltsman, on Senate Bill 891."

Saltsman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this Bill is amended to make sure that none of the funding can go for abortions. It just clarifies the language in the law that allows the Department of Child and Family Services to be able to help fund this organization with some of the wards of the court that are put there. I ask for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Saltsman moves for the passage of Senate Bill 891. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 891 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 88 'ayes', 12 'nays', 4 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 891, having

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received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Gene Hoffman's light is on. Is Gene seeking recognition? Thank you. Thank you. Senate Bill 1062, Oblinger - Frederick, is on page 26, Consent Calendar. Leave that that... of the Sponsors that that be held and heard on Consent Calendar. Leave. 1062. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz, for an announcement."

Leverenz: "This one, I'm sure, will thrill everyone, especially myself and Representative Davis. The Bathskeller will be open from 8 a.m. on Saturday for breakfast and lunch until we adjourn. They will have their regular weekly fried chicken, hot and cold sandwiches, fruit salad, ta da, ta da. I'm sorry I didn't hand out crying towels. On Sunday, open at 2:00 until adjournment. Sandwiches only. Phyllis still appreciates you participating with her restaurant activities. That's the greatest announcement of the Session."

Speaker Matijevich: "The hour of 2:00 having arrived, we will now go to... I know, but under the Calendar, it's 2 o'clock. Remember when we used to stop the clock. The hour of 2 p.m. having arrived and then some, we go to the Special Order of Business Economic Recovery, Subject-Economic Recovery. And on that Special Order appears Senate Bill 139, Laurino - O'Connell, on page eight of your Calendar. Read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 139, a Bill for an Act to establish a high impact training services program. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House... Senate Bill 139 funds high impact training

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services programs from receipts from bingo licenses, bingo gross receipts and a special lottery game. This program has been called the HITS or the HITS program. It's been in existence now for at least a year to my knowledge, and the funding, at this point in time, is from federal revenue sharing funds. The Bill would establish a cooperative relationship between the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and various educational... vocational educational programs in high schools and community colleges. At the moment, it's my understanding that the funds would continue to be what we receive from the federal revenue sharing funds. If more funds were to be accrued, it would come from the bingo licenses, bingo gross receipts and a special lottery game. The program has been endorsed by the Illinois State Chamber. It is definitely a program that addresses a very crucial issue that's facing our young people today, and that is training in a very high technologically orientated society. We've got a number of high schools and community colleges that are doing an excellent job in developing programs to prepare our youth for the future in this highly technical... technical society. What this Bill does is, gives the state an active involvement in this investment, and I say investment because the returns are clear in a very well prepared work place. I would be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman has moved the... for the passage of Senate Bill 139. There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 139 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 90 'ayes'... Is it Piel 'aye'? 90 'ayes', 14 'nays', and Senate Bill 139, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby

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declared passed. On page twelve of your Calendar appears... Piel 'aye', yes. Yes. Senate Bill 574, on page twelve, Slape - Hastert. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 574, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "The... Representative Slape on Senate Bill 574."

Slape: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House Senate Bill 574 amends the Revenue Act and provides that the plotting... excuse me... the plotting and subdivision of lands after January 1, '78 in accordance with the Flat Act of 1874 does not increase the assessed valuations of lands, despite the addition to certain public improvements. And actually what the Bill says on the bottom line is, if a person buys a tract of land of more than ten acres and puts certain improvements such as water lines, streets or curb and guttering, that the assessment of that land shall not rise until he either sells the lot or he does development on that property."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 574. Are you going to close, Representative Hastert? We'll call on you to close, I think, because Representative Birkinbine is seeking... Representative Birkinbine, the Gentleman from Cook."

Birkinbine: "I just had a what I guess would be a question of the Chair. What does this have to do with economic recovery?"

Speaker Matijevich: "That's not for the Chair to answer. That's for you folks to decide. The Gentleman from Kendall, Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I join with Representative Slape in asking for your affirmative vote on this. This, indeed, does deal with economic

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recovery where builders are starting to plat land or bring land into... and start to build houses and get the economy going. This is an incentive for them that they're not going to have to come down with a big hammer on that land until, indeed, the house is sold. I think it's a positive incentive and is a positive step towards economic recovery, and I ask for your positive vote on this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger."

Barger: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In this particular instance, I find I have to disagree with my very good friend. There is a long lag in the income of taxes to support the schools and local government in a new development; and therefore, it is mandatory that for their interest that the money arrive with them as quickly as possible. So, if a subdivision is being built, the subdivision increases in value, therefore, local government needs the money. And unless we're willing to augment their income by supplying them with the funds directly, they should be allowed to collect their local real estate taxes. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Now, Representative Slape to close, I guess, because... Oh, Representative Marzuki wants to speak to the Bill, Representative Marzuki."

Marzuki: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Very short, I would like to remind this Body that almost every development that comes into being today, special arrangements are made with the various local taxing bodies to meet their needs. I think this is a good piece of legislation that will stimulate building. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Slape to close."

Slape: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I... The only I would... One comment is that if the development isn't made, no municipality is going to get any new tax. It's going to stay on the tax roll as agriculture because it won't be developed. I think

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this is going to be a catalyst to help some marginal developers to go in and make the move, and I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Slape and Hastert have moved for the passage of Senate Bill 574. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 574 pass?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 92 'ayes', 20 'nays', and Senate Bill 574, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi, on a Motion."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move pursuant to Rule 12(c), I move that the Special Order Business, Subject Matter-Economic Recovery be modified by continuing the Special Order to Saturday, June 25th, at 11 a.m."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman moves that the Special Order of Business-Economic Recovery be continued until Saturday at the hour of 11 a.m., June 25th. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would request that the Gentleman hold that Motion for a couple of minutes."

Speaker Matijeich: "We'll hold it, if we have leave to return to it shortly. Do we have leave?"

Vinson: "Sure."

Speaker Matijeich: "Cause we want to skip off this business. Leave to return to this business and that Motion. Leave. The Gentleman from... The Gentleman from Winnebago has moved to extend the Order of Business on Special... Special Order of Business, Subject Matter-Economic Recovery until the hour of 11 a.m. Saturday, June 25th. Does he have leave and the use of the Attendance Roll Call. Leave, and the Special Order of Business-Economic Recovery is extended

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until Saturday, June 25th, at 11 a.m. Representative Tate,
for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, I have a Senate Bill 1191 on Consent Calendar
that I need to move back to Second Reading for an
Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks leave to return Senate
Bill 1191 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of
an Amendment. Does he have leave? Leave, and Senate Bill
1191 is on Second Reading. The Clerk will read the
Amendment."

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #2, Tate - Ronan, amends Senate Bill 1191
as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate on Amendment #2."

Tate: "Yes, Amendment #2 simply amends Senate Bill 1191 as
amended by inserting after the last line of Section 18 the
following, 'The Medical Practice Act as amended June 30th,
1923 as amended is repealed.' I move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate moves to adopt Amendment
#2 to Senate Bill 1191. On that, the Gentleman from
DeKalb, Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Ebbesen: "What are we repealing?"

Tate: "The requirement for... the educational requirement."

Ebbesen: "The educational requirement for what? Continuing
education?"

Tate: "Yes."

Ebbesen: "For medicine?"

Tate: "Yes."

Ebbesen: "How long has it been in effect?"

Tate: "We adopted the program two years ago."

Ebbesen: "Well, then it really hasn't had time to..."

Tate: "I mean four years ago. Yes, we've had two different

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opportunities..."

Ebbesen: "What's the source of the the... the Amendment?"

Tate: "The source? I offered the Amendment."

Ebbesen: "I know that. You're right here beside me, but at who's request?"

Tate: "Well, Representative Woodyard has a specific case in his district, but it's at the request of the American..."

Ebbesen: "You mean one physician doesn't want to go to continuing education so we're going to repeal the Act?"

Tate: "No, actually it's the American Medical Society. The AMA has adopted this as a policy as well as the Illinois State Medical Society has also come out in favor of a resolution of doing this. CME, which has been under the last four years, has had a requirement of a 100 hour minimum requirement of continuing education. And the problem that it's created is there are approximately 26,000 doctors in the State of Illinois, and under the present statute R & F, what they do is every two years they send out a mailing of an audit of approximately five to ten percent of the doctors in this state and send out a little postcard and ask them whether they've received their 100 hours of continuing ed. And the doctor, it's kind of on an honor system. You either say 'yes' or 'no', and the response has been overwhelming 'yes'. Obviously, I don't think there's any way that you can substantiate that this process has improved the quality of care or the quality of medicine in this state. It has... definitely has increased cost, administrative cost, for the Department of Registration and Education, and it has done nothing. And I think the initial recommendation under the last twenty years in this state, we've done a very good job prior to the adoption of mandatory CME. And right now, presently, out of the fifty states in this country only... only nineteen states require

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a mandatory, and the drift in the last year has been to go back to the voluntary program which has been a very effective program and a program that I think any professional would much rather have."

Ebbesen: "What is the... What is the penalty if they don't fulfill this continuing education requirement?"

Tate: "Under the practical application of it, Representative, what has happened is if they have not... Let's say they have audited and found out that the..."

Ebbesen: "Is it... Is it revocation of their license if they don't fulfill the... Is that the penalty?"

Tate: "But they have always allowed people over the last four years to go back and pick up the 30 hours. Let's say... Let's say someone came out with 20 hours short, and they only had 80 hours when they picked it up on the audit or something like that. What would happen then is B & E would allow that doctor a three month... three month waiver and allow him to pick up the 20 hours."

Ebbesen: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Amendment. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you know continuing education is designed for one thing with all these professions, and that's exactly what it does, continuing education. And the change in the sophistication of practicing of medicine and all these other professions, that's the purpose in it. And I think in this state the very fact that... because the Medical Association doesn't particularly care for it, I think it's in the best interest in the health and the well-being of the people of this state that we have an ever improving quality of delivery of health care with all the professions, whatever the professions that have continuing education. Repeal this Act at this point in time, it's only been on the statutes for four years, I think is ridiculous. And I think this

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Amendment ought to be soundly defeated."

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

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I question the germaneness of Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1191."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady questions the germaneness... germaneness of Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1191."

Currie: "I think that an Amendment has to be germane to the title, the complete title, and I don't believe that this Amendment is."

Speaker Matijevich: "We're looking into that. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I would rise to speak to the question of germaneness and point out that the title is an Act relating to professions and occupations. And quite clearly, the question of continuing medical education is related to professions and occupations."

Currie: "I don't think that's the title. The title that I read was an Act in relation to license and fees. I don't see any fees in Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1191. Maybe I'm looking at the wrong Bill, or maybe Representative Vinson is."

Speaker Matijevich: "According... According to our information here, he is correct, and his point is well taken. Representative Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Speaker, what was the ruling of the Chair on that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "The Amendment's germane."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise then in..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. I'm sorry. I heard him improperly, I believe. It is germane. I was right the first time. Representative... I was going to say Representative Germane, Representative Woodyard."

Woodyard: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Amendment. As Representative Tate indicated, certainly, the American

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Medical Association and the Illinois Medical Society is very supportive of this Amendment. And the reason being that the continuing education program for them has been totally ineffective, and that's why Colorado, very recently, did repeal this same type of continuing ed. In my particular instance that he referred to, we have an elderly doctor in Robinson that can no longer travel out of town for long distances for this type of program. He has a lot of pride. He's a third generation doctor, and he would like to keep his license, but he just cannot meet those requirements of traveling long distances for these seminars. For that reason, I urge your support of the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tate moved for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The Amendment is adopted. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. I don't think it'll be necessary, Representative Tate. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Bonan, did you want to explain your vote? No, all right. Take the record. On this question, there are 69 'ayes', 31 'nays', and 4 voting 'present'. Amendment #2 is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to return this to the Order of Third Reading Consent Calendar Second Day. It's Third Reading Second Day. There's not leave. It'll be on Third Reading. Third Reading. The Bill is not on Consent. It'll be Third Reading. Representative Terzich, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have Senate Bill 726 called so I could have some technical Amendments adopted. It's on Third Reading Short Debate Calendar."

Speaker Matijevich: "We're not on that yet. If we... If we call

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that one, we're going to have to call some others. There's other Members asking for similar attention. With attention of the Body, we are now going on page thirty of your Calendar to the Order of Concurrence. Those Members who have Motions to nonconcur, we will recognize those Members who have Motions to nonconcur. As quickly as possible, those of you who have Motions to nonconcur on the Order of Concurrence, could you come to the well, and inform the Clerk, and we'll get to that as quickly as we can. Those who have Motions to nonconcur on the Order of Concurrence. The House will stand at ease while Members come to the well and inform the Clerk of your intentions to proceed with Motions to nonconcur. While we're at ease, Representative Breslin has a Motion filed here. Representative Peg Breslin on a Motion."

Breslin: "Mr. Speaker, could you tell me what the Order of Business is for the Special Matter of Business on Workers Rights for later today? I understood that we might be going to it later today to take up 536."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, I understand we had leave. Hold on, we'll check with that. All I can tell you what happened, yesterday... there was leave yesterday that at or about 5 o'clock we could return to the Order of Workers Rights on Senate Bill 536. That was a Special Category all of its own, and that we had leave to do. Now, I don't know if the Sponsor's going to go back to that today. I'm not sure that he is, but..."

Breslin: "Mr. Speaker, I think I better hold my Motion until we find out what the Representative is doing on that Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. That's a good idea. On page seven of your Calendar, on the Order of Senate Bills Third Reading appears Senate Bill 10, Ewing - Pangle. The Clerk will read the Bill, Senate Bill 10."

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Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 10, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Ewing, Senate Bill 10."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a simple Bill that passed the Senate. It was passed out of our Motor Vehicles Committee, and it allows for studded tires on vehicles which display handicapped or disabled veterans license plates for the period from November 15th thru April 1st for owners who live and have a valid drivers license in unincorporated areas and upon use for county and township roads. And it's a idea that was brought to Senator Groberg by a handicapped person who had a serious problem if his vehicle was ever to become stuck in the fall... in the winter weather. And I would ask for favorable approval."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Ewing has moved for the adoption of... the passage of Senate Bill 10. On that, the Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

John Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijeich: "Did you ask if he wanted to yield? I didn't hear."

John Dunn: "Yes, would he yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijeich: "Yes. Proceed."

John Dunn: "Is this the... What does this Bill do?"

Ewing: "It provides for handicapped individuals or those who have a vehicle with a handicapped or disabled veterans license plate on it to have studded snow tires, studded tires in the winter months."

John Dunn: "Are there any Amendments on the Bill at the present time?"

Ewing: "There are no Amendments."

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John Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, to the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

John Dunn: "The intent of this legislation is, of course, good to be helpful to handicapped people who find themselves in the wintertime in difficult areas, but we had a studded tire law in this state in the last ten years. It was repealed about four or five years ago because it was clearly demonstrated that the use of studded tires accelerated the damage to all of our highways across the State of Illinois. And we can't afford to keep up with maintenance now. We had to repeal that law to prevent further and accelerated damage to our roads. If we're going to talk about studded tires, we need to decide for whom, how we decided... how we decide who are the people who fall into the very special category which this legislation addresses itself to, handicapped people in rural areas. Are they handicapped people who have a handicapped plate on their car? They have a rural route box number perhaps? What is you have a handicapped..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment."

John Dunn: "You can't shovel snow, but that's your only handicap. You're otherwise not handicapped. Should you be entitled to studded tires? What if you're a nurse who lives in a rural area who has to get to work or a medical doctor? What if you live in town and you're handicapped? Should you have studded tires to get across town to buy groceries? Where... Where do you draw the line to be fair and equitable? I think we did that back a few years ago when we repealed our studded tire law and said that we just would not have studded tires. We have emergency vehicles who can come to the assistance of handicapped people. People without handicaps find themselves in the ditch in the wintertime. It makes little difference whether you're

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handicapped or not, if you're driving on a sheet of ice. You can slip off the road as well as anyone else. And if the snow is bad, the first rule of safety is stay with the vehicle. So whether you're handicapped or not, you're in the same situation as someone who is. I think the intention is good. The results will be bad. This is a foot in the door theory. If we pass this legislation, hard on its heels will come other legislation to have studded tires for this group or that group, and the next thing you know, we'll be right back where we started and our bad roads will be gone all together because studded tires will chew them up."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Piel."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "Piel moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the main question is put. Representative Ewing to close."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as with most legislation which we consider here, there are varying viewpoints. But I can tell you that if you're a paraplegic, and you need your vehicle, and you live in a rural area, you will certainly be thankful if we pass this law and allow you to have that added safety, that added mobility. We're trying to help the handicapped in this state. We're trying to make them more productive, to live a fuller life. This is one thing we can do for them, and I think that the opponents to this Bill are being narrow-minded in their opposition. And I would certainly ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ewing has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 10. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. The Gentleman

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from Cook, Representative Leverenz, to explain his vote.
One minute."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As we discussed in Committee, this is not the thing to be doing. If you give them studs, they could probably use chains instead. If they don't have their car under control, they shouldn't be driving it. You're going to make just a little opportunity for the camel to get his nose under the tent, and then it'll be hump one, then hump two. I understand they don't have it in Wisconsin, and I don't understand why the 'seniors' would be a little different here in Illinois as they would be in Wisconsin. And you're back to the damage of the roads, and the Department of Transportation should be against the Bill. I just suggest you vote 'present'."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman... Representative Neff, one minute to explain his vote."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote in support of this legislation, we're talking about handicapped people that live in rural areas, people that maybe live four or five miles out and very little traffic on the road. Now, one of the previous speakers said, 'Well, it could be the same thing in our cities.' But a person gets a problem in the city, or stuck or something, there's always cars moving. Many of these areas in the rural area are places where they do not have very little traffic. That person could be stuck..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Neff: "... and have to be left... left there and maybe some harm would come from it. So, I think this is something, a very little thing we can do for these people."

