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Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House Floor, please retire to the Gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton, does that Gentleman have a Floor pass? Does he have a Floor pass?"

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House Floor, please retire to the Gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order, the Members please be in their seats. We will be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplin."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. Oh Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. In 1768, John Dickinson wrote; 'A people is traveling fast to destruction when individuals consider their interests as extinct from those of the public.' Let us pray. Oh Lord God, we beseech Thee to be present in the hearts and minds of the Members of this Illinois State House of Representatives. That they may be dutiful in the dispatch of their responsibilities. We ask that they be free from selfish pursuit and personal advantage as they consider the laws which they labor to and ask. We ask for Thy divine guidance to lead them into only such tasks as may be for the best interest of the governed for it because of them and for them only that they are here and in so doing may all things be to Thy glory and pleasure, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Merlo, Chairman from the Committee on Insurance, to which the following Bill was referred. Action taken, June 3, 1976, reported the



same back with the following recommendations. Do pass, House Bill 3648."

Speaker Redmond: "Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit: House Bill 3363, together with Amendments. Passed by the Senate as amended. June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill of the following title, in passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit; Senate Bills #1610, 1711, 1726, 1935, 1945 and 1947. Passed by the Senate, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bill<sup>s</sup> of the following titles, to wit; House Bills #2735, 3250, 3364 and 3484. Passed by the Senate, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill #2728, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate, as amended, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that



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the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 2729, together with Amendments.

Passed by the Senate, as amended. June 2, 1976.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed

to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill #2730 together with an Amendment.

Passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed

to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 2731, together with an Amendment.

Passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I

am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 2733, together with an Amendment.

Passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976,

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I

am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 2734, together with an Amendment.

Passed by the Senate, as amended. June 2, 1976.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am



directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill #2738. Together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 2968, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit; House Bill 3353. Together with an Amendment, passed by the Senate as amended, June 2, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be at ease until 2:30."

Speaker Redmond: "Turn on Corneal... Representative Corneal Davis' microphone. We have a former Member here, formerly Representative George Dolezal, now a judge in the Circuit Court in Chicago, who would like to introduce a group of school children. Dolezal

Dolezal: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, up there to my left, in the Gallery are fifty-six students from the Irving Grade School in Berwyn Illinois. Plus their principal, George Hurst, their male teacher, Jim Hogan and Mrs. Fisher and a bunch of nice people. I'd like you to give a little hand, they've



been well mannered and nice kids."

Speaker Redmond: "Welcome home, Judge...Welcome home, Judge. Representative Telcser, do you seek recognition?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to introduce to the Members of the House, Trustee and Mrs. Poole. Mr. Poole is a trustee in the Village of Lombard, he has with him his three children today, who are acting as pages. Bob, Liz and Elaine and they're ably represented by Representative Daniels, Hoffman and some other fella...oh, it's you, Speaker Redmond."

Speaker Redmond: "What was that last one?"

Telcser: "Poole. That third Representative, I can't quite remember."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll be at ease until 2:45."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there a Constitutional officer in the House? Is there a Constitutional officer on the Floor? The House will come to order, the Members please be in their seats. Mr. Clerk, do you have any...Committee Reports."

Clerk Selcke: "Representative Lechowicz, Chairman from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which the following Bills were referred, reported the same back with the following recommendation, do pass. Senate Bill 1868, do pass as amended, House Bill 3533, 3534 and Senate Bill 1869. No further Committee Reports."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 3367. Representative Collins on the Floor? Take that one out of the record. 3403. Representative Boyle. Out of the record. 3475. Representative Madison. Out of the record. 3816. Representative



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Tipsword. Out of the record. 3848. What were you going to do on that one? Any Amendments on that, Mr. Clerk? Out of the record. 3910. Representative Washington. Representative Washington, 3910."

Washington: "Mr. Sangmeister is handling that Bill for the Committee, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3910. A Bill for an Act in relation to domestic relations..."

Sangmeister: "Mr. Speaker, there's been some...I don't know, I just saw the latest ones dropped on my desk. I haven't had a chance to look at it. There's some 36 Amendments to that Bill and we should get started on it and get going but I would like to look at the last one. Can you go through the Roll once? When you come back we should be ready to go on this."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll be back. Take that one out of the record temporarily. 3971."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3971. Terzich. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 24-101 and so forth of the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the Floor? No further Amendments? Third Reading. Senate Bills, Second Reading. 1619. Representative Houlihan on the Floor? Out of the record. James Houlihan. House Bills, Second Reading. 3910. House Bill 3910."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3910. A Bill for an Act in relation to domestic relations. Second Reading of the Bill. Committee Amendment #1, Amend House Bill 3910 on page 18, line 15 by inserting between 'institution' and appeared the following and requires financial assistance and...and so forth."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "The first 11 Amendments to this Bill...ah... some of which were tabled in Committee, were presented to the Committee by Representative Rayson and he will handle those that were adopted by the Committee. Every Amendment that...ah... Representative Rayson is going to present to the House here has the approval of the Committee and myself, we would ask that they be adopted. So, at this time, I'll yield to Representative Rayson, on the first 11 Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Thank you Mr. Chair...Speaker. Amendment #1 to House Bill 3910 is one of our Committee Amendments to this Bill. Ah...it makes some...ah... It makes some minor changes, which I think are helpful. For example, the right of a person to move to have their maiden name...ah...adopted by a court order...ah...on post decree matters rather than at the time of the judgement ~~for~~ divorces, one. Another is to suggest the law in effect with regard to support of children, beyond the age of majority, who go to college, we're saying that the limitation there must be a requirement of financial need for financial assistance in order to get this kind of support from the parent involved and I would move for adoption of Committee Amendment #1, to House Bill 3910."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well either we're going to have to get some order or we're going to have to spend a lot of time repeating ourselves today, because..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's point is well taken. The House will come to order..."



Hart: "I could...I couldn't hear a word the Gentleman said in explanation of the Amendment. It's a very important substancy Bill, it doesn't...it's not an Appropriation Bill and I'd like to have an explanation of it again, if the Gentleman would... would you please repeat your..."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you please repeat your explanation Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. One of the changes is in the area of support, the court allows support for people over the age of majority, the Bill says for anyone who's a student at an educational institution. This is too wide open and we're limiting by saying and requires financial assistance. We're also saying that a party may change their name either at time of the hearing or the judgement for divorce, or on a post-judgement motion. Another refers to...ah...point of conversion to be in accordance with the provisions of the Act, wherein a separate maintenance action may be converted to a judgement for divorce. These are rather clarifying Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this Bill is not in my Bill book and I don't know whether the Bill's been circulated. Certainly I don't know whether the Amendments have been circulated, it's such a complete of disarray around here at this point in these proceedings that I...I raise a point of order, whether of not this, they are timely to present this Bill now, when it hasn't been circulated. I'm advised by the page that the Bill isn't in the Bill room and if it's been circulated, it would have had to have been done by photographing or



photocopying the original Bill. If the Bill hasn't been circulated, I object to being considered at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you look at your Bill... Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "I don't know about Representative Hart, but I've got, I've had a copy of this Bill for over a week now in my Bill book."

Hart: "Well good for you. But I don't have one, until right this minute and it's very difficult for me to even sort out the Amendments that are on my desk, including all the other crap that comes here and...ah...so I...I would like an opportunity to look at the Bill before we continue the debate on it and I would ask, at this time, to have it taken out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "I don't see the need for that. This Bill has been circulated, in accordance to the Rules. Because one particular Member hasn't taken the time to review the Bill and the provisions that are in the Bill, I don't think that's reason to take it out of the record. As Representative Sangmeister says, there are substantial Amendments to this Bill and has been called properly on Second Reading and I think we should proceed with the hearing of those Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister, what's your pleasure."

Sangmeister: "Well, I don't like to... When a Member of the House asks for it to be taken out of the record for good cause, I hate to hear Representative Fleck turn him down on that, if he's sincere in what he's saying and I presume, Representative Hart, that



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you are. Is that right? How long do you want this out of the record. Can we come back to it?"

Hart: "Well, I'd like to have it out at least until tomorrow and I am sincere. I don't have...I just got a copy of the Bill. My page has been trying to keep, at least the Bills that are on the Calendar on my desk, from day to day. I'm not a Member of the Judiciary Committee. I think I've been here as much as some of those who seem to take great delight in criticizing, somebody for not being caught up with everything that goes on around here and...ah...I understand there's 39 Amendments suggested to the Bill and I doubt if anybody on the Floor of this House, except maybe those on the Committee, have...ah...enough knowledge about it to begin with. So, I'd like at least until tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate, for what purpose do you rise?"

Choate: "Only one thing. To advise my distinguished colleague, the justice from Cook County, that in defense of my colleague, he's here just about as much as you are, if not more. And his book, the Bill was not in his book, because I looked for it with him. He doesn't have a copy of the Amendment and he does happen to be a sincere and dedicated Member and I think that he wants to look at the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Let's take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have a problem on the same Bill, for this reason. I understand there were a number of Amendments



that were tabled and/or not adopted. If Mr. Sangmeister could please tell us which ones they are because I have as many as 35 Amendments and I'm missing 2, 3, 5..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk...the Clerk can advise you Miss...Representative Geo-Karis."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment. Committee Amendment 2, 3, 5, 7 8 and 9 were tabled in Committee."

Geo-Karis: "How about 34?"

Clerk Selcke: "2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison on the Floor? House Bills, Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 3377. Out of the record. 3518. Out of the record. 3565. Representative Choate."

Choate: 35 what?"

Speaker Redmond: "3565."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3565. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation...out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 3609. Will the House please be in order. Out of the record. 3611. Out of the record. 3688. Representative Byers. Out of the record. 37...any Committees like to go back and meet? 3799."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3799. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 7 of an Act to create the General Assembly Library Study Commission, specifying it's powers and duties. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, 3799, 3800 and 3801 are companion Bills. I'd wish to hear them together."

Speaker Redmond: "What were those? 3799, 3800..."

Washburn: "And 3801."



Speaker Redmond: "And 3801. Any objection to hearing them all together? Hearing none, proceed."

Washburn: "All right."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3800. An Act to make an appropriation to the General Assembly Library Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3801. An Act to amend the State Library Act and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. You'll recall that last year we created the Legislative Library Study Commission and these three Bills pertain to that Commission, which was formed and whose memberships include the four leaders of the House, a former minority leader of the Senate, Judge McGlooin former President of the Senate, Russell Arrington and former Speaker, Jack Touhy and John Lewis. 3799 merely extends the Commission termination date from June 30, of this year, to July 1 of next year. 3800 approp...House Bill 3800 appropriates one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars for it's operation and 3801 establishes a governmental research division in the Illinois State Library, which the Bill charges as the division with the responsibility of purchasing and collecting and maintaining materials pertaining to public and governmental affairs. Really, this is an additional service to the Members of this body, research division and the library...not a research division but a library of central point where all records and documents from past years and future years will be held for our study and I would ask for your favorable



support of these three Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is, shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Maragos 'aye'. Representative Hanahan...still open, still open. Oh yeah, that's right. It's open. Representative Kent. Well, the Rules say you're not suppose to do it and I'm not going to tell...I'm not going to tell anybody to push Representative Chapmans button. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 144 'aye' and 1 'no'. The Bills, having received the Constitutional Majority are hereby declared passed. 3830. Representative Washburn, for what purpose do you rise, sir?"

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd like the record to show, Mr. Speaker, that Representative Peters and Representative Jones are ill and hospitalized."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? May the record so show."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3830. A Bill for an Act in relation to township and multi-township assessors. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos. Representative Maragos, 3830. Representative Hanahan, will you stop bothering Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, at the request of the fine mover of District...Skinner has asked to be passified."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Senate Bills, Third Reading. On Senate Bills, Third Reading appears Senate Bill 1620."



Clerk Selcke: "Senate Bill 1620. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Business and Economic Development. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipword. Senate Bill 1620."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would move that Senate Bill 1620 be taken back to Second Reading. There were Members that indicated that they had Amendments that they wished to present to this and I agreed yesterday to take it back to Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Senate Bill 1620 will be returned to the Order of Second Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #3. Totten. Amends Senate Bill 1620, as amended, on page 1, line 17 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I thank the Sponsor for bringing this Bill back to Second Reading. Amendment #3 was filed inadvertently and I move to table it."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to table Amendment #3. Any objections? Hearing none, Amendment #3 is tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #4. Totten. Amends Senate Bill 1620, as amended, on page 1, line 19 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly. Amendment #4 was not filed inadvertently. Amendment #4 addresses itself...ah... to a line item regarding travel...ah... The Department has apparently saw fit to pay for a junket in which about seven Members, seven people



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went to Sao Paulo for the opening of a...ah...office down there and in reviewing the expenses of the junket it was apparent to me that the Department had, I think, spent money not too wisely. Ah... the Amendment reduces the travel line item by about eighty-eight hundred dollars. The Department, to open that Sao Paulo office, six people went down to Brazil and spent 16 days in Brazil to open an office. That is not a legitimate expense of taxpayers money, in my mind and what I've done is reduced the line item by that much so that they would not have that flexibility to do it again. I understand that some of the money for security people was taken out of law enforcement or different agencies and...ah...we'll amend that one when it comes forward too. So, I'd move for the adoption of Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment #4 to Senate Bill... Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise in opposition to the Amendment. This Amendment would take eight thousand, eight hundred dollars out of the travel line items that are presently in the ...in the Bill as it came out of the Committee. It takes four thousand one hundred dollars out of general office travel and four thousand seven hundred out of the international trade travel, which comes from the Agricultural Premium Fund. Ah...We have, three international offices for the State of Illinois, which promotes trade. One of those is in Brussels, one of those is in Hong Kong and our newest one, which was approved about a year or two years ago...ah...I guess it was a year



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ago...ah...by this Legislature, is a new one in Sao Paulo, Brazil, to particularly emphasize the trade with Latin America and South America. The other offices in Brussels and Hong Kong were both ceremonially open and in most of these other trading areas, it was an important aspect of opening those offices and of getting them started correctly that they be so open and that persons who have some official status with government may be present for the various openings. The one in...in Brussels was opened under the administration of Governor Kerner and there was a delegation that went to Brussels. We had a slightly less spectacular opening, I think, of the office in Hong Kong, which was four or five years ago and now that we've had this opening in...in Sao Palo, Brazil and by virtue of having the wife of the Governor along, there were many doors that were opened to various offices in the Country of Brazil and in the various that were then visited. Governor's Offices, General... U.S. General, Council General's Offices, the Mayor's Office in Rio, in an area which they're very, very conscious of protocol and of doing things in the ceremonial way. This is to get the office off on a proper footing, to get it the proper contacts and without it, the office would find itself very slow in doing the things it is necessary to do for business and ultimately for the improvement of jobs and the economic well being of the State of Illinois. I would, therefore, urge the Members of this body, that they would defeat this Amendment as this was a good venture during this current fiscal year and certainly should not be used to in any way infringe upon the needs for fiscal year 77,



of the Department of Business and Economic Development."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm always apprehensive when I'm voting against my friend, Representative Totten, but this Amendment is neither chivalrous nor politic. The Governor and his wife illustrate quite well that old phrase Opposites attract. She is intelligent, gracious, kind, understanding and I do not know where on the face of the earth we could have gotten a better ambassadoress of good will on behalf of the State of Illinois to go down to South America and to con those people into buying farm products produced in the 54th District. For the reasons I've suggested with hesitancy and a pain and anguish that it brings me to differ with my inspiring colleague, I will be voting 'no' on the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this Amendment. I think over the years, if we look at the history of this Department and of our own Committee on Economic Development that we have spent money before to send either Members of this House on both sides of the aisle to foreign countries to improve and to help the sale of Illinois goods across the seas. We are, without a doubt the biggest export state in the United States, we send more farm products to every other place in the world than any other state in the United States and I think we should foster and do what we can to help that situation and I'd oppose this Amendment."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I can truly say that this is not a conflict of interest for me because I have not supported the Governor when he ran. However, his wife does represent him and I do think in foriegn countries they do look upon it very favorably when the wife of the Governor goes. As much as I hate to disagree with my colleague who proposed the Amendment, I think the trip that Mrs. Walker made, may have done more good than harm and I do think that it's probably more advisable that someone who is that close to the Governor represent the State of Illinois, because I don't think there's anyone closer to the Governor than Mrs. Walker and I think the Amendment should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Might I suggest to Representative Totten that he has a very capable Representative from his party in the comptrollers office and it would seem to me that if there's anything that's not within the keeping of the appropriation process and the budget of this Department for fiscal 1976, the Comptroller is very well and very able to deny payment for those claims. And it seems to me that he's done a diligent job with Members of the House and some of the vouchers they send over and so I'm quite sure he could do equally well with the Governor's Office. But I'd like to say, this is not a matter for the 1977 budget, it's a matter for 1976 budget, for that has already been passed. So, I think in all honesty this is nothing but a political move on Representative



Tottens part and it would seem to me that this motion, this Amendment should be defeated very resoundingly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten, do you seek recognition? Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question, the question is shall the main question be put? All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries. Representative Totten to close."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly. I do...I wonder where the Governor's wife was brought into this discussion? I did not bring it up when I proposed the Amendment. Let me point out that the travel line items that I am reducing, I am reducing to amounts that will still be higher than in prior fiscal year appropriations. That reduction amounts from sixty six thousand six hundred to sixty two thousand five hundred, in one area. And from a hundred and sixty thousand five hundred in another area to a hundred and fifty five thousand eight hundred in another area. That should in no way inhibit the Department from performing those functions which they had to do overseas. In addition, I submit to you, that sixteen days to make a trip for the State of Illinois is too many days and the Department does not leave that amount of money. That junket could have been performed in two or three days and this is simply a matter for the Appropriations Committee to look at carefully and not the Comptroller's Office and if we have too much money in the line item, the



Members of the General Assembly should address themselves to it and that's what I've done in Amendment #4 and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'no's' have it, the Amendment fails. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5. Choate. Amends House Bill 1620 as amended on page 4 immediately after line 4 by inserting the following. 'For a grant that Jackson, Union County Port District' so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is an Amendment and a Bill creating a new Port District in Jackson and Union Counties. It's co-Sponsored by Representative, Representative Ralph Dunn, Vincent Birchler, Representative Winchester, Representative Richmond and myself. The Amendment, which I have talked to the Sponsor of the Bill about and he does not oppose, asks for a hundred thousand dollars for the retention of engineers and various other official concerns that can be doing contractual work with the port authority to bring about a realization of this very important facility to further the economic conditions of Southern Illinois, by the creation of jobs, the exporting of goods that we have in Southern Illinois, especially mineral products and I would appreciate the support of the House as far as this one hundred dollar Amendment is concerned."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "I... Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor would just yield for one question."

Speaker Redmond: "He will."



Totten: "Representative Choate, I was looking at the subsidies that we do for the other Port Districts, Kaskaskia, Tri-city and Shawneetown and they're all less than a hundred thousand figure for this one. How did you arrive at the figure of a hundred thousand?"

Choate: "To be quite frank with you about it, if you will go back to the initiation of those port authorities that you're describing and that you have mentioned, you'll find that their initial appropriation far exceeded a hundred thousand dollars, because I can vividly recall the amount of monies that we...ah...did appropriate for Kaskaskia and especially the Shawneetown Port Authority in their initial stages. Actually, I can't tell you that a hundred thousand dollars is really enough, it's just a figure that we grabbed. I can't tell you that it's enough or too much, to be quite frank with you about it because it's in it's initial stages and I don't know that in the next six months of this appropriation year, that they can really do the things for a hundred thousand dollars that needs to be done. Also, that if you look in C.D.B., you'll find some of the authorities that you just mentioned being funded under the bonding authority of C.D.B. far in excess of a hundred thousand dollars, this was brought about after the engineering, after the other work is done on a contractual basis to complete the Port facility."

Totten: "Is there a...do you have a companion Bill for this to create the Port District?"

Choate: "Yes, we do, it's on...ah...House Calendar. It came out of Committee this week. It's on Second or



Third Reading. I haven't...I haven't noted what stage it's on."