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

DiPrima: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, this

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only effects persons with handicapped vehicle license plates. This is only a handful of people it's going to effect, so they ain't gonna put up that much damage on the roads. Let's give them some green lights there. I'm ashamed."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 81 'ayes', 13 'nays', 16 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 10, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Concurrences on... Yes, Representative Neff, for what purpose... Oh, you forgot to vote."

Neff: "Could I be recorded 'aye'..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave for Neff, on that explanation of vote, to be recorded as voting 'aye'. Leave. Now we are on the Order of Concurrence, those where Members have Motions to nonconcur, and I've been asked to inform so that some new Members understand, although I'm sure they do, that what we are doing now, we are putting Bills in position that you do not agree with the Senate Amendments. And then, you may technically, if there are four Amendments, you could concur in three and nonconcur in one of those Amendments. But because we do not have joint rules, the practical effect is if there's nonconcurrence on one Amendment and it did go to conference, it could change anything. However, the Senate could, if you agreed with three Amendments and the Senate did... and you nonconcurred on one, the Senate could recede on that one Amendment. So there is a chance that you could still get that Bill out of the Senate. So... So we did want to tell the Membership of that. So, on the Order of Concurrence, those who are wishing to nonconcur appears Senate Bill... House Bill... Yes, Representative Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

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Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would to ask that you request the Sponsor of the Motion to nonconcur in these to explain what Amendments he's moving to nonconcur in, and to explain the effects of the Amendments so that we understand..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes. Yes, Sir. Thank you. House Bill 127, Terzich. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich, on House Bill 127 on the Order of Concurrence."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 127 was a law revision Bill, and the request that they're making on House Bill 127 is a substantive change; and therefore, I do not concur with Senate Amendment #1. I move to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 127. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'nay', and the Motion carries. And the House nonconcurs with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 127. The next Bill will be House Bill 134, and the one after that will be 147 and 157. House Bill 134, Terzich."

Terzich: "On House Bill 134, another great piece of legislation, which is another law revision Bill, the changes in the Bill's effective date, this provides the Bill becomes effective January 1, 1985. Again, it should be effective upon becoming law; and therefore, I do not concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 134."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 134. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Vinson: "Representative, as I understand the effect of Senate Amendment #1, it would only change the effective date of

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the Act."

Terzich: "Correct."

Vinson: "And what would the effective date have been on the House passed Bill?"

Terzich: "When it became... effectively immediately upon signing into law."

Vinson: "And what is the importance... What's the change in the effective date?" Terzich: "Effective January 1, 1985."

Vinson: "I thought 1984."

Terzich: "1985, that's why I don't want to concur with this Amendment."

Vinson: "Could you tell me... Okay, you're absolutely correct, and I would support your Motion to nonconcur."

Terzich: "Thank you very much, Representative Vinson."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McCracken."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

McCracken: "Representative Terzich, what... what particular statute does this Bill amend?"

Terzich: "It amends various Acts to revise terminology to conform with the use in the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, the Probate Act of 1975 and the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act."

McCracken: "Okay. Does the certain existence of the statutory language cause any substantive problems or is this merely to bring it up to date in more modern form?"

Terzich: "That's just to bring it up to date. There is no substantive changes in the Bill."

McCracken: "So there are... there are... there's no substantive right involved in the existence or nonexistence of this current language?"

Terzich: "That's what I'm led to understand."

McCracken: "Well, then why don't we just leave it, and let the

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effective date take place as the Senate has suggested? Why do we need a Conference in order to have an effective date?"

Terzich: "We don't need a Conference, Representative. All they have to do is recede from their Amendment, and it goes in. We don't need a Conference."

McCracken: "Well, have you talked to them about their decision to recede?"

Terzich: "No, but I also made a statement that I am not going to take anything to revise the law revision Bills that might cause some substantive change, and there was nothing brought to my attention on that."

McCracken: "Okay. To the Motion, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

McCracken: "I think time is getting short. We don't want to have Conferences that are not necessary. I think since there's no decision by the Senate to recede on this, there are no substantive rights involved, there's no particular meaning to whether the Bill takes effect immediately or January 1, '85, I suggest we should not approve the Motion. All we're doing is creating a Conference Committee over something that has no practical effect."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "I wonder if the Sponsor would commit to the Members that in the event this Bill goes to a Conference Committee, that the Bill will not be used as a vehicle for any substantive legal changes."

Terzich: "Now, Representative Johnson, if you can't trust your State Representative, who can you trust? You know you have my word on that."

Johnson: "I certainly trust you to keep your word. I just want you to give us your word."

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Terzich: "That's exactly what I'm doing right now."

Johanson: "You're committing that you will not do that. Is that right?"

Terzich: "No, the law revision Bills are not used for vehicles."

Johanson: "That's what I thought. Thank you."

Terzich: "Maybe some other ones, but not the law revision Bills."

Speaker Matijevich: "On the Motion, Representative Terzich has moved to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 134. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no', and the Motion is to nonconcur. Will we be at ease for a moment. The Motion prevails, and the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 134. We're going to... We're going to leave the Order of Concurrences, I believe. The House will stand at ease for one moment. The House will now, having been... having gone now past the hour of 4 o'clock by a couple minutes, we are now going to turn to the Special Order of Business, Subject Matter-Environmental Protection, and the first Bill is Senate Bill 171, O'Connell, on page eight of the Calendar. The Clerk will read the Bill. Out of the record. Senate Bill 222, Barnes - Hoffman, is on page twenty on Consent Calendar and leave of the Sponsors that will remain and be heard on Consent Calendar. Senate Bill 448, I believe, was passed yesterday. Is that correct, Mr. Clerk? It's on the Order, but I believe that passed. All right, Senate Bill 467, Wolf - Neff, is on page twenty-one of the Calendar, Consent Calendar. Permission of the Sponsors that will remain and be heard on Consent Calendar. Senate Bill 578, I believe, Hannig, was passed yesterday. Correct, Mr. Clerk? Senate Bill 757 or no, 659, Hannig, is on page twenty-three Consent Calendar. Permission of the Sponsor that will be... remain and be heard on Consent Calendar. Senate Bill 757, Hoffman - Topinka, I believe, was passed

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yesterday. Senate Bill 786, Van Duyn - Mautino. Read the Bill. 786. That may have passed. Did that pass? Was that passed yesterday? Oh, all right. The next... 786 was defeated yesterday. That's right. Wasn't 815 passed too? Yes. Senate Bill 981 is on page eighteen of the Calendar Consideration Postponed. The Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Mr. Speaker, I was informed... Mr. Speaker, on 981 on the position of Postponed Consideration, we have been working throughout the day to try to fashion an agreeable Amendment. At the request of the Majority Leader, I would like the opportunity to come back to this Order of Business, maybe tomorrow or Sunday, if we do reach that agreement."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman asks leave to take it out of the record and return... Representative McPike."

McPike: "Mr. Speaker, I believe this should be on the Order of Postponed Consideration, and we will... we will get there at a later time."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, it is, but it's under the Special Order, and I thought we could get to it."

McPike: "We will... We can get to it at a different time under Postponed Consideration. I think that's what the Gentleman's looking for."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Out of the record. Senate Bill 1260, Homer, appears on page sixteen. Read the... Read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1260, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have you completed? I was... The Gentleman has moved for the passage of... Oh. Oh, he read the Bill. I'm sorry. Representative Homer. I thought that was pretty quick. Sometimes we do it that fast, but

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Representative Homer on Senate Amendment... Senate Bill
1260."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. Perhaps... Perhaps I should have stopped there, Mr. Speaker, and I would have helped my Bill more than if I address it. But, frankly, what this Bill does is address itself to an Amendment of the Environmental Protection Act. And, basically, it compliments what was popularly called Senate Bill 172 from the 82nd General Assembly concerning regional pollution control facilities and the siting requirements, whereby, local control was given to units of local governments, whether it be the municipality or in unincorporated areas, the county board, to have a certain amount of control over the siting of regional pollution control facilities. This Senate Bill 1260 would extend the public's right on a local basis to have some input in the decision making process when the regional pollution control facility is for the disposal of hazardous waste. In such a situation, there would be a requirement that the Environmental Protection Agency afford the opportunity to the public for a public hearing and to allow interested parties who can show that they may be adversely affected by a decision either granting or denying a permit to be a party in those proceedings. The Bill has been amended to accommodate the legitimate concerns that have been expressed by those in the business community and others. And at this time, I'm aware of no opposition. I would point out that the Bill is simply an interim measure, that it is to be read in conjunction with the RCRA requirements. Once phase two of RCRA comes into force then state EPA's such as Illinois EPA would have the authority to grant a permit with the federal requirements complied with. Once that happens, then this Bill would have no effect. This

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deals simply with the interim requirements. I know of no opposition from any group, and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Homer has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1260. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

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

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

Piel: "Representative Homer, could you explain to us why the Illinois EPA is registered as an opponent of this Bill?"

Homer: "It's my understanding, Representative, that they are not opposed. If they were registered as an opponent, it would have been prior to the Amendments. They have been involved in the negotiating process and, in fact, the Pollution Control Board has also been involved. And I'm confident that you would find they are not in opposition to the Bill."

Piel: "Okay. In other words, Amendments clarified... took care of any problems the Illinois EPA had with the Bill."

Homer: "Yes, I think originally the concern was that there would be a forfeiture of the RCRA entitlements of the assumption of responsibility, but with the Amendments, I think all concerns along that line have been allayed."

Piel: "Fine. Thank you very much."

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

Koehler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I certainly wish to commend the Sponsor, Representative Homer, for the work that he has done on this piece of legislation. He has been very willing to work with the various groups that have had an interest in this piece of legislation. However, I am still somewhat confused about the actual process here that is involved in

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Senate Bill 1260, and I was wondering if the Sponsor might answer a few questions that might help us to clarify exactly what we are doing here?"

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

Koehler: "Representative Homer, it seems as if we have here three sets of regulations. Admittedly, you are calling this an interim set of regulations. We are presently serving under one set of regulations, and you, through this legislation, are proposing an interim set of regulations. And then, within the next year, we will be presented with a third set of regulations that will come into effect shortly with the RCRA Program. Can you explain to me the need for such an interim set of regulations?"

Homer: "The need for the interim set of legislation comes forth because of the legitimate need of the public to have some input into the permit granting process when there's a regional pollution control facility involving the disposal of hazardous waste. Certainly, there can be no question that the public has a legitimate right to be involved in that process and, basically, their involvement under the Bill as amended is very minimal. Frankly, the Bill as it now stands would allow the applicant to negotiate with the IEPA for the permit and even requires the IEPA to first announce its predisposition for the ruling on whether to grant or deny the permit before there's even a requirement that there be a public hearing. So that really, we're not really extending much in the way of new rights to the public, but it certainly is a legitimate extension. And at the present time, as you know, the applicant need ought... not only get a IEPA permit but need also apply for an obtain a federal permit. Once RCRA, phase two is brought into force, the only permit requirement would be the IEPA permit. But this is simply a logical and I think a

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reasonable extension of the public's right to become involved in that process prior to the phase two process, whereby, the state will be governed strictly by the RCRA requirements which will address itself to this legitimate interest of the public."

Koehler: "Well, Representative Homer, it seems to me that the public already can request a hearing of the IEPA. Is there a problem? Have they not granted this request in the past?"

Homer: "Well, the... the right of the public at the present time is basically limited, with regard to hearings, to the... to the siting requirements. Now, you may have reference to one of the conflicting provisions that was adopted out of the 82nd General Assembly which would indicate that there was, in fact, this right conferred upon the public as is being requested in this Bill. But, unfortunately, there were at least two other measures passed by the same General Assembly amending the same Section of the Environmental Protection Act. And the last one that was signed into law by the Governor re... did away with that Section. So that is the position of the Attorney General's Legal Division that, in fact, the public presently has no such right because there are conflicting statutes and because the last of those with an effective date of November of 1981, in fact, repealed that right."

Koehler: "Well, I... I believe that you might have mentioned the key word there when you mentioned the Attorney General. Now, perhaps, the Attorney Gen... in the view of the Attorney General, there might be a conflict, but in the view of many others there is... there is not a conflict, that it is clearly stated at this point that the citizen does have the right to request a hearing. And in those cases where it has been requested, they have received such

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a hearing. I don't believe that there is an individual in this room who would deny the right of the public to have a hearing, and I certainly agree with you on that point; however, I am most concerned, Representative Homer, about three sets of regulations all being foisted upon the public during a one year period. And it seems to me that this is burdensome. We have had great difficulty in coming to agreement on this particular piece of legislation. I don't believe that it was real well drawn in the very beginning, and while you, personally, have worked very hard to see that it is drafted as well as possible, I believe that in some measure it does yet fall short. And so, I would encourage the Members of the House to be very careful in their voting on this particular piece of legislation. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I agree with the previous speaker that the Sponsor of this legislation has worked very hard with the agencies that administer the Environmental Protection Act, with the industries that come before those agencies and with the public who obviously has a great deal of concern and interest in the siting and permitting of hazardous waste landfill disposal sites. I think this is a good piece of legislation. Senate Bill 1260 will further ensure rights of the public to open hearings at both the siting and permitting decisions when both those decisions are made. I think everybody has worked hard to see to it that the Bill is in pretty good shape, and I hope that we will see a substantial amount of support for Senate Bill 1260 in the House."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Homer to close."

Homer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I feel

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that the measure has been fully debated. It has been amended in such a way to accommodate the legitimate concerns expressed by each of the parties involved to those negotiations as well as the agencies charged with the enforcement of the Act. I would simply, at this time, urge you to favorably look upon this legislation and adopt it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hower has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1260. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this issue, there are 110 'ayes', no 'nays', and Senate Bill 1260, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On this same Order of Business appears Senate Bill 171, on page eight of the Calendar, O'Connell. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 171, a Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 171 is a companion Bill of House Bill 12 which passed out of this Body two months ago. What Senate Bill 171 is trying to do is to provide some local assurance that landfill siting, including sludge and sludge operations, are environmentally safe before the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago places these sites in local communities. Every other sanitary district in this state must comply with the requirements that were enacted by this Body, this General Assembly, in Senate Bill 172 enacted two years ago, everyone except the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago with all of its political influence. It exempted itself from coverage of this good law. When the Bill was debated in the Senate Committee, the Senate

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Sponsor, Senator Demuzio, acknowledged that the only reason the MSD is not in that law is because it has too much political influence, and this good law, which was referred to as Senate Bill 172, would not have passed. Since that time, since November of 1981, the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago utilized this exemption by moving into the southwest area of Cook County which extends partially into DuPage County and has installed a several mile length of sludge ponds and sludge pits. Anyone who has driven eastward or westward along I-55 will know readily what it is. Let me address some of the bogus arguments that have been raised by the opponents of this Bill, the opponents who rely exclusively on their affiliation with the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago to justify their opposition. Bogus argument number one: If the Sanitary District of Chicago is included under this law, they will automatically bring their sludge downstate. Not true. This law will protect not only the suburban communities in Cook County, but all communities in the State of Illinois. Right now, right now, the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago can move its sludge downstate without any local control. Point of fact: Ten years ago, a decade ago, they moved their sludge from the City of Chicago to Fulton County. Fulton County could not contest the MSD, because their zoning ordinances were inapplicable. And what happened? A community group fought for a decade against the Sanitary District to get their sludge out of there. They finally came to an agreement after years of costly and continuous litigation. The final legal result remained, however, that the MSD had carte blanche authority to go downstate. They can do that right now, Ladies and Gentlemen. The only, the only possible stopgap to them moving into an area and setting up an environmentally

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unsafe facility is the provisions of Senate Bill 172. Question number two: Does this give a municipality veto power over the MSD? No. It is not a veto power. It is simply, before the MSD of Chicago goes into an area, they must obtain approval from that community before it goes to the EPA for its operational permit. The local community, in reviewing the site facility, has, by law, required to go through six criteria set forth by law. The decision cannot be arbitrary and it cannot be capricious. If the local community does not approve that permit, then the applicant, in this case the MSD of Chicago, would have the opportunity to appeal to the Pollution Control Board at which time the Pollution Control Board would review the same arguments. The next appeal process is to the Appellate Court. All of this process from the local community to the Pollution Control Board is set at 180 days. Any longer and the approval is automatically granted. I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Body, that their decision cannot be arbitrary or capricious. All they're seeking, all they're seeking is assurances from the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago that what they're doing is completely safe, what they're doing is completely safe. We cannot unilaterally remove the MSD. We gave every other landfill operator, every other sanitary district operator this requirement. Why can't we apply it to the MSD of Chicago? The only arguments I've heard so far against this measure have been political, strictly political, whether it's an affiliation with the Metropolitan Sanitary District, whether its personal opposition to my political presence, whatever arguments have been bogus or political. I would submit to you that in the last three months 500 people from my district have come down to this Body or in the Senate to testify in support of this Bill. It is needed. It is

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wanted. It is a people-oriented Bill, and I would simply ask you, simply, to give it your logical thought. And I assure you, if you do that, it follows that you'll have to vote for this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 171. The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Would the Spncsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Tuerk: "As I understand, right now the MSD is not sending that sludge to Fulton County at the present time?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "They have an agreement with the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago that they will not send down liquid sludge. They have no agreement not to send dry sludge down there."