Totten: "I have no further questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, considering Amendment #5 to Senate Bill 1620 is in my opinion like putting the cart before the horse. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, before we agree to an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, we ought to first consider the issue of whether or not the proposed Port District should be created. Now, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, if subsequently, the companion Bill, the substantive Bill is approved the Sponsor of this Bill very easily could get an Amendment offered and adopted in the Senate in as much as this Bill will have to go back there for concurrence with other Amendments. Therefore I respectfully suggest a 'no' vote on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly concur with Representative Choate and would urge an 'aye' vote on this Amendment. We need the hundred thousand dollars for the study duration and the Bill is 3498 on Second Reading and I hope it will move to Third Reading today. Thank you, I'd urge an 'aye' vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate to close."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I don't care whether you call it putting the cart before the horse or the cart before the mule or the mule before the cart. If the Gentleman



that just suggested that we table this Amendment will look at the Roll Call up on the, on the total board, he'll find out that it's a Senate Bill. He well knows because he's been in the Legislature for the extended period of time, that if something does happen and the enabling Legislation is not enacted that the hundred thousand dollars will not be spent, it will not cause a drain on the State Treasury, nothing will happen to it other than the fact that it will never be used. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House that in as much as this is the agency that dispenses funds of this nature, that this is the appropriate time to consider Amendment #5 to Senate Bill 1620 and I would appreciate ... I would appreciate your green votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment #5. All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 95 'aye' and 7 'no' and the motion carries and the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #6. Lechowicz. Amends Senate Bill 1620 as amended on page 1, line 25 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #6 is a corrective Amendment. The total figures in this Bill as it was amended in the Senate, were not correct. The figures that are in the Bill currently are the same as when the Bill was introduced and before the Senate Amendments were adopted. Amendment #6 will correct that to show



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the total figures as it was amended in the Senate.  
I move for it's adoption. I move for the adoption  
of Amendment #6..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption  
of Amendment #6 to Senate Bill 1620. All in favor  
indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes'  
have it, the Amendment's adopted. Any further  
Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, I just merely wish to inquire,  
before the Bill is moved back to Third. Other...other  
Members have indicated they might have Amendments  
and I'd like to know if they intend to file them.  
If not, I'd request it be moved back to Third  
Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Anybody with Amendments? Speak now  
or forever hold your peace. Third Reading. Forever  
and ever and ever. 1632."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1632. Merlo."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Merlo, out of the record.  
1861. Representative Bradley."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1861. A Bill for an Act to  
make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent  
expense of the Illinois Bicentennial Commission.  
Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we might take that out  
of the record for two minutes and I'll come right  
back with it and we'll try to pass it."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, we'll set the clock. 1933."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1933. A Bill for an Act  
to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses  
of the Office of Auditor General. Third Reading



of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stiehl."

Stiehl: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House.

Senate Bill 1933 appropriates five million, six hundred and eighty two thousand, nine hundred dollars to the Auditor General for the operation, for the operation and contingent expenses incurred in Fiscal '77. The only significant increase in Senate Bill 1933 as it now stands is in contractual services related to audit. And the increase is needed to provide for the initiation of program audits and the preparation of a review of revenue collections which is new mandate from the General Assembly. I would ask for approval."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 147 'aye' and no 'nay'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Myers."

Meyer: "For the purpose of an announcement, Mr. Speaker, I just wish to announce that the tickets are now available for the German - American Legislative Dinner, which will be held June 15 in the evening at the St. Nick Hotel. They've promised better food and we're having free German beer and a part way German band. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D...Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd like to announce that the Soul Food Dinner is on next Monday night on the 7th at Forum Thirty. We found out that they had soul food cook at Forum Thirty and you'll be able to sit down and this man can cook greens better than they cook them



where I came from in Mississippi. All are invited and the tickets are going fast, so get your tickets now, for Monday night."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bill 1861."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1861. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois Bicentennial Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley. Please come to order."

Bradley: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1861 is the ordinary and contingent appropriation for the Illinois Bicentennial Commission. It originally started out with a request for two hundred and sixty six thousand dollars. It has been reduced line item by line item so that they now will end up with two hundred and four thousand. They have a phase out program that will begin to take effect in November so that this Commission, for obvious reasons, will not be needed. It gives them some funds to make a report to the General Assembly on the expenditures and come next spring we will no longer have the Illinois Bicentennial Commission. I move and ask for the support of the House on Senate Bill 1861."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I wonder if the Sponsor of the Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Skinner: "I wonder if the Sponsor of the Bill can confirm to us that the Illinois Bicentennial Commission is not going to forget it's pledge to the Members of the Appropriations II Committee. I...I'm sorry, I. You don't have to tell the other Members what it is, just confirm that they will carry through on their promise."



This, particularly amounts in the appropriations has always been a one lump sum. This ~~sum~~ represents approximately forty-eight point eight per cent of the total budget, or nine hundred and twelve million dollars. So, for this year, for the first time in trying to have a more accountable Public Aid budget, Amendment #1 addresses itself to that and breaks out that line into about six different categories. Accordingly, Amendment #1 makes nine million seven thousand, nine hundred and ninety seven dollar reduction in operations and I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 3475."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you...thank you Mr. Speaker. Would you inquire to the Sponsor if he'd be disposed to answer a few questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Huff: "Mr. Barnes, it's my understanding that, very distinctly that your Bill, your Amendment would, is a cut, a reduction. Right? Of the original appropriations of Public Aid?"

Barnes: "It is not a reduction of the original appropriation it's a reduction in this years request for the allocation."

Huff: "This years request of the allocation."

Barnes: "Yes."

Huff: "Requested by whom?"

Barnes: "The allocation as requested by the Department was originally one..."

Huff: "Oh, I see, I see."

Barnes: "One billion...yeah, okay."

Huff: "I see. Subsequently, the Department asked for a, this reduction, this request for this reduction, is that it?"



Bradley: "They will. I assure you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further germane questions? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 143 'aye' and 1 'no'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Return to the Order of House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 3475. Representative Madison. 3475."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3475. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Public Aid. Second Reading of the Bill. 15 Committee Amendments. Amendment #1. Amends House Bill 3475 by striking everything after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof, the following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Mr. Speaker, on Amendment #1, I'd like to yield to the distinguished...ah...co-chairman of Appropriations II, Representative Barnes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #1 to House Bill 3475 makes various changes in operation, it reduces operations by nine million, seven thousand nine hundred and ninety seven dollars. It also breaks out the Medical Grant assistance line where there is no dollar amount changes in that particular area. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, for the first time in this budget the medical assistance line will be broken down into various line items."



Barnes: "No. To make it clear, the Department originally ...originally requested one million, nine hundred and ninty four thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars and forty cents. I mean four hundred, one hundred and twelve, four hundred. This reduction..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison, for what purpose do you rise?"

Madison: "I'm sorry for the interruption, Mr. Speaker, but I ...I know that this is a merely Bill, but the Amendments are very important and I wish we could have some order."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. The House will come to order."

Barnes: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. This reduction reduces from that request, nine million dollars, or roughly, I'm not sure what the percentage is, because it would be so small in this overall budget. But, it will reduce nine million dollars from the request of one billion, nine hundred and ninety four million to one hundred and twelve."

Huff: "I understand that, but all I'm ~~trying~~ to ascertain from you, Representative Barnes, is who originated the subsequent request? The Department or you?"

Barnes: "I don't understand the question, Representative."

Huff: "Well, you..."

Barnes: "This is, this is an agreed Amendment, Committee Amendment, agreed by both staffs and was sponsored in the Committee by myself."

Huff: "And it was agreed to by the Department?"

Barnes: "It was not agreed to by the Department. No. The reduction is in operations here, Representative and what it does is of the original request of the Department for some twelve hundred and seven new positions, this Amendment will give the Department five hundred and ninety of that twelve hundred and seven



new positions requested."

Huff: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I rise reluctantly to oppose this Amendment. The Amendment is basically in two parts. The second part of the Amendment breaks out the medical line item and neither I, nor the Department of Public Aid has any problems with that break out. Unfortunately, this Amendment also incorporates a reduction of nine million dollars in operations, more directly, it reduces some eleven hundred positions that are being requested by the Department, one thousand five positions, I think it is, in the...ah...in the area of field workers and eighty six positions for the Medical, the Audit Division and it is it appears to me and in discussions with the director, that these positions are very, very important and essential positions for the operation of the Department of Public Aid. The present Public Aid staff has, in the last year or two, been able to substantially reduce the number of ineligible on Public Aid and they have now reached a point of diminishing returns, Mr. Speaker, where it is just impossible for the staff, given the limited amount of staff there is, to continue to move in the direction of reducing the case load of Public Aid and also as relates to service providers, the need for these eighty six positions be able to fair it out, those individuals who are either fraudulently or otherwise utilizing public funds through the Department of Public Aid and being able to have a field team, audit team that is doing an adequate job of doing the very thing that



this General Assembly has been so concerned about and that is being able to reduce the number of providers that are...are being paid by the Department of Public Aid, either in terms of overpayment or underservices and therefore, unfor...it's unfortunate that this Amendment, Mr. Speaker, incorporates two areas. But, because it does, I oppose the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Emil Jones."

Jones: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Jones: "In FY 76 budget, Representative Barnes, how many positions were left vacant that we...we...ah... appropriated money for?"

Barnes: "In FY 76, by the Departments testimony, they had four hundred and sixty four positions that were frozen and left vacant and not utilized."

Jones: "For a period of how long?"

Barnes: "18 months."

Jones: "So, therefore, for a period of 18 months they were able to reduce the number of ineligible persons on the roll without the use of these persons. Am I correct?"

Barnes: "They reduced the number in eligibles on the rolls without these people from 16 percent to 7 percent or 8 percent was reduced by the number of people they have on board right not."

Jones: "So, therefore, your Amendment will, in essence give them these positions that they did not even use in FY 76. Is that correct?"

Barnes: "That is correct. My Amendment will give them the four hundred and seventy four positions that they did not use for the last 18 months and will give them,



in addition to that, a hundred and twenty six brand new positions and while I'm talking about that, that total comes to five hundred and ninety and contrary to the statement made earlier that these new positions would go into field services, the Department, by their own forms request for the current Fiscal Year, said that their field service employees are six thousand and twenty two and they only request one hundred and ninety five positions for field service. So, contrary to what was just stated, no way will eleven hundred positions go into field service, because the Department says that they will only have six thousand two hundred and thirty seven, which is only a hundred and ninety five more than what they've got right now."

Jones: "Thank you, Representative Barnes. I'd like to speak to the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed sir."

Jones: "I think this is a very good Amendment and it should be adopted. Everyone knows that we are in a financial crush at this date and there's no need, the Department by it's own admission, there's no need for these additional positions so I would ask each and every Member to support Amendment #1 to House Bill 3475."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Representative Ryan."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Bradley in the Chair."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I too rise in support of this Amendment and would like to point out, in speaking to the Amendment, that if this Amendment is adopted the Public Aid Department will still have approximately



twelve million dollars more in their Fiscal 77 operation budget than they had in 1976. This represents an increase of about eight percent in the operations budget, even after the reduction. We're talking about nine million dollars in a Department that everybody in this Chamber has been vitally concerned with for the last year or two and I would...ah...recommend that you all support this Amendment and put it on this Bill. I think it's very, very important. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Representative from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

McGrew: "Representative Barnes, we have been getting a lot of information from the...the Podiatrists and the Pharmicists and not the Pharmicists but Dentists and so on and so forth. This is not the Amendment that they are concerned with, is it?"

Barnes: "No, this is not the Amendment. That will be coming up a little later."

McGrew: "Thank you, sir."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Kempiners: "I want to ask some questions. They... You may not be prepared to answer but I think I have some of the answers that I might offer to you. What is the ideal case load of a case worker in the Department of Public Aid?"

Barnes: "Well, Representative, according to the testimony and all of the research that's been did by both staffs and according to the testimony that was given



in Committee by the Director, there is no such animal. No one, no one can give you or anyone else any correlated figure to determine a case ratio for case worker to case, to recipient. There is no such, no such study that makes those facts."

Kempiners: "Well, I think that's kind of interesting because a year ago, Director Trainor, in response to that question before the Legislative Advisory Committee on Public Aid, indicated that the ideal case load would not top a hundred and eighty cases per individual case worker. When that question was asked of him, the case load per case worker in Will County was approximately two hundred and forty to two hundred and fifty. Now, what that suggests is that our individual case workers, whose responsibility it is to verify what is told to them by the recipients when they apply for aid are overworked. Which means that they can not go out into the field to verify what they are told. Do we have ineligibles on the rope, yes we do. Do we have people being overpaid? Yes, we do and part of the reason for that is because they have not been able to verify the information provided. I'd fully understand what this Amendment is attempting to do and in response to the question with regard to the Department admitting that they have not filled some of these positions, if you remember correctly, last year Governor Walker put a freeze on hiring for State Employees. That freeze has just recently been lifted and at least in the collar county areas where there has been a very high case work...case load per case worker, we are the ones that are benefiting from these new field



workers. I think that desire is to cut a particular agency because of inefficiency, but this type of a cut is going to seriously hamper the ability of this Department to go out into the field, find the cheaters, find the ineligible and get them off the roll and ladies and Gentlemen, that is what we ought to be doing to cut down the cost of Public Aid. What this Amendment attempts to do is penny-wise and pound-foolish and I would urge you to vote against it."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff."

Huff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to address myself to this Amendment. Ah... I don't want to get involved in a whole lot of irrelevant rhetoric. I'll just come strictly to the point. As I understand my reading of the...Chapter 23 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, I'm going to move at this time that this Amendment be stricken because it has no Legislative or statutory basis."

Speaker Bradley: "What does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones, Emil Jones arise for?"

Jones: "A Point of Order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "A Point of what, sir?"

Jones: "A Point of Order."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point sir."

Jones: "Didn't the Gentleman speak on this in debate before?"

Huff: "No, I spoke...I asked questions, I did not speak to the Amendment as I am doing now."

Speaker Bradley: "He was asking question...."

Huff: "I asked some questions of the Sponsor."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Jones, I think your point is well taken,



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if you've been heard in debate one time, Mr. Huff, that's the limit<sup>x</sup> according to the Rules. So the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes arise?"

Barnes: "Well, I'm going to close. It's my Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Well, we're not to that point yet, sir.

The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Fredrich."

Fredrich: "May I ask...may I ask the Sponsor a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he'll yeild."

Fredrich: "Does this Amendment effect only staffing and personnel and not payments to Public Aid?"

Barnes: "This Amendment only effects operations, there's nothing...nothing in this Amendment that directs itself toward anything other than operations. Only staff."

Fredrich: "Thank you."

Barnes: "An...and Mr. Speaker, to add to that, there was some question raised about whether or not it would impair the enforcement to fair and out ineligible. Well, in this Amendment, embodied in this Amendment is one million five hundred thousand dollars more this year for that purpose for enforcement services than the Department had last year."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines and just a minute, Mr. Gaines. Can we have some order and those Gentlemen that are not entitled to the Floor, would they please leave and the Members be in their seats. We can't hardly hear. I can't hear what they're saying up here. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines."

Gaines: "I rise in support of this Amendment. I feel that we should give the Public Aid Department opportunity



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to clean their house and possibly change directors in January, before we give them too many more dollars to squander. The money that they've gotten has not been used in the past to hire case workers. If that had been so, I certainly would be in support of giving them all they ask for. But, I do not believe, under the present Director, they're capable of making working conditions sufficiently proper to keep the case workers. There's a high turnover because the case workers have very bad working conditions. I probably have more case workers in my district than any other district in the state and they all tell me the same story. The working conditions are deplorable and the new administration is lousy and they wish they would go back to the old system. Now, I certainly am one who asks, next year, when we come back if they've shown that they have used this money to hire case workers and not to use it for some other purpose, I certainly will feel that it will be a good opportunity to add some additional workers at that time and that is why, I feel, that this Amendment is good and proper. Because, when you can get Jane Barnes and...on one side and George Ryan on the other to agree, it has to be a good Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis.

Does she want to be heard on this Amendment?"

Geo-Karis: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Geo-Karis: "One minute. Mr. Sponsor, doesn't your

Amendment really take away the qualified workers?"

Speaker Bradley: "Turn Mr. Barnes on."

Barnes: "Absolutely not. This Amendment does absolutely nothing



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to the current staffing. The current staffing is nine thousand, four hundred and seventy one. This Amendment, with this Amendment the Department will have the latitude to raise that staffing from nine thousand, four hundred and seventy to nine thousand nine hundred and seventy. It gives them five hundred and ninety additional jobs that they can fill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman, Mr. Barnes, to close."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Embodies in this Amendment, I believe is not only a positive effect in terms of the direction that the Department should be going in, but it is a responsible Amendment. In past...in the past two Fiscal years, over eighteen month periods, the Department had the money, had the money embodied in their appropriation to hire four hundred and sixty four people. They themselves made the decision and chose not to hire those people. What we are doing with this Amendment is saying, 'Yes, hire those four hundred and sixty four people, the dollars are there.' We're saying in addition to that, give you the latitude to hire one hundred and twenty six more than that four hundred and sixty four which comes to a total of five hundred and ninety. This is a responsible Amendment. The second part points in other directs itself at a problem area that should, we should do something toward this year and I think that, Mr. Speaker in a billion nine hundred thousand dollar appropriation that Department, that Department if it has any administrative ability at all, can administer a program that reduces that billion, nine hundred million, by nine

million dollars. I move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will signify by saying aye; opposed, no. All those... all those in favor of the Amendment will vote aye and those opposed will vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 96 ayes, 37 nays, and the Gentleman's motion is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #2 failed in Committee. Committee Amendment #3 amends House Bill 3475, as amended, in Section 5 and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "Amendment #3, Mr. Barnes, Committee Amendment #3."

Barnes: "Mr. Anderson, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, arise?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #3 was offered in Committee by Representative Anderson."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, on the Amendment."

Anderson: "Yeh, this Amendment reduces the appropriation for the aid to families with dependent children by 66,200,688 dollars. These reductions are based upon data on the current quality control sample. These reductions reflect that portion of the program's cost which is going towards ineligibles and overpayments. Adjusted to the federal standard, which previously allowed 3% ineligibles and 5% overpayment rates. The current sample is approximately half complete, this is between January and June of '76. And the rates that they have come up with for ineligibles is 7.8% minus the 3%, the federal standard, you get an adjusted rate



of 4.8%. Now the percent of the dollars spent would be 3.9. The overpayment rate is 19.9% here in Illinois minus the 5%, which is the adjusted federal rate, gives us an overpayment of 14.9% for 5.3% of the dollar spent. Thus, 3.9 times \$719,572,000 gives you \$28,063,335 and 5.3% for the overpayment rate times the \$719,572,700 gives you \$38,137,353, you add these two together and this is where I get the \$66,200,688. I'll answer any questions."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in opposition to Amendment #3. Amendment #3 sounds very nice, and it might work if we could use a nice convenient litmus paper test so that whoever came in to apply for Public Aid, we could have them touch the litmus paper and it would turn blue if they were ineligible and it would turn pink if they were eligible. However, that's the only way that Amendment #3 would work. Since we can't do that, Amendment #3 won't work, you cannot just say that these people are ineligible and these people are eligible without a considerable amount of work. The Department has been doing a considerable amount of work trying to accomplish this. I think they are demonstrating a good faith effort to accomplish that. The fact that we don't give them enough money to do the job does not mean that they are not going to come back and ask for the money. Every year, they come in and ask for a deficiency appropriation and cutting here is not going to guarantee that they won't have a deficiency appropriation. I'm afraid that I have to respectfully say that this a very irresponsible Amendment and I ask for the defeat of this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Davis."



Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in speaking against Amendment #3, let me state first that the federal government, it is true, has a requirement that the ineligibility rate must not exceed 3% and the overpayment rate must not exceed 5%. Now the district court in Washington, D. C. ruled that the federal government could not impose a so-called penalty on the State. The court ruled that quality controlled rules were not on sound basis. This is what the court has ruled. Now this fund provides as has been mentioned before, assistance to children, little babies, and it also takes money from the elderly. These little children didn't ask to come into the world, we find them here and they find themselves here. You cannot send them out to take a job because of child labor laws, which prohibits them from working. The court has ruled and I have been taught up in John Marshall Law School where my distinguished Dean sat on that side of the aisle, said this is the country of law and not a country of men. Now why we want to go against the court's ruling and rob these little ones of this money, I cannot understand. To me this Amendment is purely harrassment because the court has ruled and I ask for the defeat of this Amendment #3."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff."

Huff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I also, too, rise to oppose this Amendment and I'd like to add what the previous speaker said that the district court in Washington did, in fact, overrule the H.E.W.'s standards as being frivolous, And along those same lines I think that every Amendment here that is attacking this Bill, if it was given the test of the court here in Illinois, would be ruled the



same way because the Department of Public Aid is mandated by all the Illinois revised codes to be the sole arbitrator of what these standards should be. If we are not going to follow the rules as they are set forth and promulgated in the Illinois Revised Statutes, I think we should take this book and put it in the restroom with the obvious reference of what you can do with it. I don't...I think...I'm going to make this motion again, and I'll even register it under protest, that this Amendment is illegal and is therefore ask that it be stricken because it has no legislative or statutory basis, in fact, for the Amendment. The Illinois Department of Public Aid has the sole discretion to determine what these standards are to alleviate problems. If you want, you cannot cut these appropriations, you can amend the standards through the regular legislative process and I submit here again that what we are doing here is totally illegal and therefore, I want to submit my motion to table this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Sir, did you make a motion to table the Amendment?"

Huff: "That's the only way I can get any attention, I first said it was not germane. Now I'm going to make the motion that it should be tabled for the same reason. It is not germane, it has no statutory effect, there's nothing in the Illinois Code to allow an Amendment to cut an appropriation based on the standards that are mandated by the Department of Public Aid. I'm quoting from Article 3 of Section 3 of the Revised Code, Article 12, Section 4, and Article 12, Section 14, and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "I believe sir, in reply to your first question, this Amendment is germane to the legislation



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and your point, sir, is that the Members upon voting for or against the legislation in relation to the statute that you mentioned. The second point, now you do have the right to make a second motion to table this Amendment, if you are doing that, the Chair will recognize you for that point and it takes priority over the motion to adopt."

Huff: "Well thank you, that is indeed will be my motion, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: All right, then the Gentleman moves that Amendment #3 to House Bill 3475 be tabled. All those in favor of the Gentleman's...it's not a debatable motion...for what purpose does the Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, arise?"

Anderson: "Point of order, I had no chance to close on my Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Sir, we're not on your motion now. The Gentleman has moved to table your Amendment. Discussion on the Gentleman's motion to table. Mr. Schlickman, we've always allowed, although the rules say it is not debatable, we have always allowed some discussion on the motion, especially with the person who has offered the Amendment, so the Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, on the Gentleman's motion to table."

Anderson: "I'd like to tell you, Mr. Speaker, why I think this Amendment shouldn't be tabled. The latest quality control that is completed from H.E.W. is dated 4-27-76. And when this was issued the eligible rate for overpayment in the State of Illinois was 21.4%. We ranked 49 out of the 50 states in the Union as far as percentage of overpayment is concerned. The only state worse than us was Arizona. Of the ineligibles, we ranked 40th out of the 50 states. Mr. Chairman, something has to be



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done and this is the only way I know how to do it. In that time period, the total expenditures for F.D.C. was \$360,802,000, of that erroneous expenditure from this particular line item, \$59,864,000, that's for six months. Everyone of these families also had a green card, medical assistance, so this goes a lot farther than what even appears in my Amendment. Therefore, I urge you to defeat this motion to table."

Speaker Bradley: "For the information of the Members, there will be some pictures being taken for the next few minutes and the light is on. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski, on the Gentleman's motion to table. Turn Mr. Kosinski on please."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, I merely have a question. Was this an accepted Committee Amendment? The question was was this an accepted Committee Amendment?"

Speaker Bradley: "This was a Committee Amendment adopted in the Committee, yes sir."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Mulcahey, on the Gentleman's motion to table."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there is a very good reason as to why we should not table this particular motion. And that is simply this that I think each and every one of us in this House right now are concerned about our welfare program. And we're concerned about people on Public Aid and we know that there are people on Public Aid that deserve to be there or have a right to be there. We know that there are people in this State of Illinois that are hungry, that are unemployed, I know this and each and everyone of us know it. But this particular Amendment right here..."



Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms, for what purpose do you rise, sir?"

Simms: "Well on a point of order."

Speaker Bradley: "State you point sir."

Simms: "The point is that the maker of the motion, Representative Huff, made the motion to table, Representative Anderson, who was given the courtesy of responding, this was my understanding then, the question was to be put."

Speaker Bradley: "According to Robert's Rules the motion is debatable, sir."

Simms: "A motion to table is debatable?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir. According to the rules, parliamentary, on a motion to table, they are to postpone indefinitely. According to Robert's Rules, it is debatable. Just a minute, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, on that point that was just made by the Representative from Winnebago, first of all, I don't like.. I'd like to see where it does say that in Robert's Rules, Mr. Speaker, I don't think it does, but even if it does, the precedent of this House has constantly been, as long as I've ever been here, that a motion to table is not debatable, but the precedent has allowed only the maker of the motion and the sponsor of the Bill to engage in one each, a comment on it."

Speaker Bradley: "We are extending the House a little bit on this, Mr. Duff, and I...unless you really want to pursue...take the point seriously, I think we ought to let a few people speak on the motion and we'll put it in motion."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I am only standing because of the discussion between you and the Gentleman from Winnebago."



If he wanted to persist in the point, it is not my part to do. But I do think that Robert's Rules say that a motion to table is not debatable. . I'm not engaged in...I didn't make the comment of the Gentleman from Winnebago, or did I make the ruling from the Chair. I'm only standing to support him on that point only."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff."

Huff: "Mr. Speaker,..."

Speaker Bradley: "...yes, sir."

Huff: "...at this time, I would like to...I would entertain the motion to withdraw provided I can get a ruling from the Chair on my previous point, which was..."

Speaker Bradley: "...well we ruled on that one that the Amendment is germane, sir."

Huff: "Well I'm stating...now my previous question was was that I want to get a ruling on the statute itself that I'm quoting from, I have never been given an opportunity to quote that statute."

Speaker Bradley: "Would you state your second point sir?"

Huff: "My second point is that the Amendments that are being offered to the House Bill 3475 simply have no legislative or statutory basis for the Amendment. I'm saying that we cannot cut the Department appropriations. We can only amend the standards which the Department used to arrive at the amounts that are necessary to discharge this duty, which is mandated by the laws that I want to read into the record."

Speaker Bradley: "Sir, in the opinion of the Chair, that is not a constitutional objection. It's a legislative objection possible, and there may be some problems later, but there is..."

Huff: "...I'm sure there will be..."

Speaker Bradley: "...there's nothing wrong with the Amendment



in the condition that it is right now."

Huff: "I'll withdraw my motion provided the Chair will give me a ruling on my previous point and that is that as I stated before..."

Speaker Bradley: "...alright, according to the rules of the House, the Amendment is proper in its drafting, its proper and is germane to the legislation regardless of the legal effects, it meets the rules of the House."

Huff: "Are you speaking to my..."

Speaker Bradley: "...I just spoke to them sir."

Huff: "...of my point about the Amendments not being legal."

Speaker Bradley: "Yes, I just spoke to that point."

Huff: "Alright, that's sufficient."

Speaker Bradley: "That is not a Chair...that is not a matter for the Chair to rule on. I can rule on the Amendment and whether it is in the proper form, whether it meets the rules of the House, and period."

Huff: "I will withdraw my Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman withdraws his Amendments.

Now back to Mr. Mulcahey on the Amendment. The Gentleman withdrew his motion."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I now rise in support of the adoption of this Amendment. As I started to say, I think there are many of us in this House right now who realize the importance and the need of this Public Aid program. And I think we all realize that there are people throughout this State and people throughout the country that are suffering and that are hungry that are unemployed. But what this Amendment does is simply removes \$66,000,000 out of almost a \$2,000,000,000 budget, \$66,000,000 that goes to ineligibles and goes to people that are overpaid. It's like taking \$66,000,000 of the...in the State of Illinois and throwing it right out this window over here."



That's what this Amendment is based upon. Now somebody alluded earlier to the fact that we are a country of law. Yes indeed, we are a country of law. But I hope that we are also a body of responsibility, we have a situation in front of us right now where we've got to begin to tell the Department of Public Aid that it is time to clean up their own house, we've got to tell the Department of Public Aid and we've got to hurt them where it hurts the most, and that is in the pocketbook. If you go back to your district I think that you will find that most of your constituents and most of the people throughout the State of Illinois will indeed agree that Public Aid is necessary. But one thing that they despise and one thing they will not tolerate, one thing they will not tolerate is wasteful spending to ineligibles and overpayment. \$66,000,000 doesn't seem like a great deal in a \$2,000,000,000, but it's a start and what better year than 1976 in the crisis we find ourselves in right now, than to start. This is \$66,000,000 we can save the taxpayers of this State. And if you are concerned about overpayment, if you are concerned about ineligibility rates, I urge you to adopt this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

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

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the previous question.

The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say aye, opposed no. And in the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it. The Gentleman, Mr. Anderson, to close. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, on a point of order."

Madison: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I know that this House is not only operated on rules, but it is operated on tradition. It appears to me that one of



the traditions of this House as it relates to Amendments on Second Reading, is not only to allow debate by the sponsor of the Amendment, but to at least<sup>1</sup> to allow the sponsor of the Bill to give his reaction to the Amendment. That has not been done, Mr. Speaker, and based on the traditions of this House, I request that right."

Speaker Bradley: "Are you the sponsor of this Amendment sir?"

Madison: "I'm the sponsor of the Bill, Mr. Speaker, that is being amended."

Speaker Bradley: "Will Mr. Ebbesen withdraw his motion so that the sponsor has a chance to talk on the..."

Ebbesen: "No, let the motion stand please."

Madison: "That motion is not in order because of the traditions of this House that allows the sponsor of the Bill to speak to an Amendment to his Bill. That is a long established tradition, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the motion."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Madison, are you asking for a Roll Call on the Gentleman's motion? Then, the question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will signify by voting aye, and opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. There are 58 ayes, 83 nays, and the Gentleman's motion fails. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Obviously I arise to oppose this Amendment. Mr. Speaker, this Amendment has for its basis an emotional reaction to a practical problem. This Amendment assumes certain things. Number one, Mr. Speaker, the Amendment assumes that the Department would be able to reduce its error rate in the fiscal year '77 to permissible levels of



ineligibility and overpayment as defined by federal quality control standards."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Madison, would you hold off just a minute?"

Madison: "Yes sir."

Speaker Bradley: "Could we have some order so that the Gentleman can be heard and I'm going to say this one more time, those people not entitled to the floor shall leave forthwith. I would urge the doorkeeper to see that those people that are not entitled to the floor so that we can continue with this debate are removed. Alright, Mr. Madison, continue sir."

Madison: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, as I was saying earlier, this Amendment assumes that the Department would be able to reduce its error rate in fiscal year '77 to permissible levels of ineligibility and overpayment as defined by federal quality control standards. Mr. Speaker, this Amendment runs counter to a recent federal court decision as was stated earlier, declaring that the institution of error rate is arbitrary. And it's also an abuse of discretion. The reduction in staff requested in Amendment #1, Mr. Speaker, makes further improvement in the error rate very very difficult. This Amendment is also inconsistent because of its use of case percentages to translate the total dollars. In addition, unless case loads are reduced, which has been questioned, the cut may indirectly effect grant levels or lead to a higher deficiency at the end of the year. Mr. Speaker, all of us deplore the payment of the Public Aid...the making of Public Aid payment to ineligibles and the making of overpayment. The question is simply to me, Mr. Speaker, whether or not the Department at the time that persons apply for Public Aid are determined that they are eligible. That's



the problem with this Amendment, Mr. Speaker, it assumes the Department knows right now and can call the names of the individuals on Public Aid that are ineligible and can call the names of the individuals that overpayments have been made to. That determination is made at the end of a designated period and the dollars are translated into percentages to determine what was the ineligible rate, Mr. Speaker, that is determined by the redetermination process that the Department makes. Persons in the A.F.D.C. category are eligible one day and ineligible the next day. The fact of the matter is that they are generally eligible at the time that they apply and are granted Public Aid. Subsequent to that, they become ineligible when the Department makes their determination, they are taken off. The fact remains, Mr. Speaker, that for the dollars that were spent at the period of time that they were ineligible or used to determine what the ineligible rate was. I think it is a faulty basis on which to base an Amendment. It runs counter to a federal court decision, it is, like the court decision, this Amendment is capricious, it's rather arbitrary, and I would like to see this Amendment go down to a resounding defeat."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Davis, now.. the Chair has been very patient in trying to get some order on this very important subject and if the people not entitled to the floor don't leave the floor, we're going to ask everybody but the Members to leave the floor. It is impossible to hear what the debate is and we can't even hear up here what they are saying and I wish the Pages would stay over in their chairs where they are supposed to be unless they have a function out on the floor. All right, now Mr. Davis."



Davis: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point sir."

Davis: "I want to reply to the Gentleman who mentioned the fact that I said that this was a country of laws and then he went on to interpret the law. I want to say to him here and now that the highest law interpreting body in this land are...is the Supreme Court. This is why we are in so much trouble now. A lot of us want to interpret the laws for the Supreme Court. Now the district courts in Washington, D. C., as has been explained by my learned colleague, there, Representative Jessie Madison, has ruled that this was not on sound basis, that the court could not impose quality controls and it was not on sound basis. This is what the court has said and I'm going to say to you that a lot of us think we have a lot of power in here, you have the power to make the law, but thank God the court has the power to interpret the law you make. This is really a country of law and this Amendment is nothing but harrassment because the only thing it could do, if we had passed it, would be that we would be coming in here, probably have to call the special session, and we'd be coming in here with the largest deficiency appropriation that this House has ever known. Again, I ask you to defeat the Amendment because the court has interpreted that the Amendment had no basis."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, my fourteen years, I've been a member of the Legislative Advisory Committee for ten of those years. There has not been a Session, there has not been a Session..."

Speaker Bradley: "...Mr. Mann, just a minute, Mr. Schlickman, what do you rise for sir?"

Schlickman: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."



Speaker Bradley: "State your point sir."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, previously, a Gentleman moved the previous question. There was a vote on that. Some of us voted on that because we were persuaded that the sponsor of this Bill should have the opportunity of speaking to the Amendment. And it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the sense of defeating that motion was to give the sponsor of this Bill the opportunity of speaking to the Amendment. I respectfully suggest that we should go back to the order of moving the previous question."

Speaker Bradley: "The...are you making the motion sir?  
I think you are out of order at this time.."

Schlickman: "...if I'm out of order, I would be out of order to make it now until he finishes..."

Speaker Bradley: "...that's right sir. Back to the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Well Mr. Speaker, we've gone through this blood ritual every single Session since I've been down here. Someone gets up with an ax and tries to chop off seventy or eighty million dollars or better yet, seventy or eighty thousand heads of mothers and children. Now I just want to tell you, the Gentleman cannot identify one single person in the State of Illinois who is presently ineligible because there are no figures which will enable him to base that statement on. The Gentleman cannot tell us whether or not he aims to reduce by \$66,000,000, the size of the grant, thus reducing them further than they now are. Or whether he intends to take that ax and just knock off thousands of children and their mothers. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is a vicious Resolution because it is based upon statistics which do not exist. I challenge the sponsor of this Resolution



to produce for me the figures after the federal court suit involving all the fifteen states, including Illinois. I challenge him to produce the amount of money that the federal government says Illinois owes. Well, I just hope that you will not impose your will in this way upon a lot of people who are hungry and in great need. I might just add they happen to be children and mothers."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines, on the motion....on the Amendment."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've worked with the Cook County Department of Public Aid for nine years and the last three years I was in the Department called Excess Assistance. We were the ones who used to refer out the cheats and refer them in for prosecution or for restitution. It was our experience that the people who are receiving under this amount almost equaled those who were receiving over the amount. Yet, I have heard no one address themselves to that problem. We also found that the so-called fraud, half of it was due to agency error. People were called in, say I got a job and their checks would keep coming. And therefore, I do not feel that by deluding the budget you are going to correct that problem. Only by tightening up administration, and that's what we did in the last Amendment, so therefore this Amendment is not needed because it only takes money that should adequately be distributed among those who are underpaid and as well as those who are not distributed to those who are overpaid. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Schlickman, I think we can solve your problem, I have one more person who wanted to speak on the Amendment, if it's all right with you, and then we'll go to the main question. All right, then there aren't anymore, the Gentleman to close, Mr. Anderson."



Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, this was a bipartisan Amendment adopted by the Committee, 16 to 6, after they heard full testimony. Now a previous speaker asked me to produce the quality control list, which I have, for the period July through December of 1975, from the H.E.W. and that was issued on 4-27-76 and the sampling shows that 77,700 ineligibles in the State of Illinois, from the sample, 42,290 overpayments. Now Mr. Speaker, for years, we have thrown money into this Department thinking we would solve the problem. And we have done nothing but year after year, more money. Now remember, in overpayments, Illinois was forty-ninth in this sampling out of the fifty states. The reason we need this Amendment is because the courts have no... there are not standards anymore, they have... Judge Green ruled against them. We have to have guidelines for the Department and I think this would help us establish those. Therefore, I urge you to vote aye on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 3675. All those in favor of the motion will vote aye. The opposed will vote no. The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate, to explain his vote."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't think that anyone in this legislature or in the State of Illinois can say, but what many of us over the years have supported Public Aid to the "nth" degree. I recall standing on the floor of this House just a couple of weeks ago and speaking in behalf of the deficiency because it was said that people were going to go hungry if it was not passed, and I agreed, and I voted for the Bill. I rise, today, in support of this Amendment for one reason and one reason only,



is because it's high time that the taxpayers of this state were given a break as far as the ineligibles of the State of Illinois, in receiving money, not due them. You and I know that by the adoption of this Amendment anyone that is totally eligible is not going to go hungry because Public Aid will be administered to them. We might confront a deficiency, yes, but it will be nothing new as far as the Department of Public Aid is concerned and we'll confront it in a responsible fashion and we will not see anyone go hungry. But I think that it's high time that we said to the people of this state, that 'Yes, we are cognizant of the fact that some of your money is being paid under fraudulent conditions and we're attempting to resolve it.' Let's say to the Department, clean it up. Clean it up and then come back to us with your legitimate claims and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff, to explain his vote."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I hate to take exception to the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Union. But, it is my fervent belief that I'm voting against this Amendment because I believe people will go hungry. And more than that it will throw people into the street to add to the already growing crime rate. Listen, I'm not... I'm not an advocate of Public Aid because it hasn't done a..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Huff... The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, on a Point of Order."

Anderson: "Yes. Didn't Mr. Huff speak in debate. Does he have a right to speak again?"



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Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Huff did not speak in debate, Mr. Huff made a motion during the debate and in the opinion of the Chair, he did not speak on the... on the Amendment, so the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff."

Huff: "That's right. I have a right to explain my vote... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'll dispense with all the detachment rhetoric. I'll just simply say this. I'm voting against this Amendment because I believe it according to the Illinois statutes that it's illegal and I just want to go on the record for the...for that exact because what I'm going to say here today obviously is not going to have any effect on this body here today. But the...the Department, if you read...take the time to read the code has the inter-governmental relationship with HEW and our own State Constitution states that wherever that agreement exists the General Assembly, even the Governor, at this point can't even make these cuts and I'm...I'm... I submit that if this action is taken before the Supreme Court, everyone of these Amendments will be swept aside. I'm voting 'no'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Sorry, Mr. Speaker. I didn't notice that my light was on."

Speaker Bradley: "That's one of those times when it was just the other way around. Sometimes your light isn't on and we fail to recognize you sir. The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Steele. Or... Madison, Mr. Steele. Yes sir."