Tuerk: "Relative to Senate Bill 171, I'm getting conflicting reports, and I see by the synopsis that it passed the Senate overwhelmingly and; yet, it's become a controversial Bill. Could you enlighten me on that particular phase?"

O'Connell: "Fred, the only thing that I can suggest is that the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago did not expect this Bill to go as far as it did. And suddenly, suddenly, they are surprised and scared that a local community might have some kind of voice in their operations and, hence, the controversy they lobbied vigorously in the last two weeks."

Tuerk: "Well, I've also been told that if this Bill passes, then the MSD will not have any authority whatsoever about disposing of its sludge within the confines of its authority. Is that true or false?"

O'Connell: "That is false. Representative Tuerk, they will have authority anywhere... They have authority now anywhere in the state. If this Bill passes, before exercising that

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authority, anywhere in the state, it will have to have the burden of proof that it is environmentally safe under the criteria that we adopted two years ago with the site selection procedure. It is not an overwhelming burden to show. That is not a preemption. That is not a prohibition that they will not be able to dump not only in the County of Cook, but anywhere in the state. The law would apply not only to Cook, but anywhere in the state."

Tuerk: "Thank you."

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

Ronan: "Yeah, will the Gentleman yield for a few questions?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Ronan: "Representative O'Connell, I just am really confused about this Bill, and I'd like to have you clarify a few things for me. Who owns this site at the present time that you're so vehemently against?"

O'Connell: "Could you repeat the question?"

Ronan: "I'm sorry. Who owns the site? You know, we're talking about something that obviously is owned by an entity. Which entity owns the site?"

O'Connell: "The Metropolitan Sanitary District."

Ronan: "Oh. Alright, the Metropolitan Sanitary District owns it. How long have they owned it?"

O'Connell: "They contend that they've owned it for 90 years, but part of that property, I believe... I believe has been purchased in more recent times. They've owned it for quite a while."

Ronan: "Yeah, it appears that they've owned it for about a hundred years. I'm really happy to see that, in your vehemence to protect the people of your district who produce the sewage that the Metropolitan Sanitary District processed, I'm happy to see now that you've been here for a

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little over two years you're going to take on a problem that really hasn't been a problem until you got here. I just want everyone who's a Member of the General Assembly to pay attention to what's going on. Representative O'Connell's district is just like my district. We produce sewage. It has to be processed somewhere; and, if we don't do it along this site, it's going to have to be going someplace in this state. I hope our downstate friends pay attention to that. Representative O'Connell may want to send his sewage down to your county where it can be processed and where it can be your problem. I think it's more important that we process sewage from the Metropolitan Sanitary District within the confines of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. They've owned this land for a hundred years. They've been processing there for a long time. There doesn't appear to be an apparent problem until Representative O'Connell hit the General Assembly. I think it's a nice idea. It's a good government concept. It's easy to attack public bodies. We, as Members of the General Assembly, are attacked all the time. The City of Chicago is attacked, the County of Cook. Let's kick around the Metropolitan Sanitary District today. Well, I think it's an improper, wrong way to view a very serious problem. I commend the Sponsor. He's a fine person. He oftentimes has good Bills, but this isn't one of them. Let's do what's right. If I was a downstater, I would make sure I was going to protect my county. If I was a suburban Member, I would make sure I was going to protect my suburban district. And let's roundly defeat this bad piece of legislation and get about the business of the people of the State of Illinois. Representative O'Connell, you've made a mistake with this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative

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Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to Senate Bill 171, and I do so because, as with so many other environmental Bills this Session, it ignores the reality that we have to be able to dispose of the products of living in a civilized society, if we're going to live in a civilized society. If you ignore the fact that we have to dispose of those products, then all you are is somebody who is going to stick their head in the sand and ignore progress, try to stop progress, try to repeal industrial growth. And for those reasons, I would urge a 'no' vote on Senate Bill 171."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from... The Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn. Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn."

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

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

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. First of all, since when, because you own a piece of property for a period of time, you turn that property into a use... usage which has the potential to interfere with other people's right to live and enjoy their own property where they have lived for years and years? The Village of Willow Springs has been in existence for 150 years. The Village of Summit, where the MSD moved, in had been in existence for 75 years... or 70 years before the MSD even looked at that property. No one, no one envisioned the magnitude and the usage of this property. It bears repeating. We are not trying to be unreasonable. All we're trying to do is let the MSD of

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Chicago have the burden of proof that what they're doing is environmentally safe. You have... You who are downstate, you who are outside of Cook County have that opportunity under law for everyone except the same entity that I am trying to bring under the law. Right now the MSD of Chicago can go down to DeWitt County and dump its sludge without any interference at all by the local zoning authorities. All we're asking is that they have some stopgap like the rest of us, equity, parity under the law. I won't go any further. There's been personal comments made. Everyone has a right to bring out an issue. This issue did not arise when I became a Member of the General Assembly. Five hundred people from my district and thousands more who have not come down to Springfield are very, very concerned about this issue, Republicans and Democrats. I ask for your support and your 'aye' vote on 171."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 171. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 171 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Leverenz, one minute to explain his vote."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In defense of Representative O'Connell, and probably the same thing as I was treated on trying to get something done with Senate Bill 172, the Sanitary District has owned the property for 90 years; and, by their own position paper in opposition to the Bill, it states the Sanitary District has been operating a drying facility on land adjacent to its main channel since April of '82. And Representative O'Connell is simply trying to address the problems within his district. When you have a drying facility, the only reason it dries is that it evaporates; and, when I pass there, I think it stinks, too."

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Thank you. Vote green."

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

McMaster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wanted to address this Bill before we got to this position, if you will bear with me, Sir. We had this Bill in Counties and Townships Committee and, at that time, I discussed it with the people who were there in support of it, the Spncscr and everyone else. I am a great believer in the rights of a local unit of government, whether it be a city, county, township or whatever, to have a say as to what goes into their area. I am also concerned about the problem of where wastes are going to be disposed of. And certainly, as I told those people, your wastes are your problem. You are the ones that I think should come up with a solution for the problems of the waste within your own area that you are generating. I don't know whether this Bill is right or wrong."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

McMaster: "But I do feel this; that in the event this Bill passes, it will be much easier to get a permit to dump sludge in Knox County, Fulton County, Stark County, Peoria County, wherever downstate, than it will be to get one within the confines of the Metropolitan Sanitary District."

Speaker Matijevich: "Bring his remarks to a close."

McMaster: "I shall, Sir. Another problem that I see, I don't know whether this can affect what is already going on, whether you can stop what's going on there or not. If it doesn't stop the problem that's there, then it is, in effect, going to have no use whatsoever and no effect whatsoever. Thank you."

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

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Marzuki: "I'm... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm in support of this Bill. The Metropolitan Sanitary District, at this moment, is expanding those sludge beds so that they do not have to dry it in the normal fashion that they dried it before. This will not really affect them in any way. There are solutions to their problems. It only suggests that they should, like every other sanitary district in this state, including the one that serves most of my district, to go before the people and allow input into that decision."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Marzuki: "I urge more people to put green votes up on that board."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Topinka, one minute to explain her vote."

Topinka: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would encourage more green votes. Part of Representative O'Connell's district now used to be mine. I'm very familiar with this problem. The Metropolitan Sanitary District is exempt from having to hold public hearings on this particular situation which no other sanitary district is in the State of Illinois. It's obviously getting preferential treatment. It moves just like an amoeba. We had over 500 people here who came before our Committee just raging, because nobody will listen to them. Nobody will give them a public hearing. They have no course for redress. And meanwhile, they wake up in the morning, and there's a public toilet out in their backyards. Representative Leverenz is quite correct. You go through that part of the district, and you know you're there because it just stinks to high heaven. And those people suffer with it every day. Just out of basic justice they deserve to have some input into the process, and they

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deserve a public hearing. This is a fair Bill. It's being politicized and kicked around from that standpoint. If people can rise above that to basic justice, I would like to see some green votes."

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

Homer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to explain my 'no' vote. This legislation comes about ten years too late for the community that I represent in Fulton County which is the main depository for Metropolitan Sanitary District sludge since that time period. The Bill would attempt to remove zoning regulations. What that would do would be to constitute a nonconforming use in the landfill site in Fulton County, and it would be one of the few sites left in the state still without a control of these kinds of measures. For those reasons, I certainly oppose the Bill."

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

Brummer: "Yes, I don't understand... I guess I understand why some of the people from Cook County are voting 'no'. They have always been apparently responsive to the Metropolitan Sanitary District. What I don't understand is why many of the Republicans from downstate are voting 'no'. They are the ones who have generally tried to bring the Metropolitan Sanitary District into the same standards that are applicable with regard to the other sanitary districts across the State of Illinois. If it's good enough for downstate Illinois, it ought to be good enough for... for Cook County, and I would urgently urge more green votes on this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks... Representative Cowlshaw, one minute to explain her vote."

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Almost finished on this. One minute."

Cowlishaw: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting 'yes' on this measure, because I believe that it is a matter of simple justice. We are concerned with too many minor examples and are ignoring the philosophy involved. All that Representative O'Connell's Bill says is those measures which are good for the environment and fair to citizens are just as good and fair for the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, as they are throughout the entire rest of the State of Illinois. That's very simple. It's very clear, and it's right."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Karpziel, one minute to explain her vote."

Karpziel: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It doesn't look like those green votes are going to move no matter what anyone has to say, but I am really surprised to see that, number one, that anyone who represents Cook County is not green on this vote. I mean, after all if it can happen in Willow Springs and Summit, it can happen in any one of our districts, you know, that go into Cook County and especially in suburban Cook County where there is expansion of the MSE going on. We have a problem in my district, not in Cook, but in DuPage with a landfill, and I've had a lot of experience with trying to work with the landfill operators and the county that is actually running the landfill and finding them totally unresponsive to the people in that area. You know, to me it's just, as Representative Cowlishaw said, it's simple justice for the people to be able to have some redress to their problems with the MSD, which constantly is grabbing up land all over wherever it can. It has tried to in my district from time to time and constantly does that. Why they should be above the law is beyond me. I would urge

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more green votes on this very good Bill."

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

O'Connell: "Mr. Speaker... Well, I want to talk three times. I've got that right. This issue is definitely a political issue. We've all looked at Bills, and we judge on its equitable basis. We've all been guilty, at one time or another, of voting politically through political motivation. This is one of those times. There is nothing that we're asking for in this Bill other than due process. In order to keep this Bill alive, it deserves more than 31 votes to at least have the matter remain under consideration. Those of you who've been asked before from suburban Cook County, from downstate, especially downstate anytime, at this time, the MSD of Chicago can go into your area and create another Fulton County. They've got the area in my area. They've got the land. All I'm asking for is, before they go in there, give us a right to due process. Everyone else in this state has a right to due process, except those people that are served, and I use the words in quotes, 'served by the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago'. Please give me an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman bring his remarks to a close. Representative McGann, one minute to explain his vote. This Bill is taking a lot of time."

McGann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it certainly has, but it's also a very, very important measure and should be given all the time that's needed."

Speaker Matijevich: "There goes your minute."

McGann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of this Assembly, I'm familiar with the problems in this area, for my district borders closely to it. I believe that the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago has its rights. What about the

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taxpayers' rights. Do we just forget them? The stench in that area is unbelievable. The stench of the red votes here this afternoon are unbelievable. Let's change the air in this Assembly and turn on some green lights up there."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 47 'ayes', 59 'nays', 6 voting 'present', and Representative O'Connell asks leave that this Bill be placed on the Order of Postponed Consideration. Leave? And leave is granted. The Bill remains... is placed on Postponed Consideration. The House will now move to the Order of Consent Calendar Third Reading. The... The procedure will be the Clerk... The Clerk has read the Bills. He will read the Bills. He has read the Bills earlier today. He will now read the Bills that have been removed from the Consent Calendar. The Bills on the Consent Calendar have been read a third time, and we will then vote on them. Those who wish to... Let me conclude, and then you can ask your questions. Those who wish to vote 'no' or 'present' on certain Bills will pick up a form on the Clerk's desk at the well and will have until 6:00 p.m... 6:00 p.m. to so indicate their votes on those Bills. The Clerk will tabulate the votes, and it takes quite a while. I talked to the Clerk, and the last time we had this it took about two hours. The Clerk will tabulate the votes and announce the record vote for each Bill. I believe this will have to be done in Perfunctory, because hopefully we will have adjourned by then for the day. So, the votes... the final votes will be announced by the Clerk when this is completed in the Perfunctory Session. Are there any questions on that procedure? I hope not. Representative Hallock, do you have a question? Representative Slape."

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Slape: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 313 was inadvertently removed from the list and was put back on it, and I was wondering if Senate Bill 313 has been read a third time."

Speaker Matijevich: "It has been read a third time. I was here when we read that. Yes. The Clerk will now read those Bills which have been removed from the Consent Calendar."

Clerk O'Brien: "The following Bills have been removed from the Consent Calendar. Senate Bill 61 on page 19 on your Calendar. On page 21 of your Calendar, Senate Bill 412 has been removed. Senate Bill 492 has been removed from the Consent Calendar. On page 22 of your Calendar, Senate Bill 557 has been removed. And Senate Bill 619 has been removed from the Consent Calendar. On page 26 of your Calendar, Senate Bill 1073 and Senate Bill 1109 have been removed from the Consent Calendar. And on page 27 of your Calendar, Senate Bill 1191 has been removed from the Consent Calendar. Those are the only Bills removed."

Speaker Matijevich: "These Bills have been read a third time, and the question is... Yes, Representative Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "In regard to the Bills printed on the Consent Calendar Second Day in the Calendar today, are the only Bills that we are now voting on which are not printed on the Calendar Senate Bill 313?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I think there was one other. Two others."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate... On page three of your Calendar, Senate Bill 313. There was leave to add it to the Consent Calendar. Also, Senate Bill 346. There was leave to add it to the Consent Calendar. And on page five of your Calendar, Senate Bill 690 was added to the Consent Calendar."

Speaker Matijevich: "Does that answer your question?"

Vinson: "Thank you."

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Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall these Bills pass?'.

All those in favor shall vote 'aye', all those opposed shall vote 'no'. And those who wish to have changes in their vote on particular Bills, there are forms here at the Clerk's well. And, as I said before, you have until 6:00 p.m. to bring those forms back so that the Clerk can officially record those changes; and, before the close of the Perfunctory Session today, the Clerk will announce the final vote on all of the Bills on Consent Calendar Third Reading. One moment, Dwight. We'll get to you in a moment. Not yet. Representative Turner, you're seeking recognition? What is your.."

Turner: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. My button was not working at the time that we were taking the vote. I'd like to be added to this Roll Call..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to record... See if you can turn the key once. I think that may be the problem, Art."

Turner: "How's that?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. Fine."

Turner: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Matijevich: "Take the record. We now recognize Representative Vinson. I think Dwight Friedrich is also... Do we go to you or him?"

Vinson: "I just want to ask one question for clarification..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. Proceed."

Vinson: "... in regard to the present procedure. Is it now the intention of the Clerk's Office to print a Supplemental Calendar with regard to the Bills that were knocked off the Consent Calendar and to show those as being on Short Debate Third Reading, with the exception of Senate Bill 61 which has been passed?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I believe that we intended to put the Bills on the Calendar for tomorrow, Representative Vinson."

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Vinson: "It was my understanding that they would be put... that the Sponsors would have the opportunity for a vote on those Bills on the same day that we voted on the Consent Calendar."

Speaker Matijevich: "We'll put them on a Supplemental. That doesn't mean we're going to get to them today, though, I hope."

Vinson: "That was... That was what the Majority Leader stated in his original Motion on the subject."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, we'll sure try, Representative Vinson. Alright, Representative from Marion, Representative Friedrich, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Friedrich: "Well, two purposes, Mr. Speaker. One, I wondered if it would be... cause a problem for the Clerk if we extended that time on these changes until 6:30 in view of the fact that we're going to be off the floor for a little while? If it does, I will not make that a point."

Speaker Matijevich: "Well, that's going to cause a problem, I believe, for the Clerk's Office."

Friedrich: "Okay. That's alright. Then I won't... I would like to ask for a forty-five minute recess for the purpose of a Republican Conference in room 118 immediately."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. The House have your attention now. There will be a half hour Republican Caucus in room 118, and I would hope the Members do not go very far at all. Be back here in a half hour. We have a lot of important business like 536. And everybody is required to be here as always. We will now stand in recess until 5:30 for the purposes of a Republican Conference. We're not in Session yet, but we always like to listen to you, Sam. Go ahead."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that Members were going to have the opportunity to record 'no' votes on the Bills on Consent until 6:00. Now, there's been a problem

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in that, in regard to the lighting and the Conference, and I would ask you to extend that at this point to 6:30."