Steele: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is an equitable Amendment and deserves many more green lights up there. If we don't take steps



here in the Legislature to remove these ineligible from our Rolls, the people of Illinois not only are going to lose, we're going to lose our Federal matching fund. Now, right now there's a claim for a hundred and eighteen million dollars that we're suppose to pay back to the Federal Government because of the ineligibility rate here in Illinois. Now, this Amendment will help expedite the removal of the ineligible here on the Roll. It doesn't require they all be removed but that a great portion of them be reduced and in view of this Public Aid problem that we have here in Illinois with the fraud and ineligible, I think we should all get behind this, be responsible Legislators and give this many more green lights up there and pass this Amendment. Vote 'yes'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. If in fact this Amendment would reduce the eligibility rolls in this state, I for one would support it. What this Amendment does, in fact, is reduce dollars from this Appropriation. It does not, it will not, it can not reduce one person from the relief roll. Not one. If that were the case, I believe all of us, all of us in all good conscience would support an Amendment of this type. I know I would. I would lead the charts. But the facts are, the facts simply does not bear that out. What we are doing in fact here is simply insuring without a doubt the efficiency of supplemental appropriations for this exact amount. Because the only thing that this Amendment will do is remove the dollars, the people are still there, the law



the law says, the statute prescribes that those people that are there would have to be served and we are in fact, as I see it, in Committee, we are in fact whistling up a wind tunnel. This will not reduce one recipient. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, the Majority Leader, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I too agree with my good friend, Clyde Choate, that I don't want to see uneligibles on Public Aid Rolls. But, I'm not so sure this is the way to go about it. Because, I read the raw statistics about ineligibles, But translating those raw statistics into human lives, I find it hard to do with an Amendment and I don't want to be cast in a position of having somebody say that I'm in favor of such excess spending because I voted against this Amendment. But I will tell you, like my good friend across the aisle, Charlie Gaines. When I was going to law school, I was a case worker for the Department of Public Aid and I had a case load from 22nd to 31st, from Indiana Avenue to the Lake in the City of Chicago and I never found anybody in my experience that wanted to be on Public Aid. What they want is an opportunity to work. An opportunity for a chance to get off the relief rolls, get off the Public Aid rolls and to become self supporting. And I would ask my colleagues to think about what this Amendment might do. And I've heard somebody say that it will be nothing more than a deficiency next fall and we tear ourselves up with deficiencies because people time and time again seek to make political hay out of people that can not afford anything else



but relief. So, I ask my colleagues to think. Think what this Amendment will do. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? I'm...the Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder to explain his vote, sir? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison arise?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, for two reasons. To ask for a Poll of the Absentees and to ask for a verification of the affirmative vote, if it's in order."

Speaker Bradley: "It's in order sir. The Clerk will Poll the abentees."

Clerk Selcke: "...Deuster, Duff, Dyer, Hanahan, Hirschfeld, Dave Jones, McAvoy, Peters, Rose, Stearney, Wall, Wolf, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "For verification purposes we'll call the affirmative Roll. And before we start that, would the Members please be in their seats and those not entitled to the Floor would you please leave. Proceed sir."

Clerk Selcke: "Anderson, Arnell, Jane Barnes, Bluthardt, B. Bradley, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Campbell, Capparelli, Carroll, Choate, Coffey, Collins, Cunningham... Collins 'aye'. Cunningham, Daniels, Darrow, Deavers, Ralph Dunn, Ebbesen, Ewing, Fleck, Friedland, Fredrich, Getty, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Hart, Hill, Gene Hoffman, Ron Hoffman, Hudson, Jacobs, Kane, Keller, Kent, Klosak, Kosinski, Kucharski, LaFleur, Lauer, Leinenweber, Londrigan, Luft, Macdonald, Mahar, Mautino, McAuliffe, McCourt, McGrew, McMaster, Meyer, Miller, Mulcahey, Neff, O'Daniel, Palmer, Polk, Porter,



Randolph, Reed, Riccolo, Richmond, Rigney, Ryan, Sangmeister, Schisler, Schlickman, Schoeberlein, Schraeder, Schuneman, Sevcik, Simms, Skinner, E. G. Steele, Cissy Stiehl, Stubblefield, Tipsword, Totten, Tuerk, VanDuyne, VonBoeckman, Waddell, Washburn, Winchester."

Speaker Bradley: "Questions of the affirmative Roll."

Madison: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. First of all Representative Washburn asked to be verified and it's all right with me."

Speaker Bradley: "Fine, the Gentleman's verified."

Madison: "Ah...Arn...Arnell."

Speaker Bradley: "Arnell is in his, standing in his seat sir."

Madison: "Bluthardt."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Bluthardt in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Madison: "Ah...D. Bradley."

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his seat sir."

Madison: "Carroll."

Speaker Bradley: "He's standing in the aisle."

Madison: "Daniels...Daniels."

Speaker Bradley: "Daniels?"

Madison: "Lee?"

Speaker Bradley: "He's in the balcony."

Madison: "Does that qualify, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "I think that it does, sir. He's in the Chambers."

Madison: "Okay. Darrow."

Speaker Bradley: "Clarence Darrow is in his Chair."

Madison: "R. Hoffman."

Speaker Bradley: "Ron Hoffman? Is the Gentleman in his



seat back there? Is he in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll. Oh, there he is, he stood up now. Put him back on the Roll."

Madison: "Kucharski."

Speaker Bradley: "Kucharski? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Madison: "Mautino?"

Speaker Bradley: "Mautino? Right in front, sir, by VanDuyne."

Madison: "Getty."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Getty. Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him...take him off the Roll."

Madison: "Schisler."

Speaker Bradley: "Schisler is in his seat."

Madison: "Riccolo."

Speaker Bradley: "Riccolo is in the rear of the Chambers."

Madison: "Schlickman."

Speaker Bradley: "Schlickman.... Representative Schlickman in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Madison: "McAuliffe."

Speaker Bradley: "McAuliffe. He's not in his Chair is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Madison; "Totten."



Speaker Bradley: "Representative Totten is standing  
by his Chair sir."

Madison: "VonBoeckman."

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his seat."

Madison: "Could you give me just a second, Mr. Speaker."

Clerk Selcke: "Huh?"

Madison: "Could you give me just a second?"

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the Lady from  
DuPage, Mrs. Dyer arise?"

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

Speaker Bradley: "How is the Lady recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Lady is recorded as being 'absent'."

Dyer: "I'd like to be recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Lady as voting 'no'. Mr.  
Schlickman has returned to the Chambers and put  
him back on the Roll and may Mr. Schlickman be  
verified, Mr. Madison?"

Madison: "Yes."

Speaker Bradley: "He is verified."

Madison: "How is the Representative Dyer recorded,  
Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Bradley: "She is recorded as voting 'no', sir."

Madison: "J. D. Jones."

Speaker Bradley: "Which Jones?"

Madison: "I'm sorry, I'm sorry. He's not recorded."

Speaker Bradley: "Further questions, sir?"

Madison: "No further questions.... Mr. Speaker, am  
I too late to request one more verification?"

Speaker Bradley: "No sir."

Madison: "Representative Stone."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Stone? Is Representative  
Stone in his seat?"

Madison: "I'm sorry."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Stone is in the Chambers."

Madison: "I'm finished."



Speaker Bradley: "All right. That concludes the affirmative verification. At this point we have 80 to 80 count then. The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson."

Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to verify the negative, please."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman requests a verification of the negative Roll. Call the negative Roll, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Selcke: "E.M. Barnes, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Birchler, Boyle, Jerry Bradley, Brandt, Byers, Caldwell, Catania, Chapman, Craig, Davis, DiPrima, Domico, Downs, John Dunn, Dyer, Epton, Ewell, Farley, Flinn, Gaines..."

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms, arise?"

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Members take their seats and unauthorized people remove themselves from the Floor. Because this is an important verification."

Speaker Bradley: "Your point is well taken sir, and would all the Members please be in their seats and those Members...those people not entitled to the Floor and would the Doorkeepers remove those people not entitled to the Floor. The Gentleman's point is well taken and will those people in the aisle please sit down so that the Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, can see across the aisle. We'll wait until that happens before we proceed, sir. Those people in the aisle please be seated so that Mr. Anderson can see to verify the Roll. Let's proceed. The Speaker wishes to be recorded as voting 'no'. We're not going to proceed with the verification until those people in the center aisle clear the aisle so the Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson can see to verify the Roll. It's only



fair now, let's clear that center aisle. Okay, proceed with the call of the negative votes."

Clerk Selcke: "Gaines, Garmisa, Geo-Karis, Giglio, Giorgi..."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, can I have leave of the House to be verified now because I'm attending a special conference that I've set up."

Speaker Bradley: "Does the Gentleman have leave. The Gentleman from LaSalle asks leave that he is verified as a 'no' vote. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Selcke: "Greirar, Holowenski, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Katz, Kelly, Kempiners, Kornowicz, Kozubowski, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Lucco, Lundy, Madigan, Madison, Mann, Maragos, Marovitz, Matijevich, McClain, McLendon, McPartlin, Merlo, Molloy, Mudd, Mugalian, Nardulli, Patrick, Pierce, Pouncey, Rayson, Satterthwaite, Schneider, Sharp, Shea, Stone, Taylor, Telcser, Terzich, Vitek, Walsh, Washington, White, Willer, Williams, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "It appears that we have blown a fuse. It appears... We had this problem some time ago, the lights are dim on the board. They're not completely out, the power package evidently is having a little bit of a problem. We'll stand at ease for just a second. Mr. Anderson, Mr...may be verified sir? All right, for what purpose does the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan, arise?"

Hanahan: "Record me as a 'no' vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Record Mr. Hanahan as voting 'no'. Mr. Anderson, do you wish to proceed or do you want...what, the negative votes sir?"



Anderson: "Sure."

Speaker Bradley: "Okay, proceed sir. Questions of the negative vote."

Anderson: "What's the count, before we start, Mr. Speaker?"

Clerk Selcke: "The count at the present time is 80 'yeas' 82 'nays'."

Speaker Bradley: "Questions sir? Questions of the negative roll."

Anderson: "Was Representative Hanahan verified as 'aye' or 'no.'"

Speaker Bradley: "He was...the Gentleman was not recorded. He wished to be recorded as 'no'. The Speaker wished to be recorded as 'no'. The count was 80 to 80. It's now 80 'ayes' 82 'nays'. Questions..."

Anderson: "This is a verification, can they do that?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir. It's proper."

Anderson: "Okay, Representative Beatty."

Speaker Bradley: "Representen... Now, would all the Members please be in their seats. Representative Beatty is in his seat."

Anderson: "Birchler."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Birchler is in the middle aisle."

Anderson: "Brandt."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Brandt is not in is seat. Is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded? Brandt."

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Anderson: "Chapman."

Speaker Bradley: "She's in her chair."

Anderson: "Craig."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Craig is in his seat."

Anderson: "Downs."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Downs is in his seat."



Anderson: "Ewell."

Speaker Bradley: "In his seat. Representative Ewell  
is in his seat."

Anderson: "Farley."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Farley is in his seat."

Anderson: "Domico."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Domico is in his seat."

Anderson: "Garmisa."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Garmisa? How is the  
Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Anderson: "Giglio."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman is in his chair."

Anderson: "Greiman."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Greiman? He's in  
his chair."

Anderson: "J. M. Houlihan."

Speaker Bradley: "You, I think sir, verified him."

Anderson: "Dan, I thought. Maybe I got the wrong one.  
I don't know. Did I."

Speaker Bradley: "Jimmy Houlihan you verified. Are you  
verifying Dan Houlihan?"

Anderson: "Yeah."

Speaker Bradley: "Dan Houlihan. Is the Gentleman in  
his Chair? That was..."

Anderson: "It was Dan we verified."

Speaker Bradley: "Jimmy...Jimmy Houlihan. He's right  
here at my right."

Anderson: "All right."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute sir. For what purpose  
does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caldwell arise?"

Caldwell: "I'm rising on a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker.  
Maybe...I haven't been off the Floor and there was  
a call to verify the affirmative Roll Call and then



we verified the negative Roll Call. What are we doing now?"

Speaker Bradley: "We're verifying...the Gentleman is questioning the negative roll, sir."

Caldwell: "Didn't he do this before?"

Speaker Bradley: "No sir, we verified the affirmative Roll first. Further questions sir?"

Anderson: "Leon."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Leon is in his chair."

Anderson: "Mann."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Mann. Representative Mann in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Anderson: "Maragos."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Maragos, Representative Maragos is in his chair."

Anderson: "McClain."

Speaker Bradley: "McClain is in his chair."

Anderson: "McPartlin."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative McPartlin is in his chair."

Anderson: "Molloy."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Molloy. He's in his chair."

Anderson: "Patrick."

Speaker Bradley: "Patrick is in his chair."

Anderson: "Pierce."

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his chair."

Anderson: "Schneider."

Speaker Bradley: "Schneider is in his chair."

Anderson: "Sharp."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Sharp is in his chair."

Anderson: "Taylor."



Speaker Bradley: "Representative Taylor is in his chair."

Anderson: "Yourell."

Speaker Bradley: "Yourell is in his chair."

Anderson: "Katz."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Katz is standing at the window, sir. Further questions? No further questions? Marovitz? Marovitz? Are you questioning Marovitz, sir? He's standing by the window, sir."

Anderson: "We verified Berman. No..."

Speaker Bradley: "Berman was verified at his request. Further questions? No further questions? All right. At this point we have, on this question there are 80 'ayes' and 79 'nays'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff. For what purpose do you arise sir?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to cast my vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed sir. What do you wish to be recorded?"

Duff: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Gentleman as voting 'no'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Getty, for what purpose do you arise, sir?"

Getty: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Bradley: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman was taken off the 'aye' Roll."

Getty: "Record me 'no' please."

Speaker Bradley: "Record him as voting 'no'. He wishes to be recorded as voting 'no'. All right, on this question...the question. On this question there are 80 'ayes', 81 'no's'. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan arise?"

Ryan: "Well Mr. Speaker, a question of the Chair. I understand that Representative Getty had been voted 'aye', taken off the Roll and has now come in and been

put back on as a 'no'. Is that correct?"

Speaker Bradley: "That's right sir."

Ryan: "Can he do that?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "On this question there are 80 'ayes'

81 'nays' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Further

Amendments? The...on that last Roll Call. Mr. Garmisa

has returned to the Chambers and put him...record

his as voting 'no'. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendments 4 and 5 were tabled in Committee.

Amendment #6. Amend House Bill 3475 as amended in

Section 2 and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan,

is the Sponsor of the Amendment. Turn Mr. Ryan

on."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen

of the House. Amendment #6 was adopted in Committee

by a vote of 13 to 7. It reduces the contractual

services portion of this Appropriation be two and

a half million dollars. I'll be glad to give

you the figures, if you want them. I can tell you

the areas this is reduced in. Central level operations.

Field level operations. Electronic data processing.

Social Services and Medical Administration. With

this Amendment, if this Amendment's adopted, along

with Amendment #1, we still have remaining over

the seventy six expenditures in contractual services

twenty eight million, three hundred and thirty five

thousand, four hundred dollars."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute, Mr. Ryan. The

light is not on to take pictures now. Proceed

Mr. Ryan."



Ryan: "After searching several contracts in the Department's budget, we came up with contracts for rental space that ran as high as almost thirteen dollars a square foot. We've reduced that part of it down to where it's at an average of about seven dollars and that's a fair price for rental. Square foot... seven dollars a square foot. This is a good Amendment. It doesn't hurt anybody at all and I believe that it's endorsed by Representative Barnes and I would ask for the adoption of Amendment #6."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Well Mr. Speaker, Representative Ryan indicated that this Amendment doesn't hurt anybody at all and maybe it doesn't but it certainly hurts the Department of Public Aid. Mr. Ryan has based this Amendment in part, most of the dollars involved in the Amendment, Mr. Speaker, is because of the Sponsors feeling that the rentals, the rentals per square foot on the spaces that are leased by the Department of Public Aid are excessive. He indicates that seven dollars a square foot is an adequate price to pay for the leases. Well, Mr. Speaker, the leases that the Department of Public Aid has on their rental property at the present time, the majority of those leases are less than seven dollars, per square foot. The excess over seven dollars per square foot, Mr. Speaker is the amortization of the improvements of the property. The department has basically two year leases and under those circumstances the landlords want the amortization of the improvements to be over a two year period and we think that this Amendment is an irrational Amendment in terms of it's... it's... it's attempt to bring the



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leases down to seven dollars a square foot, there is no way you can do that, Mr. Speaker and so

I would ask that this Amendment also be defeated."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Kempiners: "Will this Amendment in any way possibly effect the medicaid management information system?"

Ryan: "Well I... At the present, Representative Kempiners, can't answer that, but I don't believe it does.

It does? Wait a minute. Yes, one of the contractual agreements is for two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred dollars and it does, Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Okay, does it effect the Child Support Enforcement Program?"

Ryan: "Yes...yes."

Kempiners: "Okay, Mr. Speaker..."

Ryan: "What do you mean by effect? Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Well, will it, you know, take...possibly take funds from these programs? You know is there money being available...made available to these programs..."

Ryan: "That's a good effect, Representative Kempiners, I'd like to point that out to you."

Kempiners: "Well, you know that I'm probably getting a lot of criticism and I'd like to address this Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed, sir."

Kempiners: "I know I'm probably getting a lot of criticism from Members of my party who are offering these Amendments and I want you to know that I sympathize with what you're attempting to do, which is



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to reduce the appropriation or the cost of delivering a very costly program to the State of Illinois. Where I disagree with you is where you're making those cuts. I think it's very important to look in the long run and the reason I ask the question about the Child Support Enforcement Program and the Medical Management Information System is because these are two programs, which in the long run, if they're operated efficiently and effectively and I make no promise that the Department will do that because they've never demonstrated in the past that they can necessarily do it. But what you're doing is hampering programs which will save the state money. Now, I know what you mean about contractual...or the leasing of space. I had a situation in my own district I checked out and they were paying higher than necessary and if this Amendment were addressed to the cost of leasing space, I'd probably be with you because I think the Department has gone way out on a limb there. But I know that two years ago the Legislative Advisory Committee on Public Aid went to Washinton D.C. to get a two million dollar grant implement a computer surveillance system called a Medicaid Management Information System, which should be operational by October, with the idea of screening provider vouchers. We all saw the headlines not too long ago of a Pharmacist who admitted to getting ten million dollars from the Department of Public Aid. If we had a highly efficient screening service like that we'd be able to screen fraudulent claims. We're not doing the job now. I'm not sticking up for the Department. What I'm trying to do is to get an efficient program going. I don't like the idea of



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politicizing an issue when we can take some positive steps to solving some problems. Again, I know you're sincere in what you're doing. I disagree with, you know, the way in which you're doing it. So, for this reason, I would have to...ah...ah... object to this Amendment and not support it."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, would the Sponsor of the Amendment yield to a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Skinner: "I wonder if Representative Ryan would consider breaking this Amendment up so that we may get at the leases, which undoubtedly deserve close scrutiny."

Ryan: "What did...you mean you want me to tell you where the...where the cuts are in this Amendment?"

Skinner: "No, I wonder if you could separate out the several parts of this Amendment. I'm very empathetic with Representative Kempiners..."

Ryan: "Do you want me to table this Amendment and file separate Amendments? Is that what you're talking about?"

Skinner: "Yeah. Right. I mean I see some parallels on the leasing Amendment, which is very similar to the I.D.O.T lease in Schaumburg we're paying nine dollars and ninety four cents per square foot. I know that the Public Aid building they're leasing in my county, the new one, did not have the facilities...did not have in the specifications given by the Department of General Services a requirement for access by the handicapped and had to be put in later and has undoubtedly hiked the price of the lease up above what it would have



been had the Department of General Services and the Department of Public Aid had a glimmer of an idea that we'd have a law in the books for the last five years to require access by the handicapped. I just received two letters from the Department of General Services refusing to supply to me the members...the people who have the beneficial interest in the secret land trust that have all of the or have a great proportion of the leases to all state departments in the State of Illinois. The Department of General Services has also just received...refused to give me a survey of which buildings in the State of Illinois do not have access for the handicapped and I must admit, this leads me to believe they have something to hide and I would love to have the opportunity to sock it to them on their leasing."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "In response to the Gentlemans question, Mr. Speaker. I may have to do that, Representative Skinner. As we proceed with this Bill but at the moment I'd like to continue with this the way it is. We've got a million two hundred... you got some other questions?"

Speaker Bradley: "I was going to suggest you close, sir, there are no other questions if you wish to close on the Amendment."

Ryan: "All right. I wish to close. This Amendment takes one million two hundred and forty seven thousand, six hundred dollars out for building and grounds. For maintenance on buildings. We ran across some contracts in here that just didn't look too good at all and this...certainly this isn't going to hurt that agency at all. Five hundred



and forty three thousand, two hundred and thirty seven dollars for leases. As I said before, we had some leases that were almost thirteen dollars a square foot. We checked with the Sears Tower in the City of Chicago and found out that we could lease space there for somewhere between nine or ten dollars a square foot and the Department of Public Aid is paying almost thirteen. The seven hundred and seven thousand comes out for professional technical service. It was thought by our staff and ourselves that this could be done in House and certainly it's a savings and a good Amendment. Now, if you're serious about cutting the cost of this Department and bringing in to the attention that we'd like to get into. These are the kind of Amendments you should...you should endorse and be for...ah... This is a chance to let much of the Department know that we're serious about getting into their action and finding out what's going on there and I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis has a question. I wonder if you could hold that question until you explain your vote and ask the question at that time and then maybe the Sponsor would...all right, the question is, shall, on the adoption of Amendment #6 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor of the adoption shall vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Now, the Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "I just would like the Sponsor of this Amendment, when he says that they pay as much as thirteen dollars for square foot, does that mean for example a hundred square feet or space would cost them about what? Thirteen hundred dollars for a year is that? Or a month? Can you explain it?"



Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Ryan, did you hear the Lady's question? Would you please repeat the question?"

Geo-Karis: "I'm just asking, I noticed, he said, that there are times when he's been paying \$13 per square foot. If there's one hundred square feet of office space, for example, Mr. Ryan, would that be \$1300 per year for just one hundred square feet of space?"

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to explain his vote."

Geo-Karis: "To explain..a..your answering me? Yes? Okay, now I'd like to explain my vote. He said, yes, so I'll go along..."

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think it's high time that we got to be a little economic in our renting ways and I do feel this is a good Amendment because, at least, I'm not taking it out on loss to the kids, but I certainly hope that this Amendment passes and the powers that be in Public Aid get a little more careful where they rent, how they rent, and how much. I think it is high time that the taxpayer be given a break. I'm supporting this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The lights are going dim again. Have all voted who wished? The count is 62 ayes and 43...45 noes..nays. Have all voted who wished? The count right now are 89...er, 69 ayes, and 50 nays. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Davis, to..."

Davis: "Just a minute, I know my rights, I've been here long enough to know them. I know my rights, I was gonna make a request for an oral Roll Call so that we can see how everybody votes. I don't want to be running up and down this State campaigning and sayin somebody voted again something when they didn't vote. This is why we have the board up there. I make the request for an oral Roll



Call so we'll know how they voted."

Speaker Bradley: "We have a recorded Roll Call, Mr. Davis, and there are 72 ayes and there are 52 nays at the present time. Now have all..."

Davis: "...Mr. Speaker, I don't want to...you know I wouldn't dare do that, but I'm within my rights when I asked for an oral Roll Call. Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, do you..one of these days, you're gonna want to know a Roll Call when we don't see those lights up there."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telcser, for what purpose do you ...."

Davis: "...alright, the sponsor has said that ...let it go, out."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman withdraws his request.

Alright on this question, now, there are 71 ayes, 58 noes, take the record. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman recalls a poll of the absentees. Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "J. M. Barnes. Berman. Bluthardt. Brandt. Capuzi. Duester. DiPrima. Duff."

Speaker Bradley: "DiPrima wishes to be recorded as no."

Clerk O'Brien: "Duff. Epton. Ewell. Farley. Giglio.

Giorgi. Hanahan. Hirschfeld. Dan Houlihan. J. D.

Jones. Kucharski. Laurino. Leon. Luft. Matijevich.

McAuliffe. McAvoy'. Miller. Molloy. Mudd. Nardulli.

Peters. Rayson. Rose. Sangmeister. Schisler. Schlickman. Schoeberlein. Stearney. Terzich. Wall.."

Speaker Bradley: "...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich, wishes to be recorded as voting no. The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Sangmeister, wishes to be recorded as voting aye. The Gentleman from Cook...now just a minute...Mr. Rayson, wishes to be recorded as voting no. Mr. Duff



wishes to be recorded as voting aye. Now just a minute, how was the Gentleman recorded? He's not recorded, vote him aye. Alright. Mr. Luft, how is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Bradley: "Will you record him as voting aye. Mr. Mudd, how is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Gentlemen as voting no. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wall. Williams."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Nardulli, wishes to be recorded as voting no."

Clerk O'Brien: "Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "The Speaker wishes to be recorded as voting no. The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

McGrew: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I'd like to change my vote from aye to no."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Gentleman as voting no.

The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane? Ms. Barnes wishes to be recorded as voting aye. Jane Barnes.

On this question there are 76 ayes and 65 noes, and the motion prevails. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #7. Amends House Bill 3475, as amended, by deleting all of Section 6 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following...Section 6 and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, on the Amendment."

Ryan: "Well Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully request that we recess or take a break until we can get that board fixed so we don't have to go through this, this is a big Amendment, there's going to be a lot of hassle over it, I'm afraid, and I don't know how long it is going to take you to fix the board, but I think it ought to be fixed."



Speaker Bradley: "Why don't we proceed with the discussion on the Amendment, sir, and if we get to the point where we're taking a Roll Call and if it is not fixed at that time, we have an electrician looking at it right now, we will consider your request."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House this is a very serious Amendment, it's for a lot of money and I certainly hope that we can have the attention of the House here. This Amendment reduces the Medicaid budget by \$136,528,011 and I'm sure everybody in the Chamber is familiar with it, this reduction takes out all of the optional services that are provided under the Medicaid program. And before I get into this Amendment, I would like to tell you of a few experiences I've had in the last couple of days in regard to this Amendment, I've been threatened, I've had some very nasty phone calls, my secretary had to leave the office today to get away from the phone because of the nasty phone calls she's had and most of them came from the providers of services and not from the recipients, so to speak. So that disturbs me somewhat, but I just thought I'd tell you about that. The federal government mandates six programs for the State of Illinois if we want to be involved in the medic-aid program. And along with that mandate they say there are fourteen optional services that we can provide if we want to provide them. And I say to you, here today, that the State of Illinois cannot afford to provide these optional services any longer. And it's time that we cut them out if it's only for a year so we can get reorganized in the Department of Public Aid so we can eliminate the frauds that we read about everyday in the newspaper. We've got fourteen



agencies investigating fraud and it was very strange that during the month of March, prior to the primary, that we had a big surge of investigations into the fraud involved with the Department of Public Aid. The F.B.I., the I.B.I., the O.S.P.I., the Legislative Advisory Commission, the United States District Attorney's Office, the Attorney General, the Cook County State's Attorney, have all been investigating the fraud that has been involved in this Department for several years. And all we seem to do is want to pour more money into it and get more people to investigate, but we haven't come up with any answers as to how to stop it. The State of Illinois is one of three...or four other States that offer the same kind of services. And I think the States are California, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington State. And they are the only States that offer these services to the extent that the State of Illinois does and I say to you, today, that we cannot afford to have this program any longer and I'd be glad to answer any questions before I go into any more of this, Mr. Chairman."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, if I can have just a little order, Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is, as Representative Ryan has indicated, a very very important Amendment. If we are gonna have any Amendments on this Bill that is of the ultimate of importance, I think this one would be it. What this Amendment, in fact, does, what this Amendment, in fact, does is cut out the dollar amount for all of the so-called, and I put that in quotes, 'optional services' for medical in the Medicaid portion of the budget, but let me call each and every Member's attention to the statute as it relates to the Medicaid



program in this State. I call your attention to Section...Section 5 of the Revised Chapter, Section 5 of Chapter 23. In that section it states 'for persons who are medically indigenious, but otherwise unable to provide themselves with a livelihood, preservations of health of a sickness, or correction of a handicapped condition, for persons required maintenance support are essential, they are to have an oppportunity to become self-supporting or to obtain a greater capacity of self-care.' I point out to the Members of the House, also Section 5.2, which relates to persons eligible for this particular program under the medical assistance, under this Article. It states in that Section that medical assistance under this Article shall, and I emphasize shall, shall be made available for certain people only under certain prerequisites under this program. Under this program under part 2 and part number three, under that Article, persons otherwise eligible for basic maintenance under Chapter 3 and 4, but fail to qualify thereunder, on the basis of need, who have insufficient income and resources to meet their ~~medical~~ needs, are eligible for this program. Those persons in that category are called, under this program, Medical Assistance, No Grant. Number 3, under that category, are also persons qualified, and I again point out, the statute says shall, a person who is otherwise qualified for local aid to the medically indigenious are under Article 7 under the same statute. I would further point out under the Medical Grant No Assistance program, the people that we are talking about, we are talking about in the main, Mr. Speaker, could I have a little quiet?"

Speaker Bradley: "Would you give this Gentleman some-order, please?"

Barnes: "We are talking about in the main in that particular



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program, the majority of the people that are in that program are people under aid to the aged, blind and disabled, the medically indigenious. We're talking about blind people in the State.. We're talking about old people in the State, people in the main that is in that program are people that on old age survivor disability insurance, that have absolutely no wherewithall, no means to meet their medical needs. The majority of the people in this program in the medical program, we find that the majority of those people are over age 65. As a matter of fact, in the category of age, fifty-two percent of those people are over 65. Forty-six percent of those people in this program are being served, that we are talking about cutting out, is over age 80. Two percent of those people are over age 90. In the category of blind, we're talking about, in the main, people that are over age 50, twenty-nine percent is over 50, thirty-one percent is between 50 to 64. Twenty-four percent is between 65 and 79, and fourteen percent is between age 80 and 94, and I could go on and on and on. What we are saying here, in fact, if we adopt an Amendment of this type, to cut out whether or not the program is deemed optional or mandatory. What we are saying here, in fact, is that people when they become the age of maturity, in this State, that have no means, no means whatsoever, all on a fixed income, cannot afford the medical program as they are now set out, cannot afford medicine, cannot afford dentists, cannot afford optometrists, cannot afford chiropractors, podiatrists, cannot afford the essential medical services that all of us, all of us younger people can afford to pay for ourselves. We are saying to them no. We are talking about approximately 850,000 in this State that this program has been providing services for. And the only thing I can say to you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in closing,



what do we do with those 850,000 people, those old folks, tell them to die. I don't think we want to do that. What we must do is insure that continuous service is made available for them. I don't come before you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, saying that I speak for those people. I only can say that if the good Lord is willing, that one day, one day, I will be in that category and I hope someone would have compassion for me. This Amendment should be thoroughly defeated."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I just had a call about ten minutes ago from a provider in Will County asking me to vote against this Amendment and asking me what I was going to do. I explained to him that I was probably going to vote for the Amendment. In the next breath, he began to complain about the fact, as a provider to Public Aid recipients, was not being paid on time. I explained to him the reasons, as a matter of fact he said that they have given up hope of getting any money at all from Public Aid until after July 1. I explained to him the reason was that we were appropriating more money than the State could pay out of its cash flow. And the only way to right this is to cut down on the amount of money we appropriated so that it would be paid so current bills would be paid out of taxes as they come in. The only way to do that is to cut our spending and we have to look for areas to cut and there are only really three areas you can. Or two basic areas where you can. That's schools and that is on Public Aid. We've already cut on schools, we have not cut anything at all on Public Aid, we just recently appropriated \$180,000,000 as a deficiency for fiscal 1976 for Public Aid, so we have to look for areas



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of priority and since we can't cut in other areas of Public Aid, we can only cut those areas where we are not mandated to provide services. We can't have it both ways. We can't appropriate more money than we take in. If we continue to do this, the bills are not going to be paid and the providers are going to refuse to provide services, needed services, from Public Aid recipients. This is one area, if we are bound and determined not to raise taxes, this is one area that we can cut back and make a significant contribution to the fiscal well being of the State of Illinois. It is totally and absolutely irresponsible not to vote for this Amendment. I therefore urge an aye vote on Amendment #7."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Miller."

Miller: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield please?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Miller: "Representative Ryan, can you inform us what the optional services are? I think you listed fourteen, or mentioned fourteen?"

Ryan: "If you'll hang on a minute until I get through this maze of stuff I've got here. Okay, I don't know if I can define all of them, I can tell you what they are by name. Clinical services, prescribed drugs, dental services, ..."

Miller: "Could you go a little slower please?"

Ryan: "I'll give you a copy."

Miller: "If you'd hand me a copy, fine, that'll be...that might save, but then..I have a further question. Out of all these fourteen categories, can you give me examples of where there has been fraud that you referred to earlier in these fourteen categories?"

Ryan: "Well I think, and I am not for sure, but I think



probably in every category."

Miller: "I don't question the fact that there has been fraud with regard to Medicaid, Representative Ryan, but I do question the extent of fraud, for example, with regard to podiatrists, if you will. With regard to dentists, with regard to chiropractors, if you have any evidence in relation to the over-all fraud picture, I'd be interested in that input."

Ryan: "Well Representative Miller, in today's Chicago Daily News, Thursday, June 3rd, there's a whole list of them right here. I'd be glad to pass that on to you unless you want me to bring it out. Doctors and dentists have billed the State for services never performed and submitted bills for patients that have never been seen. Pharmacists have billed the State for drugs and other items for patients and told investigators they were never received. The Chicago X-ray Company allegedly bilked the State out of \$100,000 of Medicaid funds by having several radiologists interpret the same set of x-rays and then billing the State in each doctor's name. Do you want more?"

Miller: "No, that begins to paint a picture..."

Ryan: "...let me point out one more thing to you, Mr. Miller, in response to your question, there was one outfit, and I think that they were druggists, they were taken off the Public Aid, the list by the Department of Public Aid, they banned those stores, they changed their name and they got more money than they did originally."

Miller: "Mr. Speaker, if I may address the Bill?"

Speaker Bradley: "You certainly may, sir, proceed."

Miller: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose Amendment #7. At the beginning of Representative Ryan's presentation, he allegedly fraud and the Medicaid was tied to the fourteen different categories here and I'm



not convinced that each and every one of the fourteen are involved in fraud and shouldn't be painted into that corner and I don't think that was his intent, but it might have sounded like that for the record and I would challenge that with regard to the various categories here where there is no existing record, today, of fraud. I would suggest to my fellow Members that even though these might be categorized as optional services, I would suggest to you that a problem with it as it relates to dentistry or with regards to eyes, or many of the other categories here in the optional category are equally important, in fact more important sometimes than the ordinary treatment given by a regular doctor with regard to any of the treatment that an ordinary M.D. gives and I think that we should oppose this Amendment and allow these needed services to continue for those people that have been benefitting from them."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, I'd like to ask a question. The sponsor..."

Speaker Bradley: "...he indicates he'll yield."

Ebbesen: "Do you have, by percentage, you know, when you're talking about this fraud business, what percentage of these total dollars in this particular category would you relate and that would come in that classification?"

Ryan: "I'm not sure that I understand your question. I didn't hear you too well, Joe."

Ebbesen: "Well, the..."

Speaker Bradley: "...Let's clear the aisle, would the Gentlemen between Mr. Ebbesen and Mr. Ryan, so that they can hear the question."

Ebbesen: "Well you are talking about these fourteen categories and whether there have been abuses of the use of the money and the manner in which it has been spent. My question is of the total dollars of all these



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categories that you feel the expenditures of these dollars...a...that weren't necessarily what they should be, as authorized..unauthorized?"

Ryan: "I don't know as I can answer that by percentages."

Ebbesen: "What are we going to save out of all of this?"

Out of that total of how many millions of dollars are we talking about in the Amendment?"

Ryan: "Well let me say this, Mr. Ebbesen, I didn't only talk about fraud in my opening statement, I talked about what the State of Illinois could afford. The Congress of the United States doesn't feel, evidently, that these services are of the highest priority, consequently, they don't mandate them. They were mandated to handle five other services and that we do. These are optional services and for you and Representative Miller, you evidently only picked up on the fraud end of it.

I said...first of all, I didn't think the State of Illinois could afford it. Now maybe we need some of these fourteen services that we are trying to cut out here today, and I wouldn't argue that point. But I'm saying that today, we can't afford to have fourteen optional services and certainly some of these should be cut back, if not all of them, and to pin-point where the fraud is, you've been around here, you went over to the Department with us the other day, when we walked through, and you, yourself, know what's going on, there were miles and miles and miles of paper, clerks. Floor after floor of machinery, the Attorney General's come up with the manual manipulation of computers that we've purchased to avoid the fraud and now they find that they can be manipulated so they can produce fraudulent bills, to pin-point, I can't do that, and I'm not sure anybody can and that, again, is one of my points, we've got sixteen



agencies investigating this and nobody's done a thing about it."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address myself to the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "You certainly may, sir, proceed."

Ebbesen: "Yes, I feel this way, I really feel when you start talking about economy in government that it means spending the available dollars that you have wisely and when we get into the area, I don't ...if you are talking about your own personal finances, as individuals, and you get to the point in time when you project your own budget, when you want to start economizing, you certainly don't start with the individual's health, the health and well being of your family. And I certainly think that as far as the State of Illinois is concerned, that these Public Aid recipients, I don't think, in my mind, a cut of this type of service was expressed very well, I won't attempt to elaborate beyond that point, except that I just don't feel this is the area we should be cutting when you get into the health and well being of the people of this State, especially Public Aid recipients, now I might also say at the time of voting, I am going to have to vote present because I happen to have a very small percentage of Public Aid money that does come into the corporate practice of which I am a part of. However, and I can't find myself in conflict of interest, but I certainly would encourage those who are going to cast a vote to be in opposition to Amendment #7."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the political appeal of this Amendment is undeniable. But it's too cold blooded for me. I wish that everyone were as wealthy and prosperous and



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successful as the sponsor and I and all the Members of this House, but the realities of life are not that way at all, and approximately ten percent of the people in this land and in this State are unable to make their own way. Sometimes we get our color chart wrong, we think this is entirely a black and white question. It isn't that at all, there are an awful lot of poor white people in this world and when we talk about the things that they need to make their life bearable, but just to name one of the items that is involved here that I suggest that you ought to each think about a little, is in the dental service. I wouldn't feel very well inside me, inside myself, if I thought that there were thousands of young people that would spend the last fifty years of their life gumming it because they didn't have teeth and they lost their teeth because they didn't have proper care. I'd rather send them to bed hungry at night, than run that particular risk. For the reason I've suggested, and though I strongly believe that we need to find some way to cut down on Public Aid expenditure, I suggest to you and I suggest to the sponsor this isn't the field, this isn't the target where it should be done. This is an Amendment that should be beaten."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment allows the doctor to prescribe something that the patient can't get. We are substituting our judgment for those of the doctors. Many times the regular physician will refer a patient to a dentist, refer a patient to a podiatrist, or some other specialized medical care to take care of the particular ailment that the recipient has. And the biggest problem we have for the Public Aid recipient, is getting him



into shape or getting her into shape to go to work. Now how can a person be a waitress without any teeth? Yet, you say you want her to go to work. How can a laborer go to work if their feet are bad? Now these are the things that impair the ability of the case-workers to provide the services necessary to get the person off of welfare. We are not talking about cosmetic treatment. We are talking about treatments of the feet and of the teeth and other things that are required for many of the jobs that people have. And also I believe something...(tape trouble) or even apply for a job and fill out their application if they can't go to the eye doctor and get themselves some glasses. So now all of these things that people have to have in order to go to work, I think should be put back in and that's why I am voting no on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman. The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Steele, and would those people in front of him please be seated so we can see Mr. Steele. Thank you."

Steele: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this Amendment. As we are all well aware, there's quite a fiscal crisis we have here in Illinois. Both the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller have said that come September, we are going to have a cash flow shortage, there's not going to be enough money to pay the mandated programs, more or less the optional programs, and for every month thereafter, after September-October, thereon, the rest of our fiscal year, we are not going to have enough money. Vendors are going to have to wait and so forth. And while we are faced with this kind of fiscal kind of problem, I say that it makes sense to hold back and not to have



these optional programs before us. This is what has brought about the high deficiency every year in the Public Aid deficiency budget. Now from my district I've gotten a number of letters complaining about aid recipients for instance, that ride to out-patient clinics in ambulances at \$40 per trip. Now this is just one example of an optional program that we are talking about here. Now Illinois has more of these optional programs than any other State or most any other State in the Nation and we do have to set priorities. We have to set priorities so we are going to have enough money for education and mental health and family services and I say it is time to set priorities to think of the working man, the fellow who has to pay these bills, he's a forgotten man today in Illinois. I wish we could support all the programs we'd like to, we just don't have enough money and while we have our fiscal crisis, I think this is a good Amendment, we should cut out optional programs which are brining about these high deficiencies until we know we've got some money on hand from September on to pay for the mandatory programs that we have to support. And so I think in terms of our present fiscal situation, we should definitely support this Amendment until we can raise other funds that will assure we have sufficient money. At the present time we don't, but vote green on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to close."