Speaker Matijevich: "Let me talk to... with somebody. I'll get back to you in a moment. That sounds reasonable because of the circumstances, but I'll get back to you. Alright. We've extended that till 6:30 when all Members should have their objections in. So, we're not going to extend it anymore, because that really makes it difficult for the Clerk. The Clerk's Office works, as Bob Piel knows, long hours, and we should not punish the Clerk because we have enough time to get that in. So, 6:30 Members get their forms in on the Consent Calendar change of votes. I think it'll take about five minutes for our side of the aisle to return from... The House is now back in Session from its recess. 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 concurred with the House in passage of Bills with the following title, to wit; House Bills 985, 997, 1024, 1052, 1065, 1076 and 1079, together with attached Amendments and the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, passed in the Senate as amended June 23, 1983. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Matijevich: "The House is back in Session, back to order, and we are going to start on the Order of Concurrence. Those Motions that Members have filed to nonconcur or those who have... they have notified the Clerk in the well that they intend to nonconcur. And I believe, Representative Terzich, the next Bill is House Bill 147, Terzich. Is that correct? We completed the other two. Representative Terzich on House Bill 147."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, on House Bill 147, again this is

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another law revision Bill. The Amendment that was adopted in the Senate is technically incorrect. The subject matter of this Amendment is already in the Bill, and the Amendment is identical to the House Amendment which was previously adopted in the House. And, therefore, I do not concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 147. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all... You've heard the Motion. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 147. House Bill 157, Terzich. The next Bill after this one will be House Bill 252, Levin. Next one after that will be 367, Brummer. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, with the approval of Representative Vinson, this again is another law revision Bill. The Amendment is technically incorrect. The subject matter of this Amendment is identical to an Amendment which was previously adopted in the House, which was Amendment #3. And, therefore, I do not..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 157. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Woods Bowman."

Bowman: "Inquiry of the Chair."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Bowman: "The board... The board says Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Matijevich: "The board is wrong."

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Bowman: "Is that incorrect?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, it's on...."

Bowman: "Okay. Okay. This is non... We're moving... The Motion is to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "Motion to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1."

Bowman: "Got it. Thanks."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Motion is carried. And the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 157. The next Bill... Motion is House Bill 252, Levin. The next Bill after that, House Bill 367, Brunner and 368, Brunner. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Levin, is he... He's running down the aisle on his Motion on Senate... on House Bill 252."

Levin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that we nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 252. House Bill 252 is the Bill that we passed overwhelmingly several weeks ago establishing the Citizen Utility Board. The Senate took their version of the Citizen Utility Board and struck everything after the enacting clause and put it in as Amendment #1. So, at this point, I think that this ought to go to Conference Committee. I think we're really not too far from each other in terms of positions, but there are some substantial differences that need to be resolved. And so I would ask that we nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Levin has moved to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 252. On that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur on House Bill 252."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hoffman rises in support.

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Are there any other discussion? If not, the Motion is to nonconcur with Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 252. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Motion prevails. And the House does nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 252. Next Bill 367, Brummer. After that, 368, Brummer and 380, Capparelli. Representative Brummer on House Bill 367."

Brummer: "Yes, I move to nonconcur with regard to House bill 367 on Amendments 1 and 2. The substance of House Bill 367 was the issue of construction work in progress. The Senate Amendment #1 adopted a three-year phase out with regard to certain construction work in progress items. Amendment #2 imposed a negative quip. Neither of these proposals are agreeable, and I would move to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendments 1 and 2 - is that it - to House Bill 367. And on that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur on House Bill 367."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no further discussion, the question... is on a Motion to nonconcur with Senate Amendments #1 and 2 to House Bill 367. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the 'ayes' prevail. The Motion prevails, and the House does nonconcur with House ... Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to House Bill 367. Next Motion, Brummer, 368, followed by 380, Capparelli and 465, Winchester. Proceed, Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "With re... I move to nonconcur on House Bill 368. House Bill 368 addressed the issue of advertising costs of public utilities being included in a rate base. Senate Amendment #1 was a nuclear moratorium Amendment. Senate Amendment #2 changed different provisions in the

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advertising copy, graphics and photographs, and I move to nonconcur in both Senate Amendments 1 and 2."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Brummer moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendments 1 and 2 on House Bill 368. On that, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur on House Bill 368."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The Motion prevails, and the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to House Bill 368. The next Motion is Capparelli on 380 followed by, Winchester, 465 and Rea, 645. Representative Capparelli on House Bill 380."

Capparelli: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to nonconcur on House... Senate Amendment #1 which changed the annuity to the highest four years rather than the salary of the last day, and I would not concur with that Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Capparelli moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 380. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Motion prevails. And the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 380. Next Motion is Winchester, 465 followed by Rea, 645, and I understand I skipped over Cullerton, House Bill 28 which will follow that. Representative Winchester on 465, House Bill 465. Winchester is not here. Representative Rea on House Bill 645 followed by Cullerton, 28. Proceed, Representative Rea."

Rea: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On the advice of Representative

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DiPrima, I am moving to nonconcur on Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 645, because it did not include having served in the United States military service."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Bea moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 645. There being no discuss... Representative Vinson, the Gentleman from DeWitt."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. Motion prevails, and the Senate... or the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 645. Next Bill is House Bill 28, Cullerton, followed by House Bill 720, O'Connell. Representative Cullerton on House Bill 28."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1. They restored preliminary examination language which is supposed... the purpose of the Bill was to change the title to a preliminary hearing. So, they missed the point, and I would move to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 28. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson. Representative Vinson."

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

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

Vinson: "Representative, you've indicated the changes that you wish to make or the problems you wish to undo. Do you intend to use this as a vehicle for any other criminal law changes?"

Cullerton: "Absolutely."

Vinson: "I beg your pardon?"

Cullerton: "Absolutely."

Vinson: "Would you care to explain what those might be?"

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Cullerton: "That's the point."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Vinson: "I think we have now arrived at a point in the Session where everybody should be aware... Mr. Speaker, would you bring the chamber to order? I think we've now reached the point..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Let's have everybody's attention."

Vinson: "... in the Session where everybody should be... pay very much attention to what is occurring. The Sponsor of this Motion has indicated that he wishes to nonconcur. Now, if we go to a Conference Committee on a Bill such as this, anything in the Criminal Code is fair game, and the Sponsor has indicated that he intends to do other things in this... in a Conference Committee than this Bill addresses. And he has indicated that he will not share with the House what those other changes might be. And for that reason, I would urge a 'no' vote on the Gentleman's Motion to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "There being no further discussion, Representative Cullerton, do you want to close? Yes, proceed."

Cullerton: "I can't tell the Gentleman what might be in a Conference Committee since I don't even know if I'm going to be on the Conference Committee. Senator Sangmeister, who is known to all as a law and order type of a Gentleman, indicated that he wanted to be on the Conference Committee, that he had some law and order ideas that may have not passed out of Committee. And, therefore, I would move to nonconcur with that explanation."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Cullerton has moved to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 28. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have

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all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 68 'ayes', 49 'nays', and the Motion prevails. And the House does not concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 28. Next Bill is House Bill 720, O'Connell, followed by 740, Flinn. Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 720 was the prenotification of abortion measure. Senate Amendment #1 addresses informed consent. What we are talking about in notification, I think there's some technical problems with that language. And for that reason, I would move to not concur."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell has moved to not concur on Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 720. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The Motion prevails, and the House does not concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 720. I understand Representative Flinn no longer wants to not concur on that Amendment... 740, and the Chair skipped over House Bill 516, Capparelli. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Capparelli on House Bill 516. Next Bill after that will be..."

Capparelli: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move not to concur with Senate Amendment on House Bill 516. In drawing up the Amendment, they deleted more out of the Bill than they should, and it has to go back."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Capparelli moves to not concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 516. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor say

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'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Motion prevails. And the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 516. Is Representative Winchester here yet? Representative Winchester, are you on the floor? Not... Not yet. Are there any other Motions on Nonconcurrency, Mr. Clerk? 52... 921, Keane. Representative Jim Keane on House Bill 921."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to nonconcur on House Bill 921. We found that with the Bill we created a problem for the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. We want to take it to Conference and clean it up."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Keane moves to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 921. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', and the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill... Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 921. House Bill 345, Mautino, on page 31 of your Calendar. The Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Yes, I, as well, move to nonconcur in Senate Amendments 1 and 2 and ask for a Conference Committee to be assigned."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks... moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendments 1 and 2 on House Bill 345. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt... or Champaign, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Representative Mautino, what did the two Amendments that we're moving to nonconcur, what do the Amendments do? Our staff analysis indicates that they gut the Bill by removing substantive language added to the law when the Bill as amended."

Mautino: "Both Amendments gutted the Bill. That's why I do not

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concur with those Amendments. That's exactly right."

Johnson: "Okay. But what do they do, specifically? What did they eliminate that you object to?"

Mautino: "Well, they eliminated the language that Representative Dunn, Ralph Dunn, put in the Bill."

Johnson: "Which was?"

Mautino: "Which was as it pertained to indirect interest and being able to hold public office even though you were not the person holding the liquor license. They took all of his language out, and it's opposed... the Amendments that were adopted were opposed by Representative Dunn and Phil Calahan. And, therefore, I'm opposed to them."

Johnson: "Thank you. I support the Amendmen... or the Motion."

Speaker Matijeich: "There being no further discussion, Representative Mautino has moved to nonconcur with Senate Amendments 1 and 2, I believe... 1 and 2 to House Bill 345. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The Motion prevails and the House does nonconcur in Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to House Bill 345. Any Member who has a Motion to nonconcur... Are there any other Members who have a Motion to nonconcur on Bills that are on the Order of Concurrence, pages 30, 31, 32 and 33 and 34? Are there any other Members? Alright. Are there any further changes of votes? Are there any Members who have not returned their forms? The hour of 6:30 has arrived. Any Members turn your forms in. Representative Mautino, for what purpose do you rise?"

Mautino: "Mr. Speaker, I had my button on as you made the announcement as it pertains to nonconcurrence of Senate Amendments, and I have one more I would like to address, Sir."

Speaker Matijeich: "Proceed. We'll do it quickly."

Mautino: "House Bill 57... 573. There is a technical error as it pertains to cc's and milligrams. It's a technical

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error. It has to be corrected, and I do not... I do not concur..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mautino moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 573. On that, the Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "We've examined the Amendment and the analysis, and it appears that it is a technical Amendment and so I would support the Motion."

Speaker Matijevich: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the House... Motion prevails. And the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 573. Representative Nash, for what purpose are you seeking recognition?"

Nash: "Mr. Speaker, Senator Geo-Karis trying to throw you off the podium up there?"

Speaker Matijevich: "No. I told you the other day we get along real well. She let me know that Sunday is Greek night. We have now reached the hour. We are running a little late, but we... we had leave yesterday to go to the Order of Senate Bill 536 on Second Reading. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 536, a Bill for an Act regulating labor relations between public employers and employees, creating the Illinois Labor Relations Board in connection therewith. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendments 1 through 5 were lost. Amendment #6 was adopted."

Speaker Matijevich: "Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, Greiman - Braun, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Matijevich: "Let's have order now. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #7."

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Representative Greiman on Amendment #7."

Greiman: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Withdraw Amendment #7."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #7. Leave, and Amendment #7 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #8, Greiman - Braun."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #8."

Greiman: "Withdraw Amendment #8, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #8. Leave is granted. Amendment #8 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #9, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis, on Amendment #9."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, withdraw Amendment #9."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #9. Leave, and Amendment #9 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #10, Mays."

Speaker Matijevich: "Who was that? Representative Mays? Representative Mays on Amendment #10."

Mays: "Amendment #10 is an Amendment that would require the Boards to submit annual reports. This is already in part of the Bill; but, on top of that, what it would do is sunset this Act in four years after we've had adequate time to see what the effect of it has been and so on. I would urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays has moved for the adoption of Amendment #10 to Senate Bill 736 (sic - 536). On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would oppose Amendment #10. I think the General Assembly probably will be in business. There are reporting requirements in the Bill so that we can appraise and determine whether this is an appropriate resolution solution procedure, and there's no

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reason to put a sunset on this Bill. We're in business, and I suspect we're going to be watching the process very, very closely so that we will be able to amend it, change it, modify it or say it's the best thing since sliced bread. So, I can't imagine why we'd require an Amendment on this... a sunset on this. We'll be in business. We're in business."

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

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

Speaker Matijevich: "That's not necessary. Representative Mays to close."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Gentleman is correct. There are reporting requirements within the Bill as it stands as amended by Amendment #6; however, those are not near as well-defined as they would be under this Amendment. We want to have these studies and these reports include some of the following: the cost of the application of this Act, including but not limited to mediation and fact-finding costs to all parties affected; benefit adjustments for employers and employees as a direct or indirect result of this Act - things like this. We're trying to specify exactly what should be reported to the General Assembly as well as, in four years, sunset the Act so we'll have an adequate time to fully review, rather than piecemeal, through Amendments and Bills in subsequent years. So, I do strongly urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays has moved for the adoption of Amendment #10 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say... Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this

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question there are 46 'ayes', 63 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Motion and the Amendment fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #11, W. Peterson, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative William Peterson on Amendment #11."

Peterson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Once again, I am bringing an Amendment before this House that would make this Act subject to the State Mandates Act. I think you may recollect yesterday when we talked about this Bill that one of the Members of this House estimated the cost to local governments to be close to two and a half million dollars. That is just an estimate. I think that you should look at this Amendment very carefully. I think that we are putting extraordinary expenses on our local governments, and I urge a positive vote. And I move for the adoption of Amendment 11, and I ask for a Roll Call vote. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson has moved for the adoption of Amendment #11 to Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Yes, I would oppose that as well. It seems that whatever costs there are are costs that can be shared. There will obviously be some costs at the state level. I don't really frankly believe there will be any costs at the local level. We've taken out the... the police and firemen probably won't be in this Bill in the end, and the major collective bargaining units are already collectively bargaining. I don't think there's going to be great local costs. Communities have to look at their labor costs as it stands now, and there's not going to be any great change for them. So that this is kind of kidding, and I think

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that we should just defeat this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson to close."

Peterson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In closing, I would just like to say that I did a quick survey of some of the school districts in my particular area who are negotiating and those who are not negotiating. And those who are currently engaged in a contract are spending three times as much for the negotiations process. So, this process does cost more money, and I ask for a positive vote on this Amendment. And I ask for a Roll Call once again. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson moves for the adoption of Amendment #11 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 51 'ayes', 63 'nays', and the Motion and the Amendment fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #12, Greiman, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #12."

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Bill originally had an effective date of January of 1984. It seemed to us that perhaps there should be some more lead time in developing it so that there's not a, you know, a governmental bureaucratic crush, as often happens when new procedures are outlined in the statutes. So, we have changed this, therefore, to the effective date being July 1, 1984, instead of January 1, 1984. And I would recommend its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman Greiman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #12 to Senate Bill 536. There being no discussion, those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

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Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #13, Greiman, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #13 to Senate Bill 536."

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we have been negotiating throughout the day with representatives of management, and all of management has been represented in our negotiations. However, principally, the Municipal League has done most of the talking, and they have some substitute language that we have agreed on for Amendment #13. So, it will appear in a subsequent Amendment, I think Amendment 32, which is about to be filed, and it will do precisely what Amendment 13 does. So, I would withdraw Amendment 13 at this time."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #13. Leave, and Amendment #13 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #14, Tuerk, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk, on Amendment #14."

Tuerk; "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as you undoubtedly saw in the Amendment, the salaries of the Board are set at 50,000 and 35,000. I think it's high. This Amendment reduces that just slightly. It's still too high, but I think it's an improvement. I would move for the adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk, moves for the adoption of Amendment #14 to Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "In the... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Bill sets out some very specific experience requirements, and it's not the kind of thing that anybody can just latch on to. You have to have five years of experience directly related in the labor and employment relations and representing employers or employees and labor organizations, teaching

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labor or employment relations, a number of qualifications. And we would hope... These are full-time spots so that the people who would be filling them would be people of some quality and some eminence, and you've got to spend a certain amount of money to attract the right kind of folks. And I think that the amount set in the Bill, in Amendment #6 is appropriate level of compensation for the kind of people that we want to have on these Boards. So, I would oppose that Amendment."

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

Friedrich: "I'd like to ask the Sponsor of the Motion, is there anything in this Act or in Amendment #6 which precludes the person on this Board from having any other income from law practice or anything else?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "From holding other offices, yes."

Friedrich: "Well, no. I mean from any other..."

Tuerk: "No other income, no. There's no preclude..."

Friedrich: "They could practice law then, in other words, on the side."

Tuerk: "As far as I'm concerned, yeah."

Friedrich: "Well, I mean, you know, no prohibition. Well, to the Amendment then, Mr. Speaker, certainly here we are... Even with this Amendment, I didn't realize this salary was in there, or I would have joined Representative Tuerk in making it about half of that. I don't know any reason why these people should be making any more than Members of the House of Representatives or the Senate, because certainly this is almost a full-time job. And it's absurd for us to create a whole new bureaucracy at a higher level than we're making here."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."

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Davis: "Well, I rise in support of the Amendment. Representative Friedrich and Tuerk are absolutely right. I predict to you that if this Amendment does not go on, we'll be right back here next year or after the effective date lowering the salary at that point. We might as well do it now. It's a modest decrease but still a substantial salary for what will be part-time work."

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

Leverenz: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Leverenz: "How about... Is there a rationale to the salaries, Representative Tuerk? I know you want to reduce them."

Tuerk: "The rationale to which salary? The original one?"

Leverenz: "To which you want to lower it to."

Tuerk: "No, the rationale is that I believe, as I said in the opening remarks, the salary in the Amendment is too high. This is a modest reduction, figuring that perhaps this would be palatable to everyone, as opposed to maybe cutting it in half as was suggested. I could even support that."

Leverenz: "How many salaries are we going to pay? Could you help me there?"

Tuerk: "Well, there are two Boards with three each. So, we're talking about six people."

Leverenz: "Should the House adopt your Amendment, would you then support the Bill?"

Tuerk: "Not necessarily."

Leverenz: "Thanks."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you. Would the Sponsor... Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed, Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you. Representative Tuerk, just a question on the

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Board members' salaries. If the Chairman of the State Board is an automatic member of the Local Board and if that member who is the Chairman is not selected as Chairman of the Local Board, that person would be entitled not only to the Chairman's salary of the State Board, but also to a members salary on the Local Board. Is that correct?"

Tuerk: "I would answer that that that eventuality is a very distinct possibility."

Klemm: "It certainly appears possibly to be a flaw in the original Bill or at least the original Amendment that you're trying to change. So, it certainly would appear that for one person to possibly get 95,000 dollars would be ridiculous, and certainly I support at least to reduce it as much as we can."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tuerk to close."

Tuerk: "I think this Amendment has been aptly discussed. It has been stated a very modest reduction. I think it's one that should be adopted, and I would move so and ask for a Roll Call vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tuerk has moved for the adoption of Amendment #14 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 53 'ayes', 60 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and Senate Bill 536... or the Amendment #14, the Motion fails and the Amendment fails. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #15, Tuerk, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Pecria, Representative Tuerk on Amendment #15."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in the strike provisions of this Act it calls for a five-day notice

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before a strike is called. What this Amendment does is simply add 15 days to that, making it a 20-day notification rather than a five day. I'd move for the adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman moves to adopt Amendment #15 to House Bill... Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. The right to strike does not come easily. There is notice to the Board of impasse. There is mediation. There is fact-finding possible. There's all kinds of things before a strike goes so that there's plenty of time to... for people to be put in a correct posture or a posture of some kind. And it would not come as a particular surprise. And so, therefore, I would think that we should hold with the five days, since there must be resolution of some of these issues, and we don't want to keep it going ad infinitum. Accordingly, I believe that the Bill as written is correct, and we should defeat this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tuerk to close."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in that provision of the Act there's all kinds of loopholes. As a matter of fact, one of the subsequent Amendments speaks to that very issue of closing up one of the loopholes. I think this Amendment would close a loophole. It's not a harsh Amendment whatsoever. I think there should be at least 20 days notice prior to a strike, and that's why I've proposed the Amendment. That's why I'm asking the Membership to adopt it, and I'd ask for a Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Tuerk has moved for the adoption of Amendment #15 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 48

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'ayes', 65 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and the Motion and the Amendment fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #16, Tuerk, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk, on Amendment #16 to Senate Bill 536."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I see the Sponsor of the Bill is on the same wave length as I am on this particular Amendment, and it was adopted by a previous Amendment. I'd withdraw the Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #16. Does he have leave? Leave is granted, and Amendment #16 is withdrawn. Further Amendments, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #17, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members, Amendment 17... I'm sorry, Sir. Amendment 17 addresses the agency shop provision contained in Amendment 6 to Senate Bill 536. This is always a hotly contested issue for those who would be forced into an agency shop provision by the effects of a public collective bargaining agreement under the provisions of the Bill. We have decided not to offer an Amendment that we would normally, I suppose, have offered to prohibit agency shop provisions, but to up the requirements for the agency shop provision to two-thirds... upon the referendum on the subject to subject to two-thirds approval. Now, we think that's a particularly good provision that... that should be in the Bill to give the minority a chance to exercise its rights as well if that minority is substantial and does exist. We adopted this procedure simply because one of the major voices of labor on the other side of the aisle had this same provision embodied in a House Bill this

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year that he introduced, and we decided to use Representative Stuffle's idea. So, we embodied that in Amendment 17, and here it then is, of course, right in front of us. And I would move..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman moves to adopt Amendment #17 to Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greim... The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Representative Davis - I'd like to ask him a question. Would you support 536 if I supported your Amendment?"

Davis: "Say what?"

Giorgi: "Would you vote for 536 if I support your Amendment?"

Davis: "We have other Amendments that I would like to see on it before I make that commitment."

Giorgi: "Well, if you're so proud of this Amendment, you ought to give me a commitment and tell me that if I support you in this Amendment, you'll vote for the Bill, because management rights are what it's all about."

Davis: "Mr. Tate's trying to get an equal commitment out of you on another issue on taxes; however, I don't think I could do that to you, Representative Giorgi. I think that issue everybody has to cross the Third Bending bridge when they get to it. I'm waffling, of course, on purpose, because I don't know what we will wind up with when we finish this process today."

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

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We generally give adherence to the majority view. That seems to be a fairly universal expression of Democratic process. When we were negotiating with the municipalities and to make... to make the arbitration provisions of this that are in the Bill merely advisory, which they are, we said, 'How about an

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extraordinary majority?'. And they said, 'Oh, no. The only way to do it is a fair Democratic majority way'. Well, I think if it's a fair Democratic majority for the manager, it ought to be a fair Democratic majority for the employees. And, therefore, I oppose this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Vermilion, Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members, Representative Davis mentioned my name in debate with regard to this Amendment and the fact that we had a Bill in that had a similar provision. I think you ought to wisely do what I did. When someone gives you something had you haven't had a chance to go through, you should do what I did and table it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis to close."

Davis: "Representative Stuffle probably had the error of his ways pointed out to him, I suppose, and the reason he put the Bill in Interim Study did not table it. However, at this point in time, I still recommend to you, despite Representative Greiman's argument about the agreements themselves that are being drawn or about the entry into a bargaining unit, we're still talking about substantial groups of people around the state who have written all of us and all of you that they don't wish to be included in an agency shop provision or at least wish to referend on that point, and that the minorities voice should have an opportunity to be heard. This provides an extraordinary majority, as we do, on sensitive issues here in the General Assembly on bonding and other issues. And I think it's a very good Amendment and should be adopted."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #17 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by saying 'aye'... by voting 'aye', those

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opposed by voting 'no'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 51 'ayes', 63 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #17 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #18, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis, on Amendment #18."

Davis: "Representative Stuffle is dying to have me call this. It's a bit on the gibberish side, and maybe you consider all of my Amendments that way. I withdraw it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #18 to Senate Bill 536. Does he have leave? Leave is granted, and Amendment #18 is withdrawn. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #19, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis on Amendment #19."

Davis: "Well, Amendment 19, Sir and Members of the House, does indeed address the injunctive relief for strike provisions and adds two... a phrase of three words, actually, into that Section that I believe is on line one of Amendment 6... or page one of Amendment 6. I beg your pardon. I didn't have the Bill in front of me. The Section now says, 'No injunctive relief shall be granted except upon a showing that the strike constitute a clear and present danger to the public', and obviously, I guess, police and fire coming out. However, we add in the words 'health and welfare', as well as 'present danger to the public'. And there are a lot of employees that will have to be defined as essential to the health and welfare by a court. We

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don't know what that's going to include, and we can envision that the opportunity at some point that perhaps garbage collectors in the cities... in the major cities or whatever may fall upon themselves to strike and constitute a health and welfare danger to the public. You probably could even extend that to road maintenance workers or any other group of employees that have the health and welfare of public safety and health and welfare at heart in public service. So, we recommend this small change to the wording for injunctive relief, against a strike when it jeopardizes health and welfare as well as public safety."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved the... for the adoption of Amendment #19 to Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, of course, Representative Davis is wonderful in characterizing the use of that word as, oh, just a mere word, just a little word. Truth is it's a word of some impact. This Bill... This Section speaks to health and safety. It speaks to clear and present danger to the public. Those are the issues. Those are the issues upon which a court may declare that a business... that an employment or a job is an essential job, and those are the... they're very narrow. And indeed they relate strictly to public health and public safety where there's a clear and present danger to the public. I think the public should be protected. I believe that. I think adding the word 'welfare' would place this in total confusion, total confusion, and I think that you people, if you thought this out, you who say you are so concerned with this arbitration provision which is advisory with legislative veto, but so concerned about it, if you'd adopted Mr. Davis' provision, you'd throw more people in that category or you might. So, you would be throwing more people into that arbitration

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process. You are indeed foist on your own petard, and this Amendment like the others should be defeated. And if you Republicans are not in total lockstep, some of you will think this out and vote 'no' with us."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #19. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Representative Davis to explain his vote."

Davis: "To explain my vote, I didn't get an opportunity to close, Sir. I can simply tell you that my petard is a bit blunted tonight, despite the fact Representative Greiman hoist me on it. Health and welfare refers to a lot of things, and yes, indeed, welfare refers to kids, too. Don't forget that as you're voting on this Amendment. It does refer to injuncture relief. In my opinion, could be construed in a courtroom setting as public education strikes as well."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 52 'ayes', 64 'nays', and the Motion and Amendment 19 fail. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #20, Mays, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays, on Amendment #20 to Senate Bill 536."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #20 simply calls for the sharing of costs under one of the three forms of arbitration called for under this Bill. Specifically, the contract transfer security personnel and essential service employees have a nonbinding arbitration process involved where the employer submits his last best offer. The employee submits theirs, and then they gradually work it all down. The odd thing

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about it is, while it's equal from the standpoint of getting the items on the table, it's not equal from the standpoint of who's to bear the cost of it. The employer, under the Amendment #6, is called on to carry and bear the total burden of the discussions that are taking place. And Amendment #20 would share that burden, and I would urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Mays has moved for the adoption of Amendment #20. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In most places in this Bill, the costs are borne between the parties in equal share which we believe is fair. The only place where that is varied is where the... where there has been arbitration, and now that police and fire are out of this Bill, of course there will be few times when that really takes place - only essential employees and security employees. But when there is arbitration which is, remember, advisory only and when the governing body - the city, the county board, the township board, whoever - determines that they do not want to accept the arbitrators award, that they renounce that arbitrators award which is their right - and if they believe correct it's their duty under this statute - then they will have to pick up the relatively small costs for the supplementary arbitration that takes place after they have rejected it. It's... I suppose it's just a subtle pressure where they have to kind of compare costs. It's reasonable. It doesn't shock anybody. The major cost, of course, will be borne equally between the parties in the initial arbitration, and this is just a small area. And this, as the others I believe, should be defeated."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Mays has moved for the adoption of Amendment #20, and he wishes to close. I'm

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sorry. That was my fault. Representative Mays."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. For a moment, Al, I thought you were going to accept this Amendment. This is a small portion of the Bill; and, as Alan stated previously, most of the costs in the other Sections of the Bill are borne equally by the employer and the employee. What happens here is not just the employer can reject the arbitrators decision, but the employee representative can also. And so, as long as you've got the equal give-and-take at that point in the supplementary negotiation, you should still be sharing the costs. As Representative Greiman stated, this should not be all that significant. So, I can't quite understand his opposition to this Amendment. It's a small thing. I urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays... Representative Greiman feels his name has been thrown about in vain. Representative Greiman, the Gentleman from Cook."

Greiman: "No, I don't think that's the case. But Mr. Mays and I have served for three years on this floor, and we have, I think, respect for each other. And Mr. Mays would not... I would not want Mr. Mays to say something wrong. And the employees have no right to reject. They're stuck. The employees are stuck. Only the city, only the county, only the state can reject it. Employees are stuck."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Sponsor always has the right to close. I don't know if he... You don't have any response to that I... Representative Mays wants a quick response."

Mays: "Well, if I'm in error, I'll admit it. I don't think I am, but maybe I am."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays has moved the adoption of Amendment #20 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'."

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Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish?
The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are
51 'ayes', 64 'nays', 3 voting 'present', and the Motion
and Amendment 20 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #21, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536
as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis,
on Amendment #21."

Davis: "Well, I sort of consider this a pro-bargaining unit
Amendment, and the reason I do is..."

Speaker Matijevich: "You'd have a better chance if it was
pro-life, but go ahead."

Davis: "It's also pro-life. Actually, what it does, it's modeled
after a Colorado statute that requires referendum approval
of arbitration agreements rather than the veto procedure
set up by Representative Greiman in House... or Senate
bill 536 that lets the governing agency - the county, the
city, the school board or whatever - whoever is deemed
essential in the arbitration procedure. This would submit
the question of the negotiated arbitration in a voluntary
manner when the agreement was struck, not to the governing
Legislature, if you will, but to the people at the next
general consolidated election for their approval or their
rejection. If they did approve it, it would be retroactive
to the expiration of the contract. If they disapproved it,
the contract would remain in force until another agreement
was negotiated and resubmitted again to the voters. It
also for the state agencies that are involved requires
something you're all ought to like, particularly with your
majorities on the other side of the aisle, requires that
those state AFSCME agreements, and the BIA and others that
were cut into the state labor agreement - requires that the
General Assembly of the State of Illinois shall have

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affirmative approval of those contracts. So that if the Governor or whoever is negotiating does AFSCME in, you can reverse that here by approval of the contract and let them have their day in court here in the General Assembly. I think it's a particularly good idea. Certainly if binding arbitration were in, it's an excellent idea. But even with the voluntary procedure, a referendum of the people will be heard in this Amendment, and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #21. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, I think that's a terrific idea if you're in the printing business, or maybe you're in the voting booth business, or some other business or maybe if you're in the business of carting around polling place materials. This would... There are hundreds of bargaining units. To have individual referendums, I think is just funny. To suggest that some of it would go to the General Assembly, as a matter of fact, is also kind of interesting. Can you imagine collective bargaining agreements going through the Committee process? Then, now, you understand that we can't do this of course. It's unconstitutional, because we can only act by Bill. We can't... You'd have to have three readings, or maybe you wouldn't. The Governor signed, or maybe you wouldn't. So, we would be in a little trouble unless we changed our constitution. As a matter of fact, you may note that the Congress was... They found that was a no-no yesterday to have some kind of veto power, legislative veto power. So that, under our Constitution and under just any kind of common sense, Amendment #21 just is cute but silly."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis to close."

Davis: "Well, I don't view it as silly. Colorado and San

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Francisco don't view it as silly, because they do it. If you were reading the Amendment, Representative, you would note that it's a Joint Resolution which we use in Executive Orders here all the time to approve or disapprove Executive Orders that are sent to us from the Governor. You also would recognize that we say 'at the next consolidated election'. So, it would be a simple matter of a very small ballot that you have in front of you on the Amendment, 'Shall this collective bargaining agreement be approved or shall it not?', at the next consolidated election which has to be held anyway. It's a very good Amendment. The arguments against it are specious, and I would recommend an 'aye' vote to you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #21. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', oppose by voting 'no'. Representative Brummer, do you wish to explain your vote? Your light is on. Representative Brummer's light is on, and I don't know if he's... Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 49 'ayes', 62 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #21 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #22, Mays - Davis, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis... or the Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays, on Amendment #22."

Mays: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Davis will close. Amendment #22 addresses a Section regarding the appointment of the Board members. As I pointed out in debate last night on Amendment #6, there are two Boards formed under this Act, one is a State Board and one is a Local Board for cities in excess of one million dollar... one million people. In the

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appointment of a State Board, the Governor makes the appointments with the advice and the consent of the Senate. In the appointment of the Local Board, the Chairman of the State Board is a member, and then the Mayor of the City of Chicago makes an appointment and the county chairman or... the County Board President makes an appointment. We felt that both Sections ought to have... that the appointments made by the Mayor of the City of Chicago and the County Board President of Cook should be made with the advise and consent of those governing bodies that relate to it, as they do with the State Labor Relations Board. So, I urge its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Mays has moved for the adoption of Amendment #22. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, a number of appointments are made to various boards, such as, I believe, CTA and RTA, without the advice and consent of the... of the local municipal official. And this... In this one particularly, we believe that the... the mayor or the chief executive of the Board reflects the management concerns in a more direct way, since he is the elected manager of the... of the unit of local government. Accordingly for that reason, we believe that the Bill should remain as it is and that this Amendment should be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "I guess to close. Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Are you closing? Alright. Representative Davis to close."

Davis: "I am indeed closing. Mr. Speaker and Members, I can't understand. We've talked all day about equity and fairness, and the Sponsor of the Amendment and the Bill has talked about equity and fairness and trying to balance

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everything and; yet, the State Board has advice and consent of the other chamber. It should have been here instead of there anyway, but we're only saying equity; that the City of Chicago and the Local Board should... and George Dunn and everybody should have their confirmations done by the City Council, which is involving itself into, finally, in that City, a true legislative body. And I recommend to you an 'aye' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #22. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 48 'ayes', 64 'nays', 3 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #22 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #23, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Mill, Representative Davis, on Amendment #23."