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to point out a couple of things, a poll taken by the Chicago Sun Times in March, the question is is too much being spent on welfare? I want you to listen to this, you fellows from Chicago and downstate..."

Speaker Bradley: "...let's give the Gentleman some order."



...fifty-seven percent of the people in the Chicago area agree that too much money is being spent on welfare and seventy-four percent of the folks downstate say there's too much being spent there. I'd like to have you keep that in the back of your mind when you vote. I'd like to address myself to Representative Barnes's quotation of the law. Chapter 23, Charities and Public Welfare, Paragraph 5, Section 5. 'The Illinois Department, by rule, shall determine the quality and quantity of medical assistance for which payment will be authorized and the medical services to be provided' which may include all or part of the fourteen sections that we are talking about in the optional services. Since 1973, the average cost of ...a...per person, welfare cost, in fiscal 1973, the actual expenditure of \$38.96 a person. In fiscal '77 budgeted, it's almost \$70 a person, which is a seventy-eight percent increase. Now for those of you that think we can solve the social ills of this State with tons and tons of money to keep throwing money into an agency like the Department of Public Aid, only to be torn off and ripped off by all the crooks and schemers in the State of Illinois is an absolute fraud on the people of the State that are not involved in this. It's not fair to the legitimate welfare recipients, to the fellow that needs these services. I know of no other way, after four years of investigation by every agency that you want to name, I know of no other way to get the attention of this Department to get themselves cleaned up. We wouldn't tolerate this kind of waste in any other Department in State government, we had a Bill last year for the State Fair for \$800,000, and there wasn't a Member of this Chamber that wasn't upset because they thought there was some fraud and some mishandling of those funds, now we are taking about \$136,000,000, and I say



to you, if you in good conscience are concerned about the financial state of the State of Illinois, that you will vote aye on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #7 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor of the adoption will vote aye, opposed will vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, of all the Amendments that have been offered on House Bill 3475, this is probably one of the most dangerous Amendments that I've ever seen. Now the sponsor of this Amendment has talked about a poll related to the number of people who agree that too much money has been spent on welfare. Well I'd like to suggest to the sponsor that he send those poll takers right back to those same people and ask them how many of them would be in favor of old people not being able to receive medical services related to dentistry or the dispensation of drugs or podiatry and various other services that they need. I suspect that that poll will be opposite to what it is now, related to those services. It appears to me that this is a very dangerous Amendment, it takes \$136,000,000 out of medical services and the sponsor has talked about fraud and what this Amendment says is yes, there may be fraud, but what we are going to do in order to eliminate fraud, is to take away medical services from the people that need it. I don't think that is the intent that the sponsor has, unfortunately, that is the effect that this Amendment would have. To say to people because of the fact that there is alleged fraud by various service providers we are going to take away your rights to those services and thereby clean up the fraudulent activities. It's a dangerous Amendment, Mr. Speaker, and I would hope that it would also be soundly defeated."



Speaker Bradley: "We have 44 ayes and 73 noes and the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs, to explain his vote."

Downs: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker, I am happy to hear that score so I'll be brief. I just wanted to correct some interpretations. I am a Member of that Committee and one point was made clear and that is the discovery and the effort to uncover the fraud in some of these programs and that seems to be the thrust of this Amendment, has been through the work of the Department itself, and if you are voting for this because you think, like has happened on some of the other Amendments, that you are going to solve the problem by striking out at the Department of Public Aid, you are dead wrong. They have been cooperative and it has been through their efforts that these frauds have been uncovered. They should not be penalized for this account and I urge a no vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman, Mr....the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, to explain his vote. And we now have 43 ayes and 81 noes. The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to explain his vote."

Ryan: "Two things, Mr. Speaker, I thought that I had requested the repair of this board prior to the Roll Call on this Bill and had some kind of a guarantee from you that that would be the case. I can see that it is not. Do you have an explanation for me?"

Speaker Bradley: "We have 41 ayes and 85 noes sir."

Ryan: "Do you want to tell me who they are, Mr. Chairman... Mr. Speaker? I had requested prior to the Roll Call of this Bill that that board be fixed. Now we'll let it go, it's not worth the hassle."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Ryan, just a minute..."

Ryan: "...I'd like to explain my vote..."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute sir, if you insist..."



Ryan: "...no, I don't insist. I just wanted to remind you of what you said you were going to do for me. I'd like to explain my vote."

Speaker Bradley: "I will still do that sir, if you wish."

Ryan: "No, I'd like to explain my vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Well then, don't say we wouldn't do it for you."

Ryan: "I appreciate your accommodations."

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed with your..."

Ryan: "...this is your last chance, all of you folks that stood in here. Mr. Madison on a point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I know that the latitude is extended to sponsors of Amendments, but the sponsor of this Amendment has discussed it, has answered questions, has explained it in debate, has challenged other persons who asked questions, and is he still entitled to explain his vote?"

Speaker Bradley: "Your point is not well taken, he is still entitled to explain his vote, you bet he is. Go ahead Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Some of you failed to realize what I said earlier. All you picked up was the fraud part of this. Now for all of you fellows that stood up here and ranted and raved during the supplemental or the deficiency appropriation of \$145,000,000 have been awful quiet here today. And I can't see the board to see how you voted, but I, by the count, it doesn't sound like you are with us. This is your last chance, Ladies and Gentlemen, to do anything to get this Department straightened out. This is the last major Amendment of any significance at all. If you're sincere



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about getting this Department cleared up, unless you want to wait until prior to the November election, then I can understand why you are not voting for this Amendment. It was the same way before the primary, everybody was hollering about this Department, but now they don't want to do anything about it because we are in the middle of June, or the first of June. I'm not striking out at the Department here as the Gentleman from Chicago indicated. I'm striking out for the taxpayers of the State of Illinois that are fed up to the hilt with welfare and the fraud and the fact that they can't afford it. The honest guy that pays his taxes every day and sends his kids to school and goes to work is tired of paying this bill. And so if you have not voted green, you should be."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The count is 46 ayes and 90 noes. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 49 ayes, 92 nays, 9 voting present, and the Gentleman's motion fails. Now I am informed that the electrician needs about fifteen minutes to shut off the whole system in order to put a fuse in so we can operate the board so we are going to break, we are going to do some clean-up work up here with some Agreed Resolutions, but prior to that the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I would move the House stand in recess for a period of one-half hour for purposes of a Democratic conference in Room 114."

Speaker Bradley: "All right, the House will...all in favor of the Gentleman's motion say aye, opposed no. The ayes have it. Now prior to recessing, while we are recessing, we will read the Agreed Resolutions and we will read in some First Readings. The House stands



in recess for a period of thirty minutes so they can...  
...a...following the Agreed Resolutions so the  
electrician can repair the machine and the Democrats  
have a caucus immediately in Room 114."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 869. Jones, et al.  
House Resolution 870. Terzich, et al. House Resolution  
871. Greisheimer, et al. House Resolution 873. Choate,  
et al. House Resolution 874. Madigan, et al."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan,  
on the Agreed Resolutions."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Resolution 869 congratulations Mrs.  
Evelyn Jackson upon her retirement as a teacher. House  
Resolution 870 congratulations Lodge 32 of the Fraternal  
Union of America. Resolution 871 congratulates Marriott's  
Great America. Resolution 873 congratulates our  
Majority Whip, Don Brummet, upon the celebration of his  
birthday. And House Resolution 874 congratulates  
Robert William Steinhouser upon his ordination. I move  
the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the  
Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor will say aye,  
opposed no, the ayes have it the motion...a...the  
Resolutions are adopted. Are there further Resolutions?"

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 872."

Speaker Bradley: "The Democrats in Room 114 immediately.  
Committee Reports."

Clerk Selcke: "Mr. McLendon from Committee on Personnel  
and Pensions to which the following Bills were referred  
reported the same back with the following recommendations  
do pass, House Bill 3594; be adopted, House Resolution  
849. Mr. Yourell, Chairman of the Committee on Counties  
and Townships, reported the following Bill back with  
the following recommendations. House Bill ...do pass,  
House Bill 3857, 3918, 3925, and 3955, do pass, as  
amended, House Bill 3612. Mr. Matijevich, Chairman of



Executive to which the following Bills were referred, reported the same back with the following recommendations do pass House Bill 3322 and 3759, do pass, as amended, House Bill 3652, 3803. Representative Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary I to which the following Bills were referred reported the same back with the recommendations do pass as amended 3645, 3704, and 3957. Representative Yourell, Chairman of the Counties and Townships reported the following Committee Bill for introduction House Bill 3975 action taken June 3, 1976. Representative Yourell, Chairman of Counties and Townships reported the following Committee Bill for introduction, House Bill 3976, action taken June 3, 1976. Mr...Representative Matijevich, Chairman of Committee, reported the following Committee House Resolution for introduction, House Resolution 872, action taken June 3, 1976."

Speaker Bradley: "Messages from the Senate."

Clerk Selcke: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill with the following title, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House. Senate Bill 1604 passed the Senate June 3, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to a Bill with the following title, Senate Bill 1520, House Amendment #1 concurred in by the Senate June 3, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has refused to concur in the adoption of Amendment...with the House of Representatives with a Bill with the following title, Senate Bill 31, action taken by the Senate June 3, 1976. Kenneth Wright,



Secretary. I guess that's it."

Speaker Bradley: "Now the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan,"

Clerk Selcke: "Wait a minute, First Readings."

Speaker Bradley: "First Readings,"

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 3976, Committee on Counties and Townships, Status to Welfare Investigators, First Reading of the Bill, House Bill 3976, Counties and Townships, Authorize any county by board resolution and without referendum to issue bonds etc. First Reading of the Bill,"

Speaker Bradley: "Now pursuant to Mr. Berman's motion, the House now stands in recess for a period of thirty minutes,

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Speaker Bradley: "The House will come to order,"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment, is he here?"

Speaker Bradley: "To inform everybody where we are right now, we're on Amendment #8 to House Bill 3475,"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #8, Amend House Bill 3475, as amended, Section 2, electronic data processing and so forth,"

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Is this for reconsideration on Amendment #7, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Ryan, let's go with Amendment #8."

Ryan: "Okay, Amendment #8 reduces the appropriation to the Department of Public Aid by \$241,406 in the travel line in several...in several areas, I'd be glad to go over them with anybody that wants to go over them. I'd answer questions. We found in the...a...during the Committee hearings that there were several abuses of the travel items, or the travel money, and felt that this



hamper the Department's operations in any way and would move for the adoption of Amendment #8."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines....a... Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, would you go on to somebody else and then come back to me."

Speaker Bradley: "You're the only one that's got his light on, Mr. Madison. You are the only one. We can go on the Gentleman's motion..."

Madison: "...Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose Amendment #8. It reduces \$241,000 in the travel budget in the Department of Public Aid. This reduction would severely hamper the Department in terms of its ability to do the very things that the Department is being charged with doing in terms of this whole area of fraud, the whole area of ineligible, the predetermination of effort that the Department is going through. This Amendment would severely hamper that and I think it is rather inconsistent for us to keep attempting to mandate the Department to do several things to do away with ~~ineligibles~~ and then in the same process, in the same vein, severely hamper their abilities to do that. I would oppose this Amendment. The Gentleman from Kankakee, the Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "I think some of my colleagues on this side of the aisle will be happy to hear that I am going to join them in one of their Amendments. Representative Ryan, I have gone over this Amendment several days and I think there is real justification for correcting an abuse which has occurred within the Department. Now Representative Madison made comment to some of the arguments I've used in previous Amendments, but in this case, I really feel the Department has extended itself to the point that we ought to do something here in the legislature to take



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away from it where I think they have abused it. We are talking about travel accommodations that they have made for out of state consultants, which I think were excessive, we're talking about renting apartments in the City of Chicago, which I think is excessive spending of the taxpayers money, and I think this is a legitimate Amendment which if adopted will not hamper the Department's effort to combat ineligibles and fraud and I would urge a yes vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to close."

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, last July, the Bureau of the Budget approximately one month after the Bill had been signed placed about \$200,000 of the travel appropriation for central, field, and local offices, and they put that into reserve. They are going to have \$125,000 that's going to lapse. And so that justification is here for the adoption of this Amendment and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that everybody's had time enough to get back on the floor to vote for this. I know this is a good Amendment and I wouldn't want anybody to not have a chance to vote aye on it."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #8 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will signify by saying aye. Opposed no, All those in favor will signify by voting aye, and opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question we have 70 ayes, 51 nays, and the Gentleman's motion is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendments #9, #10, and #11 were tabled in Committee. Amendment #12, John Dunn, Amendment #12, Amend House Bill 3475, as amended, by deleting all Section 6 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following



and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, this Amendment is included in the items that were not taken out by the Ryan Amendment. In other words, there is no need for this Amendment so I withdraw this Amendment. I ask leave to withdraw the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The motion is that the Gentleman moves to table Amendment #12. All those in favor say aye, opposed, no. The Amendment is tabled. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #13 tabled in Committee.

Amendment #14. Grotberg. Amend House Bill 3475, as amended, by inserting immediately after Section 6, the following and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg. The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Well Mr. Speaker, Mr. Grotberg is going to be here momentarily, I would hope that we could stand at ease long enough for him to get into the Chamber to present his Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "If you are going to grant Representative Ryan his request, I have a little thing that you could do while you are standing at ease. Earlier when you adopted Resolutions, I asked that one particular Resolution be read so I would suggest that the Clerk now read that Resolution."

Speaker Bradley: "Will the Clerk please...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, if it would be proper at this time, prior to the explanation of this Amendment by Representative Grotberg, I would request a ruling of the Chair as to the status of this Amendment. It appears to me that this Amendment puts substantive language



into an appropriation Bill and I'd ask for a ruling of the Chair on that."

Speaker Bradley: "All right, we'll rule on that Chair before we address the Amendment. Right now, we'll go to the Resolution. Will the Clerk read the Resolution?"

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution #873. Choate."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute, could we have some order please?"

Clerk Selcke: "Whereas our highly esteemed friend and respected colleague, the Majority Whip, Don E. Brummet, today observes his birthday quietly and without fanfare celebration, as far as we know, and whereas we join many others who know him and believing this important event should be brought to the official attention of this House, and whereas although he has, with typical modesty retired to the extreme back row of this chamber, he remains in the forefront of our thoughts because of his staunch friendship, good will and genuine concern for the well being of others, and whereas Don E. Brummet brought to this chamber a long and successful background of experience in business and city government, and whereas twenty-three years of that experience especially prepared him for the service in this Body since he owned and operated for that period, Superior Fertilizer Incorporated in his home town of Vandalia, but has left it to become an important part of what, perhaps, is the largest fertilizer in Illinois, if not this Nation, and whereas since joining this large operation he has learned quickly how to spread more fertilizer faster and more efficiently across a wider area than that surrounding Vandalia and whereas while attending Southern Illinois University he captained the championship debate team and now devotes that same eloquent of persuasion full time for the benefit of the good citizens of the 55th



Legislative District, and whereas his strong right arm throughout every hour of the day at home and in Springfield, is his lovely bride of almost forty years, Mrs. Nina Brummet, and whereas now that he has reached his 62nd birthday, we urgently hope that he is not contemplating early retirement to social security, but instead will remain with us through many years and provide friendship, council, and guidance, and be it furthermore resolved that the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we extend our best wishes to him on his birthday this 3rd day of June, 1976, and be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to our esteemed colleague, the Honorable Don E. Brummet."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Inasmuch as Don is constantly on the floor...on his feet on the floor of this House debating each and every issue that comes up whether it's really material to the welfare and benefit of the people of this State or his district, I would suggest that Don now get up and sing himself a Happy Birthday song. No seriously, I do want the House to join with me as cosponsors for this beautiful guy, and I would appreciate Mr. Speaker, a little Happy Birthday greetings to Don Brummet from Adeline and Rollie and the rest of these songbirds around here."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House we have been in a most useless assembly, I think this will cheer everybody up. Everybody sing Happy Birthday. (Everyone sings Happy Birthday)."

Speaker Bradley: "All in favor of the adoption will say aye,



the opposed will say no. In behalf of Representative Brummet, I believe the Resolution was previously adopted so the Amendment...or the motion...or the Resolution is adopted. Now back to Amendment #14. Is Mr. Grotberg on the floor? The Gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Brummet."

Brummet: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is just like having a wreck, I guess, that's when they have to tell your age, I didn't suppose you'd have to do that. I'm kind of like the little kid we had down in our part of the country that was five years old and never been able to say a word. They had him to the doctors and nobody could find anything wrong with him and one day at lunch, all of a sudden he said pass the gravy, Pa. They said, we didn't think you could talk, and he said well everything's been going alright up to now. So that's the way it's been up here with me, I would like to say that the transition from fertilizer to politics was very smooth and thank you very much for the beautiful song."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Ryan, the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan. It's the intention of the Chair to go past this Amendment to go to the next Amendment. When Mr. Grotberg arrives, we'll go back to this Amendment."

Ryan: "Fine. Fine."

Speaker Bradley: "Alright, Amendment...are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #15..."

Speaker Bradley: "...for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, arise?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, at that time, is there any reason why you cannot rule on the..."

Speaker Bradley: "...I will rule at that time sir."

Madison: "Thank you."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #15 was tabled in Committee."



Speaker Bradley: "Go back to Amendment #14."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #14. Grotberg. Amend House Bill 3475, as amended, and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #14 is an Amendment which cures all of the problems of all the previous Amendments. We have been in a dilatory situation for so long that I thought it would be well if we solved the problem. We've heard about fraud in Public Aid and I am not necessarily concerned that there is or is not specific incidences of fraud, but I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that the opportunity for control of Public Aid funds has long since slipped past the taxpayers interest in this whole arena. I wonder if everybody in this House knows that nobody has to sign for anything in the medical provisions under Section 6.1 which was the subject of an earlier Amendment. No recipient has to sign for any services that are reimbursed by the Public Aid Department. Amendment #14 simply says that no funds appropriated under this Section, which are the fourteen optional programs that Representative Ryan was speaking of earlier, no funds can be expended without a signed statement from the recipient that such medical services have been provided. It's a simple clean Amendment that I think Marshall Fields might go for, I think the Brownie Scouts believe in such a thing when they sell you cookies, I don't know what kind of an arrangement you have in your home with your wife and family, but the name of the game in business is to find out who got the merchandise. And this all came about because of a tour of the Public Aid Department during which we saw 850,000 recipients' claims from providers of services all the way from pharmacies to chiropodrists, etc. And nobody knows really who got



the service. Nobody ever did sign. Can you imagine 850,000 people getting merchandise out of Marshall Fields and never signing for it. There is no possible way that a post audit, which is a condition of the Department now, they have I think eighty-six or a hundred people out there now wondering who got the merchandise three years ago. It will take them a decade to catch up to the current times. Nobody really knows. And this is a simple Amendment that would, in fact, tell us who got the merchandise and I submit that it is an honorable Amendment intended only to bring a business intent to the Department of Public Aid and to the providers of the medical services under Section 6.1, which is the subject of much earlier debate."

Speaker Bradley: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I renew my request..."

Speaker Bradley: "...state your request sir."

Madison: "My request, Mr. Speaker, is for a ruling on this Amendment relative to whether or not there is substantive language in this Amendment, which cannot go in an appropriations Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Chair would rule, Mr. Madison, that this Amendment conditions expenditure of funds and therefore, the...and it doesn't do anything in addition to...and it doesn't impose a condition, or it does impose a condition which I think that the Amendment is in proper form, and does relate to the appropriation process. That would be the ruling of the Chair sir. Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, in line with your ruling may I refer you to the infamous Catania Amendment related to F.E.P.C. appropriation Bill that we had on several Bills last year and the fate of that Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "I believe that Amendment was adopted to a



number of Bills. And that would be, that would be consistent with the ruling that I just made."

Madison: "Okay, then may I speak to the Amendment?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir, proceed."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I have to oppose this Amendment. I think the spirit of what Representative Grotberg is attempting to accomplish is laudible. Unfortunately, the Amendment, the vehicle that he is using to attempt to accomplish this is thwart with problems. It's mechanically difficult, it's from a practical and pragmatic standpoint, not feasible, it puts a burden on the recipients assigned for medical services and/or for medical products that are received, the difficulty related thereto as it relates to even the allegation of possible fraud because of signatures. It just creates all kinds of mechanical problems. I have difficulty, Mr. Speaker, being able to, being able to see how a person who is bedridden, who needs a prescription from a drug store can sign for that prescription when he has to send maybe his daughter or somebody else to pick it up and according to this Amendment, the individual, the recipient must sign. I have difficulty understanding who will sign for an urinalysis that comes from a laboratory, Mr. Speaker, there are all other kinds of problems that this Amendment creates and while the intent of the sponsor I think is laudible, it appears that some other vehicle has to be adopted to affect what he wants to accomplish and reluctantly oppose this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Catania: "The sponsor of the Amendment, that is."



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Speaker Bradley: "Will the sponsor of the Amendment, Mr. Grotberg, will you yield for a question sir? Yes, he indicates that he will."

Catania: "Representative Grotberg, does this mean that everytime anybody gets a prescription they have to sign to say that they received the prescription?"

Grotberg: "Right."

Catania: "Representative Grotberg, would you tell me how I'm suppose to get my medicine if I'm too sick to go out and I'm on the seventeenth floor of a building in the Robert Taylor homes?"

Grotberg: "No."

Catania: "You won't tell me how to do that?"

Grotberg: "No."

Catania: "Are you saying, Representative Grotberg, that it is going to be impossible for me to get my medicine if I am a Public Aid recipient on the seventeenth floor of a building in the Robert Taylor homes and you don't care?"

Grotberg: "No, I'm assuming if you are the Public Aid recipient on the seventeenth floor of Robert Taylor homes, that you've paid your rent, you've done several intelligent things in your life and you might even be able to manage to handle this one."

Catania: "Representative Grotberg, I suggest to you that it might be impossible and you aren't even bothering to figure out what the very serious repercussions of this Amendment might be."

Grotberg: "Right."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker, may I address the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "You certainly may proceed."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker may I address the Amendment with a little bit of order in the House?"

Speaker Bradley: "All right, would be give the Lady some



order please? Proceed."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think that the sponsor has demonstrated to you better than I could possibly say that this is a totally irresponsible Amendment offered in a totally irresponsible spirit and I ask you to join me in opposing what is clearly an attack, a completely unreasoned attack, on people who can't defend themselves. Please vote no."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to talk about a little practicality about this Amendment. I think it's a very fine Amendment and I say that and I would like to address immediately one observation when you talk about the seventeenth floor of the Robert Taylor homes, I think the Amendment, as I read this, and in the analysis here, it said that it provides that no funds for medical services, including probably a prescription, could be expended without a signed statement from the recipient that medical services had been provided. Certainly anyone who lives on the seventeenth floor or the sixteenth floor or any floor has one friend who can pick up the prescription if that is the situation and bring that paper and have them sign, even if it is an X and somebody notarizes it. But I think this Amendment is probably the key to the entire situation. I think it is a good Amendment where they are talking here about the mechanics of this and \$135,000,000 on a...in Amendment #7 that was defeated and justifiably so, but to me when the a...when we start expending State funds, all these millions of dollars that-certainly someone should sign for those services or materials or prescriptions and I think it is a excellent Amendment and to me it's a key to at least a step in the right direction



in determining where we can probably save the taxpayers of this State millions of dollars and I certainly would encourage a yes vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would not call the sponsor of this Amendment irresponsible. I would not call anyone who is attempting to protect the interests of the taxpayers of this State irresponsible, I would not even delve into the thinking of the Gentleman's mind with the exception to say one thing, I think he is totally sincere, I think he is attempting to do something for the taxpayers of this State, however, as one who has voted for other Amendments cutting back the financial appropriation to this particular Bill preceding this action here right now, and with all due respect to my colleague, John Grotberg, I don't really think that this Amendment is workable. I was called over the weekend by a doctor friend of mine that said that if we, and I have great respect for his summation of the application of Public Aid to various people in my district, said that if we did this it was going to create more cheaters. And the way he said we were going to create more chaeaters is that it was going to work such a hardship on the legitimate doctors and dispensors of services to this agency, that they were going to say that this was creating more hardships as far as they and their clients were concerned to the extent that he was fearful that the clients would go to the so-called shady characters and then that they would really forge signatures and etc. to the extent that the State, with all probability, would be paying Bills that was not justified. I'm alarmed also because the Department is not geared at this particular time to have the necessary amount of



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employees to administer, administrative programs of this nature. Because of Amendments that we took out earlier denying the hiring of additional employees and because of the fact that I don't think that the Department under the present staffing could administer the program as suggested by this Amendment, this is the first Amendment that I truthfully think that we should defeat."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

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

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will signify by saying aye, opposed, no. The ayes have it, the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, to close."

Grotberg: "Well thank you, again, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I appreciate the remarks that the Gentleman from Union, he is quite on track. One of the things that we would like to do is to slow down the participation of the unwanted and unwashed who may or may not be involved in the area of medical providers which is the part which we are addressing under Section 6 of this Act. And the only way we can begin to attack the \$2,000,000,000 appropriation that we are involved in is to trim where it is within the voluntary sector and within people's own volition to rise up to the occasion to actually sign something for which they have been provided in the area of medical services. We know of no other way than this important addition to the appropriation process than to say that 'no, Mr. George Lindberg, don't send them the money until we find out who got it'. It is that simple. Nobody knows who got the service. I'm not asking anyone who needs service not to have it. I am asking only, and only, that instead of post-audit situation that is three years



old and not too well, that we enable the Department within their own discretion to bring up to date those who are getting the services so that whatever decisions are made, can be made legally and within the jurisdiction of this appropriation and I move for the adoption of this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #14 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will vote aye. Opposed will vote no. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy, to explain his vote."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my no vote, I want to say that I serve on the Committee and I'm voting no because a number of very basic questions about the concept of this Amendment were asked in Committee that were not satisfactorily answered there and have not been answered by the sponsor of the Amendment here on the floor. He has not answered, for example, the question of how a medical vendor who never sees the recipient can get a signed statement from him. For example, a laboratory. How can a laboratory that does a blood test that never sees the recipient gets the blood from the doctor and sends the analysis back to the doctor get a signed statement from the recipient of the services that the services have been received? He can't unless he sends a special person to that recipient's address to get a signed statement from him. What we are doing here is increasing tremendously the burden on the providers of the services without providing any additional protection against fraud because if bills are fraudulently submitted to the Department, then this signed statement will simply be fraudulently signed just as the bills are fraudulently submitted. It provides no additional protection and it provides a tremendous increase in the paper work, which is what is already clogging the



system and the sponsor has simply not addressed himself adequately to those problems. You can't deal with a complex problem in a one sentence Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen, to explain his vote."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I'd just like to say this that relatively speaking the lion's share of the dollars that are being spent in this category you are dealing with health people. You're talking about people who go to optometrists..."

Speaker Bradley: "...just a minute, Mr. Ebbesen, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, arise?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I think Representative Ebbesen spoke in debate."

Ebbesen: "Well I was explaining, let's see, Representative Tuerk's vote."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I think under our rules, that cannot be done. Our rules are very clear."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask for a yield please?"

Speaker Bradley: "I don't believe our rules provide for that sir, but we are checking them. Just a minute. According to Rule 56(b), the last sentence, 'a Member may not yield his time for explanation of a vote to another Member'. So you are out of order and the Gentleman's point is well taken. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, to explain his vote."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to be very brief. In casting my no vote, I want to make it clear that I'm not against the proposal embodied in this Amendment, but I have before me Amendment to House Bill 3917, which is a Bill in the Committee, the proposed, this proposed language is added to that, it's a substantive



Bill and I firmly believe in the concept embodied in this Amendment, but I also believe that it should be added, as amended, to House Bill 3917, and not to this Bill, so on House Bill 3475, I would be voting no, but I want to explain to the sponsor of the Amendment, I will be voting yes on Amendment to 3917."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder, to explain his vote."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, we've talked about fraud, eligibility, unjust claims, overpayments, and when we get an Amendment we can finally get down to some part of the major problem in Public Aid, we can't even pass an Amendment to make a legitimate claim legitimate. If any recipient of medication, medical services, is entitled to medical services, he ought to be able to sign a statement, to sign his name to a prescription that he received the medicine. All of you certainly know that the Department of Public Aid has just recently, and last week probably was the latest that they've caught pharmacies who are having the Public Aid...a...payment so that they get an overpayment. This can be stopped by a simple signature of a recipient. If you want to stop fraud, let the recipient sign his name. What's so hard about signing his name. There's nothing inhuman or unjust about that. Let's stop the fraud, let's pass this Amendment. Let's quit kidding ourselves. We are either going to pay the Bills or we're not. If you want to pay every claim that's made, then let this Amendment go down the drain, but if you want to stop fraud, we'd better start passing some of these Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Stearney: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I too, rise in support of this particular Amendment. The



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reason being is that this is an ever growing problem. This budget grow bigger and bigger every year. Now what did Mr. Lundy say? Mr. Lundy, himself, acknowledges there is a problem, but does he pose any solution to this particular problem. No, all he says is that he doesn't believe that this particular Amendment will solve the problem. Well, I don't believe Mr. Grotberg says that this is a panacea, that this is going to solve that...the entire problem, but at least he is making an intelligent effort to solve a problem that each and every one of us in this House acknowledge is a problem. Now we've got to do something and this is the only way that we can attempt, and it is an intelligent attempt, let's try it and if it doesn't work, next year, again, there will be another Amendment, but something has to be done, we have to take one approach, this is an approach, let us vote yes, let us try it. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco, to explain his vote."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have great respect for the Gentleman who proposes this Amendment. I have great respect for his thinking. There's no question in my mind that fraud is very prevalent in this particular program. I am not convinced, I am not convinced that the fraud lies in the hands of the recipients. After watching Sixty Minutes, and some of these other programs, I'm not too sure that by just asking the recipient to sign his name, that we are solving the problem. This is a problem that deserves our attention, but would you stop and think for a moment with me, many many people who are recipients of this worthy program, probably cannot sign their name. They don't know what they are signing after



the paper is put before them. So I'd like for you to think about that a moment. If I thought this would solve the problem of fraud, I certainly would vote for it, but I'm not convinced it does."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis, to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the opponents of this Amendment are taking it for granted that the recipient is a person who is ill and needs the services. The way I interpret this Amendment is that the recipients is the one who furnishes the medical services and they are the ones who have to sign if they actually provided the medical services. In other words, if a doctor or a dentist, or a druggist provides these services, he will be the one to provide those services. It doesn't mean, in my book, that it's the recipient who is the in person, and therefore, I vote yes on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk, to explain his vote."

Tuerk: Well Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, Representative Ebbesen, a while ago was attempting to explain my vote, but apparently that didn't go over too well, so I'll explain my own. Actually, the information that I have is that 75 to 80 percent of the Public Aid dollars in this category, the lion's share in other words, of the recipients of this Public Aid dollar, are not the people that are so ill that they can't sign their name. They are the people that walk in to the dentist office, the podiatrist office, the pharmacist office, oh, the visiting nurses and so on, and they are the people who can actually travel on their own feet. They walk in, they get the treatment and as a result of that being able to do that much,



they are certainly able to sign their own name and I don't think that this is demeaning whatsoever, I think it is a good attempt to solve some of the problems, I think it is a good Amendment, I think there ought to be some more green lights, and I would so urge the Membership."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the budget for Public Aid is 50 percent bigger than the total budget of the State, including highways only twelve years ago. It is growing every year so it now takes 25 percent of every dollar that's paid into the State treasury. There's going to be no end to it until you start putting some responsibility on the people who are receiving it. There's not going to be any money for schools, for parks, or recreation, or anything else, unless sometime, somebody starts taking responsibility. I've heard ten people get up here and say let's don't do this, but none of them have offered any solutions to the guy that's making the money wrongfully. Now why don't they come up with something. They say, oh don't do this, we've had people who say oh, let's don't embarrass these people. After all, they are fine people. I'm not saying they are not fine people, but I'm saying they are taking the money the taxpayers of Illinois and we ought to pinpoint the responsibility and if you don't do this, let's see you come up with something to make them responsible. Now not one of you have offered a suggestion to see that this money goes in the right place. I tell you that Public Aid is a bottomless pit unless you stop it in Illinois and the whole United States, we're going down the drain just like other civilizations have done. And if you don't start here, where are you going to start.



You better vote aye."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer, to explain his vote."

Palmer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. It is peculiar that we are asking less of persons who are recipients of services provided by the taxpayers dollar, provided by the taxpayers at their expense. It is peculiar that we are asking them to do less than what we, as legislators do, or what other recipients of the taxpayers dollars who provide services for the State or who receive some of the services do. I think that it should be fair and square all the way around. I think that they should sign the statement. The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is this. That the message is quite loud and clear in 1976 in Illinois that the people want this problem solved. And I would say this to you, that if we don't make that effort in this House this time to solve this problem, they there's a lot of them, a lot of the persons who are here tonight that are voting that won't be back next time. And that goes, that cuts both ways for both parties. There's one thing that's paramount. One thing loud and clear that this problem of fraud be solved and I think that this is a good way of doing it."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, to explain his vote."

Ewell: "In all fairness, I just read the Amendment and after having read the Amendment, I swear that I can't see what's wrong with it. We do it all the way up and down the line in State government and arguments that this is fine in some other Bills, some other place, some other time, just don't cut the ice and I vote aye."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,



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we are going to continue and continue and continue to have these arguments whenever the welfare budget is being considered. And the reason we are going to have these arguments and be at each other's throats is because unfortunately, neither the Supreme Court or Congress has adequately dealt with the issue of public welfare. What is the issue of public welfare? I'm on the Legislative Advisory Committee and we made any number of trips almost every year, we go to Washington and we sit in with H.E.W. And when I come back from Washington and listen to them, I know less than what I knew when I went down to Washington. The issue in public welfare and hear me please, the issue in public welfare is the proper roll of the federal government in public assistance. Can anyone in here tell me what the proper roll is? The proper roll of the federal government, now I spoke here three weeks ago to the Methodists and these were Christian people and Christian women and I spoke because I was asked by my colleagues in the Senate and in this House to speak and when I got through, the first answer, and there were two Methodist Bishops there, the first answer that they demanded of me was what were we gonna do about these people who come from Missouri and other states they mentioned, borderline states, into Illinois, simply because Illinois had a higher welfare grant than their particular State. This was a group of Christian people asking me this roll. I tell you it will not be absent and it is unfortunate until the Congress answers it by some uniformity in these laws. There's no uniformity in the law. Our law here in the State says one thing, and H. E.W. puts certain demands on us, put a noose around our neck, and say you got to do another and then the court come in, they have not properly interpreted



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the Federal Governments roll and until they do, my friends, until the Congress that gave us this thing properly interprets the Federal Governments roll, we're going to continue to have these arguments and so instead of fussing and raising and talking about the cheats and I'm sure there are some cheats, talk about the Lord that has treated everybody and that is the right for the Federal Government to...the Federal Government to give us the proper roll in Public Welfare and the Federal Government must uniformly tell us what the basic grants will be. Because as long as we don't have it we're going to be at each others throats and remember the old preacher told you that we're going to be fighting each other as long as we come down here when we basically don't know what the Federal Government stands for in Public Welfare."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich to explain his vote."

Terzich: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, since we've heard from everyone on the Floor of the House regarding this Bill would a motion be in order to limit the explanation of votes to one minute. I'd like to make that motion."

Speaker Bradley: "It's in the Rules right now, sir. We will start following those and we'll start limiting to a minute. The Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart, to explain his vote."

Hart: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I can't resist the opportunity to respond to the Dean of the House. Although we're voting together in this Amendment. He asked what the proper roll of the Federal Government is and I'll tell you what the proper roll of the Federal Government is, it's the same as the proper roll of the State Government. And that's



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to provide for those who can't provide for themselves. If we come here to Springfield with charity in our hearts but this Amendment, when properly drafted, will provide for those who come to Springfield with larceny in their hearts and that's the problem that we're facing in Public Aid today is that although we have good motives in Washington and we have good motives in Springfield, that the people that receive Public Aid don't always have the proper motives and the purpose of Public Aid, initially and still today, these many years later is only to provide for those who can not help themselves. We've gone too far too long and too often for those who don't actually need the help and those who will steal it if they have the chance."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wished? Have all. Mr. Grotberg, did you wish to explain your vote? All right, have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 88 'ayes', 71 'nays' 3 voting 'present' and the Gentlemans motion is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #15, failed in Committee. Floor Amendment #16. E.M. Barnes. Amends House Bill 3475 as amended by deleting all of Section VI and inserting in lieu thereof the following. 'Section VI and so forth.'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes. Do you wish to proceed with your Amendment sir?"

Barnes: "What does it do? Which one is it?"

Speaker Bradley: "It's Amendment #16, sir."

Barnes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would move to table Amendment #16."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #16."



Hearing no objections the Amendment is tabled.

Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #17. E.M. Barnes. Amends House Bill 3475, as amended, by deleting all of Section VI and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would also move to table Amendment #17."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #17. Hearing no objections, the Amendment is tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #18. Catania. Amends House Bill 3475, as amended in Section 6 by deleting 'For group care and so forth.'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House.

Amendment #18 addresses the problem of people in Nursing Homes who find that they can not afford the increasing costs of private care. The reason they can't afford the increase of cost in private care is that they're being forced to subsidize the people in the next room, who are the Public Aid people in the Nursing Homes. The reason they're being forced to do that is that the state is not paying its fair share of Nursing Home Care. The result of this is that people who have worked hard all of their lives, people who consider it a personal disgrace to have to go on Public Aid are being forced by this system to go on Public Aid. They can not afford this spiraling increasing of cost of private Nursing Home care. This Amendment, the way I was asked to introduce it last week, would have increased what is now a lump sum of two hundred and fifteen point six million dollars by replacing it with a lump sum of two hundred



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and forty six point one million dollars. I insisted that the Nursing Home people break this down so that we could see exactly where all of this money is going and it has now been broken down. So that if you will look at your copy of Amendment 18 you will see exactly where all the money will go for food services and food for housekeeping and and laundry and so forth. I would ask for your support of Amendment #18, which will enable the people who could afford the private care in Nursing Homes to escape the indignity in their last years when they ought to be protected by society of having to go on Public Aid."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Will the Lady...will the Lady yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "She indicates that she will."

Kempiners: "I haven't got a copy of this Amendment before me. I have seen a copy, however, and you indicate that this...I believe this is thirty million dollar increase that you have line itemed approximately every type of service that a Nursing Home would provide including, you know, the Medical care...ah... the dietary care and so on and so forth and my questioning is going to be related to that type of line iteming. When the provider submits his voucher for payment, how will he have to submit it to indicate which of those line items the Department's going to pay him or her from?"

Catania: "There are five line items here. So, there would be five separate catagories in which they would have to list their expenses. These are the ones that were selected by the Nursing Homes and that were used in their once covered booklet, that we all got copies of."



Kempiners: "I understand that but my question is a procedural one as far as the Department... First of all, I have to make clear, I'm going to vote against this Amendment for the thirty million dollar increase but I'd like to point out to the Members that you have these various services line items and I don't see how the Department is going to be able to pay a voucher without paying separate checks to each provider for each bit of service provided and I think if, it's almost an impossible thing to do."

Catania: "All right, Representative Kempiners... Okay. In order to meet the Federal requirements to get the Federal matching funds, they're going to have to explain how all the money was spent anyway. Now, this is a requirement that's going to be made. There is no problem in this Amendment as long as they have to make those adjustments anyway in meeting the Federal requirements and if it's not thirty million dollars of state money. This is fifteen million dollars of Federal funds, fifteen million dollars from the General Revenue Fund."

Kempiners: "Okay, but my question still is not answered. You've got five line items there and when the vendor submits his voucher is he going to have to show... If he submits a voucher for a hundred dollars, is he going to have to break that hundred dollars down into these five items and when the Department writes a check, are they going to have to write five checks? That is the question and if they do, you know, if they do it's going to be impractical and if they don't there's really no necessity in putting each of these five items into our ... you know, a line item."



Catania: "There's no requirement that they write five checks. There is a requirement that they, by good bookkeeping, keep track of which of these items the money is being spent on. That's part of the cost related payment requirement for qualifying for the Federal Funds. Does that answer your question?"

Kempiners: "No, it really doesn't. I'd like to address that particular portion of it. I think that the response that I'm going to have to make on that particular portion is that it's going to cost more money in the long run and that the Department, when it replies to the Federal requirements is going to be able to do it the same way that the Industry has made it known in their booklet, what percentages of the payment goes into what categories. They've done it and I think the Department will be able to do it without the necessity of having to keep track on each voucher and for that reason and the reason that this would add another thirty million, fifteen million state and fifteen million Federal funds that I would urge a 'no' vote on this."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania to close."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker, I think there were other people who wanted to speak on the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "I don't see anyone asking."