Davis: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members, I'm about done with my series here, and I know you'll be grateful for that. The Amendment 23 several of your Members have told me that they're interested in this Amendment. It simply provides that during the arbitration impasse procedure, notwithstanding any provisions of this Act to the contrary, all the arbitrators appointed or employed pursuant to this Act shall be residents of the unit of government in which the dispute arose. And it simply says that, because we believe, in binding or even in voluntary arbitration, that that person should have to live there and live with the results, as we all do for our own districts, live with the results of their actions. And that's why this Amendment is brought to you, to say that if you're an arbitrator or an

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arbitrator is employed in the impasse procedure, by George, you ought to live in the community in which he's arbitrating."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved for the adoption of Amendment #23. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, we'd have a large number of arbitrators, I suppose. Some of them would be competent. Some of them would have no competence. We've taken out a lot of the small communities from this Bill, but it would seem to me to be a rather absurd requirement for residency. Most of our... Many of our communities don't have residency requirements for anything else but, to have it for an arbitrator, it just doesn't make any sense at all."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis to close."

Davis: "Well, I disagree. This is a buy-Illinois, buy-local Amendment, absolutely. And I can tell you that in the base Bill itself it says that the Board members that you're going to appoint only have to be Illinois residents at the time they're appointed. They can move out of state then and come back once in a while to pick up their fifty grand. I'm telling you, this is buy-local. They're going to love you for this at home, because the arbitrator is going to have his phone ringing off the hook just like happens to us when we go home. And, by George, you ought to vote for this one."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis, has moved for the adoption of Amendment #23. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 52 'ayes', 61 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #23 fail. Are there further Amendments?"

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Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #24, Hoffman, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman, on Amendment #24."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 20... or Amendment #24 to Senate Bill 536 amends Section 24 which is the sovereignty Section which reads in the Bill currently, 'For the purpose of this Act, the State of Illinois waves sovereign immunity. This Amendment will change that to read, 'Because of this Act, the State of Illinois waives a white flag'. Now, that, obviously, is not the typical approach to dealing with the sovereignty Section; but, as I've said frequently, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, that's what collective bargaining legislation is all about. The bottom line is, and in your heart you know I'm right. The bottom line is that we are giving up our sovereignty to a special interest group when we provide for collective bargaining for public employees. It's that simple. We are elected. School boards are elected. Municipal city councils are elected, and we are taking their sovereignty away when we... when we adopt collective bargaining. That's the bottom line. You can talk about all of the other Sections. You talk about arbitrators. You can talk about how you're going to structure it, or how you're going to do a board; but, when you get to the bottom line, the bottom line is we are abrogating our responsibility to the people of the state and to the people who have sent us here. And it's for that reason that I have consistently opposed collective bargaining. And I propose Amendment #24 to highlight that issue, because that is, in fact, what we are doing. We are surrendering. We are surrendering our responsibility on the altar of expediency. That is wrong. That is not in the

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best interest of the people, and you know in your heart that that is correct. Now, I recognize that this Amendment isn't going to be adopted. I use it to highlight the issue for you. And, Mr. Speaker, at this time I will withdraw Amendment #24."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman asks leave, after that beautiful explanation, to withdraw Amendment #24. Leave to withdraw. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #25, William Peterson, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Lake, William Peterson, on Amendment #25."

Peterson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Amendment 25 addresses the pay of the Board members, which I think many of us feel is certainly excessive. We know they have to bring certain expertise to this Board. We know they have to have certain experiences, but I think this Amendment, which calls for 100 dollars per day plus expenses, is quite reasonable. And I think one of the Representatives who questioned one of the other Amendments about the salary reduction said, 'What was the rationale? How did you come up with that particular amount?'. Well, I think you'll have to admit that the people on the State Board of Education are very well educated. They bring certain experiences to this State Government, and they work very hard. I'm sure you've seen them many times around the Capitol, around the Stratton Building, and I think they do an excellent job. They receive 50 dollars per day plus expenses. Fifty dollars a day. Now, granted these people that are going to be appointed to the Board have to bring more expertise, more experience, let's pay them twice the amount - 100 dollars per day. Mr. Speaker, I move for the Amendment of... move for the adoption of Amendment 25 and

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call for a Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson moves for the adoption of Amendment #25. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "I wonder if the Gentleman would first answer a couple of questions?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Greiman: "Okay. They don't... Do they have hearings all over the state, you know, over contested matters - those State Board members?"

Peterson: "Yes, they have hearings all over the state."

Greiman: "Are they expected to put their full time pretty much into this?"

Peterson: "Yes, many do."

Greiman: "No, no, their full time?"

Peterson: "As full time as these Board members will put in, Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "There's nothing in the statute that says that, is there?"

Peterson: "There's nothing in your Amendment that says they will be full time."

Greiman: "But wouldn't they have control... Wouldn't they have control pretty much of their own time? For example, there aren't crisis that are caused, are there, by... on the outside. They generally develop their own policy, things like that. Don't they?"

Peterson: "To a certain extent, yes."

Greiman: "To a certain extent. Were you happy with the BTA getting a certain per diem? Would you like that policy, the way they did that for the BIA?"

Peterson: "Sure."

Greiman: "Oh, okay. Well, I didn't know that. It seemed to me... That's interesting. Most of the people on your side

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of the aisle and on our side of the aisle and on every side of the aisle thought that was... that ended up to be a travesty and that it was not in the best..."

Peterson: "Well, I think they..."

Greiman: "I'm through asking. I'm talking now. Thought that was the worst of all possible situations. The truth of the matter is that this is a different kind of a Board. This is a Board that will be working on a regular basis developing rules and regulations, developing it for several hundred bargaining units throughout the state. I don't think there will be a great labor strike, but there will be issues that will have to be followed. The notion is to develop professional people. The qualifications are extensive as to what you must be and what you must have done to get to this Board. It isn't just something that, because you have a little fun, and a little expertise, a little interest in the subject, you can get on that Board. This is a Board of professionals. This is a Board of competent professional people. And accordingly, we should pay them as such and not do it on the basis of 100 dollars a day or anything like that. They will be having hearings. They will be... It's an adversary Board, much like the Industrial Commission, much like the Commerce Commission, much like a number of the other commissions but with a more ongoing day-to-day operation. And because of that, I certainly think that this Amendment should be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Barger."

Barger: "I think Mr. Greiman hit it pretty well on the head. The General knows how good some of these boards can be, and we have, in every school district, an elected board whose job is to solve the problems between the administration of the schools and the employees of the schools. These people are all competent. They are all intelligent, and they are all

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elected. And they all represent the people, and they represent the people in the disagreements between the administration and the employees. And General Greiman has taken the rights away from the people to be represented by their representative, and they're requiring their representatives to have someone else interpose themselves between them and the employees. And General Greiman has outdone himself this time. He's an exceptionally capable leader of insurgent forces, but this time he's gone too far. We should support our local elected officials to intercede between the administration of the schools or the administration of the community and the employees. Thank you, Mr. Greiman, for a very fine job of completely destroying the State of Illinois and all of the normal Boards of Review and setting up something between them so that we no longer are represented as citizens, but we, who represent the citizens, have to go to another Board established by Mr. Greiman to try to protect the citizens from him and the employees. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson to close."

Peterson: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's interesting that the Representative sponsoring this legislation is saying that the Board is going to have to be at 24 hour call. There are going to be crisis. They are going to have a lot of work. I thought this legislation was going to be very smooth. That's why I think we need a reduction in the salary. This thing has been looked over very carefully by the other side of the aisle. They feel that all the little hitches have been taken out. There won't be any problems, and everybody's just going to love this stuff. All the municipalities, the counties, the townships, the Boards of Education are just all going to fall in line and everything should be one happy family. Well, if that's so, then I

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think everybody on the other side of the aisle should vote for this Amendment, and I so move the adoption of Amendment 25 and request a Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Peterson has moved for the adoption of Amendment #25. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those oppose by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 49 'ayes', 62 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #25 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #26, Woodyard, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Edgar, Representative Woodyard, on amendment 26."

Woodyard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Since 536 makes some very major concessions to labor, I thought it only fitting that it also makes some... a very major concession to business. And so, for that reason, I've introduced Amendment #26 which, Al, it repeals the Scaffold Act. And I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Greiman: "Well, it might be a trifle ungermane."

Speaker Matijevich: "Alright. We'll rule on the germaneness. One moment. The Gentleman's point is well taken, and the Amendment is not germane. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #27, Wojcik, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Wojcik, on Amendment #27."

Wojcik: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, what I'm trying to do with Amendment #27 is carry through what the intent was in Amendment #6 where we were chose to exempt

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part of the part-time community college employees. So, my Amendment states that by deleting 'part-time' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'all'. All employees would be involved. I move that this Amendment pass."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Wojcik moves the adoption of Amendment #27. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, the drafters carefully defined what a part-time employee was of a community college and, as a matter of fact, say that they are not in the Bill as they should not be, because they're only occasional employees. But there's no reason or justification to take out community college employees, all community college employees from the operation of this Bill. And accordingly, this Amendment should be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Wojcik to close."

Wojcik: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I just would not like to disenfranchise the youngsters in my community and my neighborhood, and I would move that the Amendment passes."

Speaker Matijevich: "Ms. Wojcik moves to adopt Amendment #27 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 49 'ayes', 64 'nays', 1 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #27 fail. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #28, Hoffman, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hoffman, on Amendment 28."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on page 33 of Amendment #6, which of course is now the Bill, in Section 17 on the right to strike, in the

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Subsection 2 I delete everything after the word 'expired'. So, I'm going to delete that part of the Section 2 which says 'or such collective bargaining agreement does not prohibit the strike'. If you look at the whole Section on the right to strike, you will see that in fact, with the inclusion of this Section or this part of the Section, in Section 17 you, in effect, with the exception of the exclusion of security personnel, for all practical purposes everyone... every public employee has the right to strike; one, if they're represented by an exclusive bargaining representative, if the agreement has expired, or such collective bargaining agreement doesn't have a prohibition or does not prohibit the strike. Any collective bargaining agreement which was silent on the strike issue would be wide open for a strike. And so this, in my judgement, is a loophole in this legislation. I think by removing the Section we'll make very clear what we mean by and who has the right to strike. And so I move for the adoption of Amendment #28."

Speaker Matijevich: "Hoffman moves to the adoption of Amendment #28. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Give us just a second, Mr. Speaker. We'll think of a response in a moment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman with his response. Proceed."

Greiman: "Yes, thank you. It took me a while to understand what he was doing. I still don't understand, as a policy matter, what he's doing, but at least I understand the form of it. One of the a... union employees are prohibited from striking under this Bill if they've agreed not to strike regardless of who they are. If those employees and a public employer have agreed that they will not strike, this Bill acknowledges that we will be able to give some credit

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and credence to that agreement not to strike. Now, why we would take that right away from the employer, and it's taking away from the employer just as much as the employee, to be able to agree not to strike I cannot imagine. It seems to me that we should encourage, not discourage, those kinds of agreements. In this case, Mr. Hoffman seeks to take away the right of a public employer and a public employee to agree not to strike. Now, why would we do that? This should be defeated also."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hoffman to close"

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the Gentleman who is sponsoring this Bill and is opposing this Amendment, I would suggest that this is not what I intend to do at all. What this says is that any collective bargaining agreement which doesn't have any reference to a strike in that collective bargaining agreement, those public employees could strike at any time under this particular language that I am deleting. In other words, it's a negative statement against the heading under the first Section (A), 'Nothing in this Act shall make', and they use the verb 'does not' here to... to convolute the first part of the Section. And so, what they have is, in a sense, is a double negative and provides a... a very large loophole in this Section and the deletion of these few words would correct that infirmity which exists in this Bill, and I would move for its adoption of Amendment #28."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hoffman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #28. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 47 'ayes', 61 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #28 fail. Further Amendments?"

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Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #29..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. The Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn, are you seeking recognition?"

Flinn: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wish you'd move along. The printers are gaining on you all the time."

Speaker Matijevich: "That's why I had to slow down, to tell you the truth. But we'll proceed on Amendment #29."

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #29, Greiman - Braun, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #29."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a clean-up Amendment. It cleans up some of the typographical errors. It also extensively prohibits, prohibits recognition picketing and makes it very clear that that's not appropriate. It ... The rest of it basically is a clean up of some of the errors in typing. And that's about what it does."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman moves for the adoption of Amendment #29. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed say 'no', and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #30, Ralph Dunn, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Perry, Ralph Dunn, on Amendment #30."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #30 will put Bi-State Transit Agency in the same posture, as near as possible, to what the rest of the bargaining units in the State of Illinois would be in. It does away with the voluntary... It does away with mandatory binding arbitration, and that's what we did in 536. They tell me we've done away with mandatory binding arbitration. This would put Bi-State in the same position and allow for

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collective bargaining and allow for mandatory binding arbitration on grievances. I'd move for adoption of Amendment #30."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Dunn moves for the adoption of Amendment #30. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, that would have to be part of a Bi-State compact. It could not be in here unless Missouri passed Senate Bill 536, and I don't think that they would pass this whole Bill probably just to get to the Bi-State Development Agency issue so that it would be clearly unconstitutional. There is another Bill dealing with the subject, and we should defeat this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Dunn to close."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think it's a good idea. If this Bill, 536, is good for Illinois, it ought to be good for Missouri, and they probably will adopt it because it does take the same thing in both states. So, I'd urge a Roll Call vote and adoption of this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Dunn has moved for the adoption of Amendment #30. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 37... 40 'ayes', 65 'nays', 3 'present', and the Motion and Amendment #30 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #31, Ropp, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from McLean, Representative Ropp, on Amendment #31."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. One of the things that have caused mayors and school board members and taxpayers throughout the state a lot of concern on

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Senate Bill 536 is how in the world are some of these negotiations that may be worked out by the arbitration panel to be paid for, in that, for an example, the City of Detroit, after having this same kind of legislation passed, saw their budget increase by 50 million dollars just on this very issue. These are sizeable increase in tax dollars in terms of implementing this kind of legislation. This Amendment attempts to deal with that situation stating that, together with the arbitration panel's opinion and order, there shall be specific financial recommendations as to the method by which the public employer is to meet any increased costs of the panel's opinion and order. This is an important Amendment. It provides some assurance to taxpayers, to mayors and to school boards just where those dollars will come from, and I urge your favorable support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp has moved for the adoption of Amendment #31. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment 31."

Greiman: "Yes, firstly, let me say this is very different than the Bill that Michigan has. There is no similar arbitration so that we cannot... we can expect to not have those kind of costs, number one. Number two, the increase in the cost of arbitration would be incredible for... to lay this on. You'd have to literally get an arbitrator who knew everything about the taxing method, about the appropriations method, about every facet of government, and that person... probably we couldn't get one in every community. We should defeat this."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp to close. Representative Barger. One moment. Representative Barger."

Barger: "Yeah, I would like to suggest to General Greiman that the school board or the city council is there that could

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perform that function quite admirably."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp to close. One thing about the General, he has his troops tonight, hasn't he? Representative Ropp to close."

Ropp: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. In answer to that, certainly someone will have to make those decisions anyway. In all probability, the way that we are determining whether or not additional revenues are needed, we do have in the city councils and on the school boards people who are dealing with this on a daily basis. It is imperative, I say, it is imperative that this arbitration panel also be included in their responsibilities this same provision so that taxpayers, so that mayors and school boards know from what area those monies will come in order to pay the increased salaries that many of these programs will ultimately come forth with. I urge your favorable support."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ropp has moved for the adoption of Amendment #31. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 49 'ayes', 63 'nays', 1 answering 'present', and the Motion and Amendment fail. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #32, Greiman - Braun, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #32. Amendment #32, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Withdrawn, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #32. Leave is granted, and the Amendment is withdrawn. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #33, Dwight Friedrich, amends Senate Bill 536..."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Marion, Representative Dwight Friedrich, on Amendment #33."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I heard the Sponsor of the Bill say that he thought that majority should rule. And actually in Section 9 it provides that 30% of the public employees in the appropriate unit can act and be selected to represent the group for the purpose of collective bargaining. All my Amendment does is change that 30% to a majority, and I think that if there is any impelling wish on the part of the employees to become a collective bargaining group, then certainly 50% is not unreasonable. So, this just says a majority. I think it's a simple Amendment, and I don't know why anyone could object to it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Friedrich has moved for the adoption of Amendment #33. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "That's just folks who would like to have an election. Now, I suppose that Mr. Friedrich believes that we should increase the number of petition signatures to 50% of his district. Now of course, he might be able to get it now that I think of it, but I think that that's an unreasonable kind of request. There is an election and 50% is the number. You must have a majority in order to be a representative of the unit. All this says is, and think about this, we get here because 150 people said we should be in a primary battle. We're asking them to put down 30% of their people before they can get an election. That's all this is. This is a rather silly thing as well, and we should defeat this one."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Friedrich to close."

Friedrich: "Actually, this is saying that three people out of a group of ten or thirty people out of a hundred could force

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this on the rest of them. I don't think that's right. A majority around here as far as election is concerned, a majority of the Members of the General Assembly fixed the election laws, not 30% of not any other number. It's a majority, 60 votes in this House as the Gentleman knows. So, I don't think it's unreasonable if a group wants to organize. I think that's fair enough, but I think at least half of them ought to indicate they want to."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #33. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 44 'ayes', 69 'nays', 1 'present', and the Motion and Amendment fail. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #34, Davis, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative from Will County, Representative Davis, on Amendment #34."

Davis: "Thank you, Speaker. Back again. This Amendment was offered last night and went on until the Speaker himself had to come out and talk about it. Now, I think maybe today in the spirit of some compromise, in the spirit of looking at this Amendment it refers to management rights again and adds a new Section on management rights that establishes very clearly what the employer unit can do and what the employer unit managerial prerogatives are. You've all read it. I think I will spare you reading the five points involved. They have been altered only slightly from last night but are basically the same to clean up the language that was in Amendment 18 today. So, I would recommend to you that if you're going to have public collective bargaining, that this should be in there to

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clearly delineate what are managerial prerogatives and management rights, because that is equity in the Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis moves the adoption of Amendment #34. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "We spent a great deal of time today with the Illinois Municipal League representatives, and we did agree on language other than this. They accepted Section 4 of the Act with some slight changes which are coming up in Amendments, and so I would reject this. And I would take the agreement that we have reached on it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis to close."

Davis: "The interesting part is none of us were privy to those negotiations that the Municipal League made and his attorney, whoever in the world that is, may think that they know what managerial rights are, and I don't know what his qualifications are. Those of us that have been in the private sector know damn well what they are, and they're included in Amendment 34. And this better go on the Bill; because, if it doesn't, you're going to have chaos and confusion about who does what."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Davis has moved the adoption of Amendment #34. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 57 'aye', 57 'nay', 2 as 'present'. The Motion and Amendment fail. Further Amendments? Alright. Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."

Davis: "I was seeking recognition, of course, for a verification. I think you have Members that want this Amendment on. Now, I realize that might trigger some changes in votes, but I think on a tie vote, for this extremely important Amendment

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for equity within this Bill, that we'll have to verify the Negative Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "You have that right. The Gentleman from Cook would like a poll of those two absentees."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the Absentees. Reilly and Taylor."

Speaker Matijevich: "The... The Clerk will announce the ... will call out the negative vote. Be in your seat and raise your arms as your name is called."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the Negative. Alexander. Berrios. Bowman. Braun. Breslin. Brookins. Eullock. Capparelli. Christensen. Cullerton. Curran. Currie. DeJaegher. DiPrima. Domico. John Dunn. Farley. Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hannig. Homer. Huff. Hutchins. Jaffe. Keane. Krska. Kulas. Laurino. LeFlore. Leverenz. Levin. Matijevich. McGann. McPike. Panayotovich."

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes, Representative Reilly, for what purpose do you seek... Reilly 'aye' and leave to be verified. Representative... Leave to be verified. Let's... We've gone along with... He's been in a meeting. So, let's let him have it. Well, okay. Jim, we don't know yet who on the Democratic side is going to verify your side. So... Representative Piel, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Piel: "Mr. Speaker, first of all, two things. As far as Mr. Reilly has done. He has done it orally. So, I don't believe he needs leave, according to the rules. He has done it orally. He put his vote on orally. Second thing, a question of the Chair. Did not Mr. Christensen leave town earlier today? I don't think somebody should be voting his switch when we did make a special case of..."

Matijevich: "We'll have a ... Your side is going to verify. Let's get..."

Piel: "Yes, but the key is suppose to be taken out. I was under

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the assumption that we were talking about keys..."

Matijevich: "Well, we'll get to that later. Let's not embarrass Members, because that can.. that cuts two ways, if you know what I mean. Well, the point is that cuts two ways, and I think some of your leadership knows what I'm talking about. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Taylor.

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

Speaker Matijevich: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Leone: "Gentleman is not recorded as voting."

Taylor: "Record me 'no'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Record Taylor 'no'. Representative Nash."

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

Speaker Matijevich: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Leone: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'present'."

Nash: "Vote me 'no', please."

Speaker Matijevich: "Vote Representative Nash 'no'. Proceed with the negative vote."

Clerk Leone: "Continuing with the Poll of the Negative. Panayotovich. Pierce. Preston. Rea. Ehem. Rice. Ronan. Saltsman. Satterthwaite. Shaw. Slape. Steczko. Stuffle. James Taylor. Terzich. Turner. Van Duynne. Vitek. White. Wolf. Younge. Yourell and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Questions of the negative vote. Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative..."

Speaker Matijevich: "What's our count when we start? It's 58 'ayes', 59 'nos' as we start."

Davis: "Representative Christensen."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Pierce. Is Representative Pierce in the chamber? I don't see him in the seat. Remove his name from the Roll Call."

Davis: "Representative Pangle."

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

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Davis: "Representative Slape."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Slape is in his seat."

Davis: "Representative Wolf."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Wolf is way in the back."

Davis: "Representative Satterthwaite. Representative Yourell.
You're in your seat, Bus. I'm sorry."

Speaker Matijeich: "By the way, Pangle is voting 'aye', but
proceed. What was that last one?"

Davis: "I'm sorry. I mean deeply sorry. Representative Farley."

Speaker Matijeich: "Who was that? Farley is in the back."

Davis: "Representative Domico."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative who?"

Davis: "Domico."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Domico. Is Representative
Domico... I don't see him in his seat. Is he in the
chamber? Representative Domico. Remove Representative
Domico."

Davis: "Representative Giglio."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Giglio is by his seat."

Davis: "Representative Christensen."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Christensen is not here.
Remove his from the Roll Call."

Davis: "Representative Currie in the chamber?"

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Currie over here by
Mulcahey."

Davis: "Is Representative Bullock in his seat? The seat is
turned around. I can't see."

Speaker Matijeich: "Representative Bullock. I don't see
Representative Bullock. Representative Bullock in the
chamber? Remove him from the Roll Call. Proceed."

Davis: "That's all, Sir."

Speaker Matijeich: "That's all. Representative Cullerton asks
for a poll of the affirmative vote. And the Clerk will

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call out the Affirmative Roll Call just as slowly."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the Affirmative. Barger. Barnes. Birkinbine. Brummer."

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

Pangle: "Thank you, Representative Davis. I'd like to change my 'aye' vote to a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "You called it, I guess. Representative Pangle from 'aye' to 'no'. Proceed."

Clerk Leone: "Continuing with a Poll of the Affirmative."

Speaker Matijevich: "Could we have the count? 57 'ayes', 56 'nos'. Proceed with the affirmative..."

Clerk Leone: "Brunsvold. Churchill. Cowlshaw. Daniels. Davis. Deuchler. Didrickson. Ralph Dunn. Ebbesen. Ewing. Flinn. Virginia Frederick. Dwight Friedrich. Hallock. Harris. Hastert. Hawkinson. Hensel. Hicks. Hoffman. Johnson. Karpiel. Kirkland. Klemm. Judy Koehler. Marzuki. Mautino. Mays."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative O'Connell, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

O'Connell: "Mr. Speaker, with the assurance that the language that was negotiated between the Municipal League and the Democratic side of the aisle will be included in Amendment 37, I'll change my 'no'... my 'aye' to a 'no'."

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

Hicks: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd also with those type of agreements on Amendment 37, like to change my 'aye' vote to a 'no'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Change Hicks from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Brunsvold, are you seeking recognition? From 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Cullerton, are you seeking... Representative Mulcahey. Mulcahey is from 'aye' to 'no'? From 'aye' to 'no', Mulcahey. Could we

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give us the count?"

Unknown: "Turn me off."

Speaker Matijevich: "There are ... The request for a verification is removed. There are 53 'ayes', 56 'nos'. Oh, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "I'd like to proceed with my request for a verification."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Cullerton: "Representative Ewing."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Ewing. Is Representative Ewing in his seat. He's not in the chamber. Remove him from the Roll."

Cullerton: "No further questions."

Speaker Matijevich: "Being no further questions, what's the count, Mr. Clerk? 52 'ayes', 60 'nos', 2 'present', and the Motion and the Amendment fail. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #35, Dwight Friedrich, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich, on Amendment #35."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I was impressed with Representative Tuerk's Amendment regarding the salaries of these Boards, and it seemed to me that one of the most wearing jobs and the greatest responsibility in the whole state is the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. And next to that, of course, comes the Members. I can't think of any reason why these people who can also have other occupations should be paid more than the Speaker of the House as Chairman or more than Members of the House as Members. They have a right to practice law. There are a lot of professional people in both Houses and a lot of people who certainly are sacrificing time and money to

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serve here, and I don't know any reason, again, why we should set up a bureaucracy that gets paid more than the Speaker of the House and the Members of this House. So, this Amendment merely drops the chairman to 38,000, the same as the Speaker of the House, and to 28,000 for the members of the Board. Now, I would point out again that they have the right to earn extra money as attorneys or in their own profession. So, I think it's about time we start cutting some of these so that, until the salaries of the Legislature can be raised in proportion. So, I think this is a good move. It'll save about 65,000 dollars a year, and that's a pretty good days work."

Friedrich: "Representative Friedrich has moved for the adoption of Amendment #35. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, we've already discussed the issue of salaries and whatnot. There are people in State Government who make more than we do. There are some who make less than we do. It's always hard to evaluate. I think we want some very specially neutral, thoughtful people in this kind of job, and I think probably the money is well worth it. We get some other perks, if you will, in terms of ego stroking, and I... maybe it covers some of the things, and I think we should just defeat this as well."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Friedrich to close."

Friedrich: "I'm interested in knowing what those other strokes are. Apparently, I'm not getting in on them, and I'd be glad to confer with you, Representative Greiman, if this fails."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Friedrich has moved for the adoption of Amendment #35. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all... Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will

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take the record. On this question there are 53 'ayes', 60 'nays', 2 'present', and the Motion and Amendment 35 fail. Further Amendments."

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #36, Birkinbine, amends Senate Bill 536 as amended."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Birkinbine, on Amendment #36."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. Throughout this whole discussion on the issue of collective bargaining for public employees, I've had a very real concern. I've been afraid that these public employees that we would be roping into this collective bargaining agreement and forced into a union dues sort of payment situation and the general public, be they public employees or not, might look upon us as somehow hypocritical. Now, I think you all know how I feel about the subject of public employee collective bargaining. I don't agree with it. I think it's a bad idea, but I'm afraid that the ladies and gentlemen on the other side of the aisle who have been voting for the amendments to establish this Bill and against our corrective amendments are going to be perceived as being hypocritical by not including themselves in this. Now, I'm sure there are a lot of arguments that can be brought up saying we're not hired this way. We are voted in that way, one thing or another; but, frankly, that won't make a difference to the general public at large. The... I would hate to see all my friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle do this to other people in the state and, yet, not include themselves. Now, I've spoken to the doormen here in the chamber, and they say, 'We don't want any damn union'. I've spoken to the secretaries across the hall... across the street. They say, 'We don't want any lousy union.'"

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And yet, this Bill would indeed force, not only them, but virtually every other public employee, not only to join a union; but, if they chose not to do that, at least to pay the dues. And yet, what are we doing? We're not doing it. So, admittedly though, I don't think it's a good idea. I'm afraid that you, Ladies and Gentlemen, my colleagues, friends that I respect, you might be called hypocritical. So, to prevent that from happening, I offer this Amendment and on which I ask for a recorded Roll Call vote so that, indeed, I can prevent that from happening and so that indeed you won't be perceived as hypocritical. And I would hope you'd vote on this. I, frankly, don't have a lot of hope that it will survive a Conference Committee, because some of those people out there may indeed be right, but at least today you've got a chance to vote on it. And I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Birkinbine has moved adoption of Amendment #36. The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Duyn."

Van Duyn: "As vice-president of my union at home, Mr. Speaker, I see nothing wrong with this Amendment. At least I have no aversion to it."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "I'd almost like to be for it just so we could get Birkinbine to pay fair share, but... but I don't think so. See, I'm elected by the General... to the General Assembly from the 1st District by the people there, and it's under the Constitution that I come here. And I'm a constitutional officer in that sense so that it would be totally inappropriate for us to be in here. Now, Mr. Birkinbine raises a wonderful point about all those people who say, 'John Birkinbine, I don't want to be in a union'. They're going to be able to vote that way if there is an

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organization thing, because there's something in this Bill that says 'no representation'. So, when they vote for the union, they could vote no union. We'll see if all your friends, and you colleagues and your buddies vote no union. Let's defeat it. Come on. Let's go home."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Birkinbine to close."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I suspected something of the sort from the Gentleman from Skokie. And indeed while he may say that we are elected and somehow we are special in that regard, I would suggest that there's probably not a person in this chamber who has not told his constituents and not expressed to everyone that yes, I indeed am also a public servant. I, too, am a public employee, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, during campaign time. Well, as I indicated earlier on, I really am afraid that you, who have indeed been voting for all... for this... the substance of this Bill, might indeed be perceived as hypocritical; and, while I disagree with the entire Bill and indeed this Amendment myself, I would hate to see you folks voting for all of this and yet not include yourselves. So, I offer this to help you out."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Birkinbine has moved the adoption of Amendment #36. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all... Have all... Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 19 'ayes', 85 'nays', 3 voting 'present', and the Motion and Amendment 36 fail. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #37, Greiman - Braun, amends Senate Bill 536..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, on Amendment #37. Representative Greiman on Amendment #37."

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Greiman: "Yes, withdraw... Withdraw 37, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to withdraw Amendment #37. Leave is granted, and Amendment #37 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #38, Greiman - Braun, amends Senate Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman on Amendment #38."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #38 is an important Amendment. It does things that we... that came out of a meeting today with management. The most important single thing that it does is to redefine, redefine 'supervisor'. That was a critical difference between labor and management in this regard. Labor had its own definition, and management wished to have one more clearly in the language of the National Labor Relations Act. In this case, there was, I think, a very suitable compromise. Firstly, the language of the National Labor Relations Act was essentially adopted. A term suggested by the lawyer and... for the... for the Municipal League was extremely well qualified and is a well known lawyer in labor relations was taken from the Federal Civil Service Act. And if you will look... provides a very different kind of supervisory definition. It raises the supervisory level in a way that was agreeable, reluctantly, to both sides, but more important than that, the original Bill as it came from the Senate allowed supervisors to bargain so that an employer... Could I have some order? This is fairly important, Mr. Speaker. So that an employer, a mayor, a county board president would find himself sort of alone at the top, because there could be no supervisor... All of his supervisors would be in a collective bargaining unit. The Bill, as it stands now with this provision, does not allow supervisors to form units and bargain collectively

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unless they are historically doing... have done that previously so that if they have not done it previously, they will not be able to do it hereafter. We made the suggestion that we talked about in terms of the management rights and added the word 'directly' into the limitation on wages and hours and policies so that only policies that directly affect wages, hours, etcetera... conditions of employment are within the scope of the bargaining. We also make clear that in grandfathering in bargaining in the scope of what is to be bargained on, only those things that were part of a written collective bargaining agreement would be appropriate. We made a number of other changes which were requested at the management by the management. And now, even more important I think to small communities that we all represent is this provision at the very end of this para... Amendment 38, and that is that this Act shall not be applicable to units of local government employing less than 25 employees so that the small community is not included in this Act. I think that it was a meaningful day for our negotiations. I think that it was appropriate. We also add an additional unfair labor practice against the union that could be asserted by an employer, and I believe that Amendment #38 goes a long way to fairly and clearly bringing labor relations in line today."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #38. On that, the Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."

Davis: "Well, this Amendment has been carefully crafted to include something that people would like to vote for, but I can simply tell you this is the much vaunted Municipal League attorney, whoever in the world that is, who wrote the management rights stuff included in the... the definition of supervisor limited to the point where maybe

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one or two people were included in that. And it is obviously an intention to get around a Supreme Court decision filed by Yeshiva University versus the NLRB in which the Supreme Court held that employees that do, that do have judgement decisions, that do with respect to the establishment of terms and conditions of appointment like department heads in high schools and in university, other faculty members, we're supervisors; and, therefore, exempt from collective bargaining activity. This Amendment carefully, carefully narrows that definition so that maybe the vice-president and chancellor of the University or the principal of the high school would be excluded, but every other department head, every other supervisory employee who has reason to exercise judgement and control over tenure and the life of all of the employees is... has to be in the bargaining unit. I don't see where this limited things at all to be honest with you, despite the fact that at the end of the Amendment on page three there's a very good Section that's been added that restricts the Act to governments less than... or I mean, excludes governments less than 25 employees. It's carefully crafted; but, if this is the work of the Municipal League's attorney, I don't know who he is. And I don't think he ought to be doing any work like this. I think I would oppose this Amendment and hope we come back later with a further Amendment to do the 25 employee thing and say the rest of it's crap."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Bond, Representative Slape."

Slape: "Yeah, would the Speaker... I mean, would the Sponsor yield, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Slape: "Did you say in your explanation of this Amendment that there was an additional anti-labor... or another charge that can be brought against the union by management?"

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Greiman: "An additional unfair labor practice that a union might be liable for."

Slape: "What would that be?"

Greiman: "That's the one on the top of page three where they discriminate against any employer because he signed an affidavit."

Speaker Matijeovich: "Representative Hoffman, Gentleman from DuPage."

Hoffman: "Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor of the Amendment yield to a question? On line 20 on the first page, it says the term supervisor includes only those individuals who devoted preponderance of their employment time to exercising such authority. In real life, I'm chairman of a social studies department at a small suburban high school where I spend 20%... Let's see, I spend 40% of my time in the classroom. I spend 40% of my time in the classroom and then have 10% of the... 10% of the time in... with the responsibility as the chairman of the department or, to translate it into total percentage, I guess it would be 80% and 20%. And that's fairly typical of the supervisors or the department chairman in our high school. Would this language prohibit the department chairman in the high school where I teach from organizing their own bargaining unit?"

Greiman: "Mr... May I ask a question? Are you presently organizing a supervisory unit?"

Hoffman: "No."

Greiman: "Then you could not under this Bill. You are, as I said before, there are no... one of the things that management was quite concerned about was that there would be somebody who would be a friend of management. And so, supervisors, unless they are presently in a supervisory unit, cannot organize in supervisory units after this Bill."

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Hoffman: "But since a preponderance of my time is not spent in supervision, I would be required to become part of the teachers bargaining unit. Is that correct?"

Greiman: "I guess if you're a teacher, you're a teacher. You would not have been a supervisor before either."

Hoffman: "Alright. I think that what we have here in this Amendment again is a limitation on the rights of those members who are what we might call intermediate supervisory personnel. This is a particularly common pattern in education; and, once again, we find discriminatory practices in this Amendment. And for that reason, I stand in opposition to this Amendment."

Speaker Matijevich: "Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn. Representative Dunn moves the previous question. The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?'. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed say 'no'. Main question is put. Representative Greiman to close."

Greiman: "I'd just ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman has moved for the... Oh boy. We didn't lose our electricity. They were trying to dim the lights. Representative Greiman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #38 to Senate Bill 536. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 72 'aye', 35 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Motion prevails and Amendment #38 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Floor Amendment #39, Greiman, amends Senate Bill..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman on Amendment #39."

Greiman: "Last Amendment that I have. It just adds..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Let's beat the printer. Hurry up."

Greiman: "It adds merely that bargaining units that were in

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existence in the small communities would be grandfathered in. That's all it does. We don't want to take away the rights of... employees."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman moves for the adoption of Amendment #39. There being no discussion, all in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', and Amendment #39 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Matijevich: "Third Reading. I'm sorry. I was not aware that there was a fiscal note and State Mandates requested by Representative Tuerk. I now recognize Representative Greiman, the Gentleman from Cook."

Greiman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I have filed the fiscal note as amended so that that takes care of that; and, as far as the Mandate Act is concerned, this takes... the Bill itself, by its terms, takes it out of the Mandates Act."

Speaker Matijevich: "You're certainly correct on that, because I heard the Amendment on that. Has there been a fiscal note filed? I'll ... Just a minute, I'll get to you. Has there been a fiscal note filed as amended?"

Clerk Leone: "Fiscal note filed as amended by Amendment 6, 12, 29, 38 and 39."

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

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I believe the Sponsor, Mr. Greiman, is suggesting that because there is no reimbursement required according to the terms of the Bill, that there is no need for a State Mandates Act note. And I believe, if you will take a look at the State Mandates Act, you will find that if a Bill occasions costs on local governments, that a State Mandates Act note is applicable to the Bill. And that attempt to get around the State Mandates Act is clearly illegal."

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

Greiman: "Last night, Mr. Speaker, mindful of the fact that there be fiscal notes and Mandate Acts and all that, I specifically made my Motion that it would be moved to the Order of Third Reading. We took this out of the record at the request last night of the Minority Leader; and, when I made my Motion, I was careful to state and that it would be heard on Third Reading today. It was part of my Motion at that time so that the Bill should move to Third Reading, Mr. Speaker, by... because we have had leave of the House to do that. We had leave of the House at that time. That was an agreement, Mr. Vinson."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Chair will rule, since the Amendment takes it out of the State Mandates Act, that the State Mandate note does not have to be filed. That's the ruling of the Chair. Third Reading. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, the Chair is going to rule that way without a Motion being put to the Chair?"

Speaker Matijevich: "The Chair has already ruled. What is your... Third Reading. Senate Bill 536 on Third Reading. The Clerk will read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 536, a Bill for an Act regulating labor relations between public employers and employees in creating the Illinois Labor Relations Board in connection therewith. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will be most brief. I will merely state a number of items for the record. Firstly, this Bill contains no compulsory binding arbitrations on the economic issues involved in labor management. It has

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advisory arbitration with a legislative veto and that's all. It does contain a right to strike. It does contain limitations on supervisors, and prohibits supervisory employees from bargaining. It has a managerial rights clause that management was concerned about. And it, therefore, keeps the inherent managerial prerogatives. It provides an exclusion for small units of local government, so important. It looks to the issue of fragmentation of bargaining units, so there will not be...hundreds and hundreds of units, but there will be narrow number of units. It provides an injunction if there is an illegal strike. It provides for...it removes the general council concept, so that we, the taxpayers, don't have to pay for the enforcement of what is essentially some private rights. It does many of the...most of the things, in fact, that management has requested. Collective bargaining has passed this chamber and other chambers in, usually, in the most partisan manner. I think this Bill is the first Bill that brings it to the center, that recognizes and respects the rights of the employer, recognizes the rights of the employee. I move for its passage. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 536. On that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

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

Vinson: "Representative, how does the Bill deal with teacher tenure?"

Greiman: "It doesn't impact on teacher tenure."

Vinson: "It does not impact on teacher tenure in higher education?"

Greiman: "No."

Vinson: "Why not?"

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Greiman: "It just doesn't deal with it."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill. Mr. Greiman, I hope you'll listen to this and take a brief look at your Amendment #6, page 32, lines 31...30 through 33, which are the...is the portion of the Bill which deals with the tenure problem. And clearly you were right when you say that it does not impact on tenure in regards to elementary and secondary teachers. That portion of the state statutes takes precedence over this Bill, and you're right in that regard. But what the Bill does is that it removes any authority for higher education to grant tenure. So the University of Illinois, the Board of Governors and Regents, SIU are removed...their authority to grant tenure is totally removed from this Bill. Now, if you want to vote for that, you can. If you want to vote for all the other bad features in this Bill, you can. But everybody ought to be aware that that's one of the things the Bill does."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, I'd like to ask a question of the Sponsor with regard to the home rule..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Terzich: "...With regard to the home rule Section. Does the home rule Section abrogate the existing firefighter ordinance that gives the collective bargaining to the City of Chicago?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "It would not, because those employees are...are not in the...are not in the Act. If those employees were in the Act, then it might. But it does not cover them, so the ordinances would not be abrogated. Just as...in Section 15, tenure is clearly left in there, and university employees are clearly not taken out."

Terzich: "Thank you, Representative Greiman."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "The Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Hastert: "Representative Greiman, just a couple of short questions. Does...you...I think you stated a few minutes ago that they said the supervisors cannot be involved in the bargaining process. Is that correct?"

Greiman: "Would you repeat that question? I'm sorry."

Hastert: "The supervisors are...cannot be involved in the bargaining process."

Greiman: "Supervisors are not allowed to be part of a unit, unless they were, at the date of the Act, in a unit of either supervisors or employees. Otherwise, they would not be part of a bargaining unit."

Hastert: "Okay, I must have misunderstood you. I would look at that saying that they still...supervisors still could bargain for administration perhaps. Is that correct?"

Greiman: "For what?"

Hastert: "Say a superintendent of a unit district or a president of a university could bargain, right?"

Greiman: "Well, you mean he could..."

Hastert: "He could be at the bargaining table."

Greiman: "As a supervisor, or as what?"

Hastert: "Well, as part of the administration, say."

Greiman: "Oh, of course."

Hastert: "Alright. I misunderstood you. I thought you said they couldn't do that."

Greiman: "No. They can't be part of an employee bargaining agent. Sure."

Hastert: "Alright. I wanted some clarification. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Macou, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Move the previous question, Mr. Speaker."

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Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Dunn has moved the previous question. The question is, "Shall the main question be put?". Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The main question is put. The Gentleman from Greiman (sic) to close."

Greiman: "Fraun to close."

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

Tuerk: "Well, I have a parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Tuerk: "According to Section 16, Subsection C, it clearly preempts home rule, and therefore, I have the question of the Chair how many votes this takes to pass?"

Speaker Matijevich: "60 votes. Representative Greiman to close."

Greiman: "Representative Braun."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Braun to close. I'm sorry."

Braun: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'll be very brief. The hour's late. I encourage an 'aye' vote for Senate Bill 536. This Bill is the product of many hours of debate, and discussion, and negotiations and compromise between representatives of labor, management, municipal and local governments. I think credit ought to go to Representative Greiman for the intense work that he put into this Bill in crafting a formula that will be a workable one for the State of Illinois. This...I think credit also ought to go to Speaker Madigan for using his offices to bring people together so that Representative Greiman could cajole, and laugh, and talk, and cry and go through the kinds of hours and the kind of work that he did in putting this together. I'm going to be quiet. I'm going to stop. I encourage an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Greiman and Braun have moved

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for the passage of Senate Bill 536. The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 536 pass?'. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. The Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays, to explain his vote. One minute."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I want to open my remarks by conceding a point raised by Representative Greiman on an Amendment that I had offered to cost share on the supplemental negotiations. He was right. I was wrong. Notwithstanding that, this Bill still has all sorts of provisions which call for agency shop strike. Reporting requirements are absolutely horrible. The Board...there's no labor or management background required, no residency required. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Birkinbine. One minute to explain his vote."

Birkinbine: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. When Representative Greiman opened his comments on this Bill yesterday, he referred to 1975. I think it was something of a Freudian slip, because he was referring to what the unions and the Democratic Party on the other side of the aisle did back in 1975 and its reaction on the state. Well, this is the new 1975, except when this Session started, Representative Madigan told the unions, and I think passed on to your side of the aisle, the fact that no anti-business legislation. So the guns have been trained on local government, and they've been trained on the school districts. Well, I think it was George 'Scentiana' that said, 'If we don't learn from history, we're doomed to repeat it. If we're going to compare Illinois with any local state, it's got to be Michigan. Back in 1965, Michigan passed a law such as this, except it

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had a no strike clause in it. In the six years prior to that being passed, they had had one strike with 34 workers involved, an average of .14 strikes per year. From 1966 to 1980, in the years following the passage of that law..."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Birkinbine: "...They had 759 strikes, an average of 50.6 per year. It's going to happen again and in the same way that the vote...the Roll Call that took place in 1975 came back to haunt you. As disastrous for the state as it may be, this same..."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Birkinbine: "...Roll Call is going to come back to haunt you again. It's just too bad that it has to happen to State Government to do it."

Speaker Matijeich: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk. One minute to explain his vote."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, my explanation of vote will be brief. First of all, I want to make the record clear that in my estimation, the Chair has made a bad ruling relative to the number of votes needed, because it clearly preempts home rule; therefore, it would take the extraordinary majority. Notwithstanding the fact that that ruling has been made, this Bill, even though it has improved over the past 24 hours, it's still fraught with peril. It has so many holes in it. The binding arbitration is loosely drawn. I think it's parochial in nature, favoring the City of Chicago with a separate Board. I think there are many, many other facets of this Bill that are deficient. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Matijeich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Oh, I'm sorry. Representative Saltsman, the Gentleman from Peoria. One minute to explain his vote."

Saltsman: "Yes, for a point of information. In Michigan in

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19...since 1969, since they've had compulsory arbitration, the firefighters have never had a strike. And that's what your right-to-work people and Municipal League people took out of this program. So I want to go on record as letting you know there hasn't been a strike by firefighters in the State of Michigan since 1969, and your people are the ones that threw it out."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 72 'ayes', 45 'nays', and Senate Bill 536, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Pursuant to Rule 12(c), I move that the Special Order of Business, Subject Matter Workers' Rights be modified by continuing the Special Order to Saturday, June 25th, 1983 at the hour of 12 noon."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman moves and asks leave and use the Attendance Roll Call that Special Order be extended to tomorrow at 11:00 a.m. - was that - 11:00 a.m.... Does he have... What? Twelve noon. Twelve noon. Does he have leave? Leave, and the Workers' Rights is extended to 12:00 noon. The Members would... The announcement from the Chair. All Bills on the Consent Calendar did pass, did pass. Representative McPike, are we ready for the adjournment? Representative..."

McPike: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the House stand adjourned until tomorrow at the hour..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Just a minute. Allowing the Clerk time to continue with the business of the..."

McPike: "Fine. Allowing the Clerk perfunctory time..."

Speaker Matijevich: "... to read the Roll Calls."

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McPike: "I move the House stand adjourned till tomorrow at the hour of 9:00 a.m."

Speaker Matijevid: "Represent... The Majority Leader, Jim McPike, has moved that we stand in adjournment until - what time was that Jim? Was it nine?"

McPike: "Nine."

Speaker Matijevid: "Nine a.m.... 9:00 a.m., and the House does now stand adjourned."

Clerk O'Brien: "The following Bills on the Consent Calendar passed with 117 'ayes', no 'nays' and 1 'present': Senate Bill 16, 76, 86, 117, 142, 197, 243, 249, 288, 335, 346, 358, 403, 409, 417, 433, 440, 502, 506, 512, 529, 550, 559, 596, 582, 590, 603, 624, 659, 695, 709, 721, 731, 738, 739, 790, 797, 808, 811, 822, 834, 836, 847, 850, 852, 860, 866, 887, 895, 910, 912, 923, 933, 950, 970, 1009, 1013, 1020, 1048, 1052, 1072, 1093, 1104, 1117, 1120, 1123, 1136, 1147, 1166, 1175, 1187, 1196, 1254, 1310, 1315, 1318 and 1348. The following Bills passed as follows: Senate Bill 85, 109 'ayes', 8 'nos' and 1 'present'; Senate Bill 98, 111 'ayes', 1 'no', 6 'present'; Senate Bill 128, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 135, 114 'ayes', 2 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 136, 115 'ayes', 1 'no', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 162, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present', Senate Bill 179, 106 'ayes', 9 'nos', 3 'present'; Senate Bill 208, 109 'ayes', 7 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 220, 112 'ayes', 3 'nos', 3 'present'; Senate Bill 222, 113 'ayes', no 'nos', 5 'present'; Senate Bill 235, 104 'nos'... 104 'ayes', 13 'nos', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 285, 113 'ayes', 3 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 290, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 303, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 309, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 313, 113 'ayes', 4 'nos', 1

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'present'; Senate Bill 325, 114 'ayes', 2 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 330, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 332, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present';
Senate Bill 353, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present'; Senate
Bill 404, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 428,
115 'ayes', no 'nos', 3 'present'; Senate Bill 467, 116
'ayes', no 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill 479, 116 'ayes',
1 'no', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 485, 115 'ayes', 1 'no', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 501, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 504, 115 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 515, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present';
Senate Bill 530, 115 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1 'present'; Senate
Bill 598, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2 'present'; Senate Bill
600, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 621, 112
'ayes', 5 'nos', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 644, 113 'ayes',
4 'nos', 1 'present'; Senate Bill 645, 113 'ayes', 4 'nos',
1 'present'; Senate Bill 690, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 696, 113 'ayes', 3 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 702, 113 'ayes', 4 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 768, 107 'ayes', 8 'nos', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 787, 109 'ayes', 6 'nos', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 794, 115 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 796, 114 'ayes', 1 'no', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 831, 97 'ayes', 20 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 858, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 863, 114 'ayes', 2 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 864, 113 'ayes', 4 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 881, 114 'ayes', 1 'no', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 882, 114 'ayes', 1 'no', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 896, 98 'ayes', 18 'nos' and 2
'present'; Senate Bill 903, 115 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 924, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 931, 111 'ayes', 6 'nos', 1

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'present'; Senate Bill 942, 110 'ayes', 6 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 974, 114 'ayes', 3 'nos', 1
'present'; SenateBill 983, 113 'ayes', 4 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1012, 112 'ayes', 5 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1025, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate bill 1036, 107 'ayes', 8 'nos', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 1047, 113 'ayes', 3 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 1056, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 1062, 112 'ayes', 1 'no', 5
'present'; Senate Bill 1111, 114 'ayes', 3 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1114, 99 'ayes', 18 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1121, 116 'ayes', 1 'no', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1135, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 1150, 113 'ayes', 2 'nos', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 1195, 115 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1203, 94 'ayes', 20 'nos', 4
'present'; Senate Bill 1220, 109 'ayes', 8 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1232, 114 'ayes', 2 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 1278, 112 'ayes', 5 'nos', 1
'present'; Senate Bill 1308, 114 'ayes', 1 'no', 3
'present'; Senate Bill 1328, 116 'ayes', no 'nos', 2
'present'; Senate Bill 1347, 114 'ayes', 3 'nos', 1
'present'. Those Bills, having received the Constitutional
Majority, were declared passed. No further business, the
House now stands adjourned."

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