Catania: "Well, one of the Republican Leaders, Representative Simms would like to."

Speaker Bradley: "All right Mr... His light was not on. Mr... The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this Amendment. I think we're in serious problems in the State of Illinois with many of the Public Aid patients that are in the Nursing Home Industry for patients throughout



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the state and I think there's a direct relationship to the amount of payments to...per day the patients receive and the level of care and the type of care and treatment they're receiving. Some of the homes where the people are going into that are less than perhaps desirable, they're being put there because of the decent Nursing Homes can not afford to take the Public Aid patient and consequently, many of these people are placed in very undesirable homes and very undesirable circumstances and therefore, I think that we're going to have to...in one special category in the area of Public Aid, do something for the people that really need the help more than any others on Public Aid and those are the very old and the sick and the infirmed that require Nursing Home care and I'm convinced that the only answer to this problem is going to be to increase to what the state will have to pay in the area of Public Aid in order to compete to give the type of and to insure the type of care that the older people are going to receive in the various Nursing Homes and for these reasons I'm supporting Amendment #18."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I too rise in support of Amendment #18. I very definetly concur with the remarks of the previous speaker. Just recently in my own district I was visiting with the adminstrator of a private Nursing Home and he advised me that they were cutting off all admission to Public Aid people. He pointed out and he welcomed me to look at the books and showed the fact that they are being subsidized, the...the



private Nursing Home people are being subsidized to the extent that if we don't come up and pay our fair share that we're going to find ourselves in a position we just aren't going to have enough public Nursing Homes to take care of all these people. I think not adopting this Amendment would <sup>be</sup> dollar-foolish and I urge the adoption of Amendment #18."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

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

Speaker Bradley: "She indicates that she will."

Madison: "Representative Catania...ah...you know, I just heard the remarks of the previous speaker relative to...relative to a Nursing Home that invited him to look at their books. Are you aware of the fact that the Nursing Home industry has consistently refused the Department of Public Aid to look at their books, in effect, or give them profit and loss statements?"

Catania: "Well, Representative Madison, I think that the fact that Nursing Homes have been willing to itemize their requests is a good first step in the direction of getting some sort of cooperation between those two. I think that this breakdown is extremely important. I would like to point out that in the Bill, as it now stands, it's a lump sum. It's two hundred and fifteen point six million dollars. We have no idea where that money's going. Public Aid, with this tool, in this Amendment can say, 'Look, we have to know, where you're spending this money, is it going on food, laundry, just where?'"

Madison: "But you would agree, that in addition to line iteming the...the lump sum of group care, which I



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applaud, it also increases the...appropriation by some thirty million dollars. Is that not correct?"

Catania: "That's right, it's fifteen million dollars from the General Revenue Fund, fifteen million of Federal Funds."

Madison: "I understand that it's, you know, fifty-fifty. The question that I have is whether or not the addition of thirty million dollars from whatever source is necessarily commensurated with increased care by the Nursing Homes or the patients in that or whether or not it is a method of increasing their profitability."

Catania: "No and that was another reason for line iteming. So we could see exactly what money would be going for their profit and I think that their documentation in this orange covered booklet, that we all received pretty well substantiates what their costs are."

Madison: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania to close."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I think Representative Simms and Representative Brinkmeier stated the case very well. I ask for your support of this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of the Amendment #18, to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will signify by saying 'aye'. Opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the motion fails. On the question. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham, to explain his vote."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House I should point out that I have a brother who



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operates a very fine Nursing Home, but I'm just as irascible as Bernie Epton. I could vote against my brother and do it every opportunity but I could never vote against the Methodist Village in Lawrenceville that runs the finest Nursing Home in Illinois and if any of you need a Nursing Home, I recommend the Methodist Village, I think that this Bill is long overdue."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart, to explain his vote."

Hart: "Point of Order, Mr. Speaker. The Rules of our House permit advertising on the Floor, by Members?"

Speaker Bradley: "Not to my knowledge, sir."

Hart: "Well, I think Representative Cunningham's remarks should be stricken from the record because as an owner of a Nursing Home I think he was advertising or soliciting for business there."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder, to explain his vote."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to be very brief. I'm just going to point out that this Amendment cost the State of Illinois and the Federal Government thirty million dollars. If you're interested in spending money, vote for this. But, if you want to save thirty million dollars, vote 'no'."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Byers, to explain his vote."

Byers: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this is an Amendment that I talked to a number of people about...about improved financial assistance for Nursing Homes and I certainly believe that they need them. However, it would appear to me that if we can't hire extra people to collect



or to watch people that are on the Welfare rolls, I don't know how we can support this Amendment. We don't have enough money for schools, we don't have enough money for Mental Health and...I think until we have a tax increase that if there ever was a Roll Call that would indicate a tax increase, this one certainly does and the Doctors are getting underpaid and we should have an Amendment for the Doctors and then we should have an Amendment also for the Hospitals, if we're going to be completely fair and least of all we should have an Amendment offering the cost of living for the Welfare recipients and, I'm going to have to vote 'no' on this."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen, to explain his vote."

Ebbesen: "Well, yes. Mr. Speaker. I'm voting 'no' on this because not only due to the fact that it's an additional thirty million dollars in the five categories but the part that bothers me is when we...we break this down, there's all these millions of dollars into dietary, housekeeping and laundry and maintenance taxes, depreciation and if any one of these categories, if, what's going to happen if something is over expended? Are we going to have a supplemental by categories at the time, if... if there's we consume all that money and we can't pay the bills. What's going to happen? We're coming here for supplementals by categories and to me this in itself, to me, would appear to be something to register a red vote up there and I see that it looks pretty good at the moment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Perry, Mr. Ralph Dunn to explain his vote."

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Chairman, Members of the... Mr. Speaker



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and Members of the House. I certainly think this is a vote that we really need. If you live down in our part of the state and had to try to find a place to put people who are Public Aid recipients in Nursing Homes and find out that they won't take them because they can't get paid and they can't get paid enough, I think you'd find that this is surely an Amendment we need. True, this is a thirty million dollar Amendment, but this is for care of people in Nursing Homes. This is not for recipients who are ghosts or who you can't find or people that won't sign receipts. These are people that are in Nursing Homes and certainly anybody that needs help and people we ought to have some compassion for are people who are in Nursing Homes who need care. Our Nursing Homes in Southern Illinois and I'm sure it's the same all over the State of Illinois, certainly need this Amendment and I'd urge an 'aye' vote. I appreciate your help."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. John Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. A way of explanation of my vote, I would just like to indicate that I, like some of the rest of you have considerable reluctance to support an Amendment that would require an addition to the Public Aid budget but I also feel responsibility to those who provide services to Welfare recipients and one of those providers is the Nursing Home Industry and they are grossly underfunded at the present time. The purpose of this Amendment is to cover the cost of the funding of the minimum wage increase and to pay the current cost



of care in Nursing Homes. I think the least we can do for those who provide these services is tell them that we are willing to see that they are reimbursed at an adequate level for the services they provide. We have mandated, through the Department of Public Health, which licenses Nursing Homes, a number of requirements and restrictions and regulations that obligate the Nursing Home Industry to provide additional services to their patients without any source of compensation for those additional overhead items. This is one small step in the correct direction and the proper direction and I would respectfully request additional green lights on the board. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 60 'aye', 77 'nay' and the motion fails. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #19. E. M. Barnes. Amends House Bill 3475 as amended on page 4, line 35 and forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is a very simple Amendment. All it does, in effect, is bring up the amount of money in this budget to parity in terms of the adult education program. Last year the Office of Education and the Adult Education line of this budget expended some four point six million dollars for the purpose of adult education and training which gives, affords an opportunity for welfare recipients to receive necessary training so that they can ... can get jobs and thereby, be removed from the Welfare roll. I think this is a good Amendment, it deletes the



two million dollar figure and inserts in lieu thereof, five million four hundred thousand dollars and I would move for the adoption of Floor Amendment #19 to House Bill 3475."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #19 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will signify... The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

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

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Ryan: "Representative Barnes, is the Department in favor of this Amendment?"

Barnes: "Well, as it was indicated in the Committee, the answer is 'no'. The Department is not in favor of the manner in which this is set out. But, I think if the Department has any problems with it, what they should do is change the current statutes and not try to freeze the program out by eliminating the funding for it."

Ryan: "I thought maybe it was because they already had too much money and couldn't spend what they had."

Barnes: "No, that's not the reason. In this case... In this case, the funds that are expended is by previous expenditures. They only pay for, they only pay the exact dollar of what has been expended. They only pay the bill."

Ryan: "And this...and this is administered through the Illinois Office of Education. Is that correct?"

Barnes: "That's correct."

Ryan: "Are they in favor of this program?"

Barnes: "Yes, they are."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "We have a quick announcement. We understand the Rathskeller is closing in about five or six



minutes if anybody wants to order. I think, Mr. Hart, that might be in the form of advertising, also. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr.... The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, to close."

Barnes: "I would move for the adoption of Amendment #19."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #19, to House Bill 3475. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question we have 104 'ayes', 20 'nays', 1 voting 'present'. The Gentleman's motion is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #20. Downs. Amends House Bill 3475, as amended, by deleting Section V and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, 'Section V'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs."

Downs: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Plainly and simply put, this Amendment changes two line items. That with regard to aid to families with dependent children and that with regard to general assistance. It...ah... accomplishes something that is consistent with Representative Hart's statement. I have no idea whether he will support this Amendment or not, but I certainly respect his observation that the proper roll of government is to do that for and help those who can't help themselves or put another way, the measure of our civilization is how we treat the least fortunate. At this point, the best estimates put the eligible, we're only talking about the eligible Public Aid recipients here, we presumably have no problem with ineligibles anymore because we have



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denied the Department's request for additional staff on the basis that apparently that's taken care of. So, with regard to the eligible Public Assistance recipients, they are ten per cent behind in their buying power as compared to when the last time any grant levels were adjusted. I believe that was 1974. Illinois now ranks about 20th in the United States, with regard to grant levels and yet we are among the highest with regard to cost of living. The buying power of the average wage earner has kept pace or indeed even increased. but like many older Americans and others on fixed incomes, that is the plight of the Public Aid recipients. A fixed income and the times that penalized these people our least fortunate and most helpless victims of these times so that they are now ten percent down from the minimum levels prescribed under the Public Assistance code of two years ago. The Amendment is a ten percent cost of living increase. It will cost the state a great deal of money but I believe it would be irresponsible not to recognize this fact and to at least present it to this Assembly, stripped of the rhetoric of the concern that we all have for the ineligibles and the waste which is the failure of ourselves to properly administer a program. Indeed the solution undoubtedly lies in something such as federalizing public assistance. But, for this time, we must be concerned with the least fortunate. Those eligibles and so I submit to you what is a ten percent cost of living increase in those categories."

Speaker Bradley: "All right, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, how much more is this



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than what was...is in the original...in the original Bill?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he'll yield?"

Downs: "Approximately, as I recall, eighty three billion dollars, according to the Department of Public Aid's figures. The state computed what it would take for a ten percent increase in those line items."

Palmer: "You've got on line 22, 'For Cuban refugees and U.S. returnees.' Well, I don't understand the U.S. returnees bit."

Downs: "That is, none of those items are effected. Only the two line items...ah...the A.F.P.C. and General Assistance are the figures changed."

Palmer: "Well, I have a Section V, Amendment #20, to House Bill 3475, which is under discussion, which lists many categories of benefits. I... I don't understand your last statement."

Downs: "Well, the entire section was deleted and recast because of the effect of Amendment #1, if I recall. So that Amendment #1 changed structurally, the entire Bill and this is the proper form consistent with that and...and all this does from the Bill as amended by Amendment #1 is change the two line items that we are now referring to."

Palmer: "But there's eighty three million dollars more. Is that it?"

Downs: "Approximately, yes."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Ryan: "Representative Downs, is this the Amendment, is it similar to the one that you offered in Committee?"

Downs: "Representative Ryan, I believe it's identical."



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Ryan: "Identical. Do you remember what the Committee vote was on this Bill? It was defeated, I don't recall what the vote was, do you remember what it was?"

Downs: "No I don't."

Ryan: "Do you know how much over \$2,000,000,000 this will then put this total budget as it stands now for the Department?"

Downs: "No I do not."

Ryan: "You don't know? Do you propose...I haven't paid a hundred percent attention to your presentation, but have you got...did you give some idea how we are going to pay for this?"

Downs: "Yes, out of the funds available to this General Assembly for appropriation. We have not reached June 30 and have not made all the appropriations. These are the choices that we must make and you now have your opportunity to participate in that choice."

Ryan: "I see. You feel then, that the money is available to this program. Is that right?"

Downs: "We must all establish priorities that are both responsible and take into account the money available. We haven't reached the bottom line on that yet."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Mulcahey: "Representative, would the...a...would the 197,625 families on A.F.D.C. receive this price of the cost of living increase?"

Downs: "If that is the number, yes, I believe, I presume so."

Mulcahey: "That is the number of the eligibles. They would receive this..."

Downs: "...we must work to get rid of the ineligibles. I'm talking about the eligibles."

Mulcahey: "Would you answer my question please? Would these 197,625 families who are declared ineligible, would they receive this cost of living increase?"

Downs: "They haven't been identified and if we can identify them why



I suppose we can line them up at Soldiers Field in Chicago and shoot them. The question right now is addressing ourselves to grant levels for eligible people. Now if we are unable to root out the uneligibles, that's a separate issue."

Mulcahey: "And I suppose the same would be true with the 78,712 cases on general assistance. Right?"

Downs: "Well we must find those ineligibles and root them out."

Mulcahey: "Thank you sir."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Barnes: "Representative, in going over your Amendment #20, I call your attention to line 13 of that Amendment and if you refer back to Amendment #19 that has just been adopted, it seems to me to be some inconsistency here or I don't know whether or not it was your intention, but that negate Amendment #19, it takes out the 3.4 million dollars necessary for that program that we just put in."

Downs: "Well I voted for your Amendments and presume that this is a technical problem we'll have to address ourselves to."

Barnes: "No, it is more than a technical problem. If the Amendment is adopted, it takes out what we just put in, period. It's not technical."

Downs: "Well I presume we'll have all of the negative votes on the other one supporting this Amendment."

Barnes: "Well, I'm..."

Downs: "...if you have the staff man next to you who drafted this Amendment, now if he could come and assist me, I'm sure we can work it out."

Barnes: "Well, Representative..."

Speaker Bradley: "...Mr. Barnes, the Chair has look at the Amendment and the...if you persist in your Amendment, sir, it does delete the last Amendment because you're amending...your Amendment says 'as amended' so it knocks out what Mr. Barnes just did with #19, if you



persist with #20 and if, assuming that you are successful, and then we would have a problem to going back with another Amendment from Mr. Barnes, you are amending those dollars out that Mr. Barnes just put in in the language of the Amendment so if you persist, we'll have to give the opportunity, give the Gentleman that opportunity if he persists..."

Downs: "...I'll be happy to take it out of the record so we can correct that, I supported the previous Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "You can table the Amendment, sir, because we are going to go to the next Amendment..."

Downs: "...well, why don't I ask leave to amend it on its face?"

Speaker Bradley: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Then the Amendment will be amended on its face. Now, Mr. Lechowicz, on a point of order."

Lechowicz: "I just want to point out to the mover of the Amendment #20 that the staff person who prepared the Amendment prepared it in good faith and, in turn, did not know that Amendment #19 would be adopted or it would be lost. And I don't care for his comments as far as the staff person who prepared the Amendment, I won't object to Amendment #20 being amended on its face, but I thought the comments as far as the staff people were ~~totally~~, totally inaccurate."

Downs: "Well, Mr...."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute, Mr. Downs, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten, on the Amendment."

Totten: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to rise to speak against Amendment #20. This is an \$83,000,000 cost of living increase for the recipients of the Department of Public Aid. Let me point out to the Members of the General Assembly, who I'm sure are all aware, that the biggest reason that we need a cost of living increase is because of what the Department of Public Aid is doing in the first place. And this \$83,000,000 cost of living increase will, in addition to its dollar amount, increase the cost of food, clothing, and shelter, all the way down



the line throughout the economy of the State of Illinois, to the effect that those goods and services received by Public Aid recipients will again cause a further cost of living increase amounting into ten to fifteen million dollars and that ten to fifteen million dollar, again which I am sure Representative Downs would then propose before this General Assembly, would have a further trickle down effect to every department and agency throughout this State causing millions and millions of dollars of cost of living increase. The Gentleman has proposed, I'm sure in good faith, what is a very, very economically unsound proposal and it should be resoundingly defeated."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Wolf."

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

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will signify by saying aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, on a point of order."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, where are we on the question of amending this Bill, this Amendment on its face?"

Speaker Bradley: "We allowed them to amend it on its face."

Walsh: "Well then I raise the question that we do not have this Amendment distributed."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Walsh, the Amendment has been distributed..."

Walsh: "...what has been distributed is not the Amendment that we are considering because you changed that Amendment on its face. What we have does not agree with what the Clerk has and we are entitled to know what we are voting on, it has not been distributed."

Speaker Bradley: "I think that is a good point and the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, in Washington's chair."

Ewell: "Parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I thought that we gave leave to the House, which is the same as voting to allow it and at that time he had to make the objection and not making an objection, it should be waived."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman's question is, if I understand it, how



did he amend it on its face and I think that Mr. Downs should explain to us how he amended it on its face. The Gentleman has asked that. Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs."

Downs: "Yes, as amended on its face, line 13 would read '\$5,400,000' rather than '\$2,000,000'."

Speaker Bradley: "Now back to the point of Mr. Walsh."

The House gave the Gentleman leave to amend it on its face, there were no objections at that time. And I believe that you are not timely in your objections now. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well I regret not having objected to that, Mr. Speaker, but I'm not at this time objecting to it, I am objecting to an entirely different matter. The matter of the distribution of this Amendment as required under our rules. That is what I am objecting to, I'm not objecting to the fact that it was amended on its face and tomorrow, after we get these Amendments distributed, we can consider it."

Speaker Bradley: "Are you saying, sir, that you do not have a copy of Amendment #20 on your desk."

Walsh: "I do not have copy of Amendment #20 as we are considering it, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, the Majority Leader, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Perhaps, I misunderstood what was said, but as I understood, Amendment #20 has been distributed to the Members, Amendment #20 on the Clerk's desk, with leave of this Chamber without objection, was amended on its face with permission of every Member of this Chamber, there being no objections, then it would seem to me that the Members, with the original #20 on their desks, would have then amended it on its face, the same as the Clerk did and would have the Amendment because each and every one of them permitted it."

Speaker Bradley: "Your point is well taken sir. The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "I don't know if I'd be in order, but Mr. Speaker, as amended on its face, would the Sponsor of the Amendment explain now exactly what this does by categories for just a second, maybe I'm out of



order, I'm asking the question."

Speaker Bradley: "No I think that you are in order, sir, and he did explain it one time, we will ask Mr. Downs to explain the Amendment now that you've amended on its face. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, arise?"

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, we all appreciate very much the Majority Leader's effort to try and straighten out what his interpretation of the present situation is, but Mr. Speaker, even if there were leave granted for Amendment on the face, that does not mean that there was a motion to suspend the rules to allow an Amendment amended on its face to be heard without copies of that Amendment on our desks, now even if it were amended on its face, the House rules very specifically say that without a suspension of the rules, we must have a copy of that Amendment #20, amended on its face, on our desks. There was no motion to suspend the rules to hear an amended Amendment without it."

Speaker Bradley: "The rules say that there must be a copy of the Amendment on the desk, it does not say what you are saying sir. Now we have already ruled and the objection is not timely and we have amended it on its face."

Duff: "There was not motion made to suspend the rules, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "There was leave asked and granted to amend it on its face and that's where we stand now. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "A question of the Chair, Mr. Speaker. The sponsor indicated that by amending it on its face, he reduced line 13 by from \$2,000,000 to...to increase it from \$2,000,000 to \$5,420,000, is that correct?"

Speaker Bradley: "That's correct sir."

Totten: "Okay."

Speaker Bradley: "I'm not sure that the figure you gave, but it was the figure that..."

Totten: "...that was the Amendment #19...okay, now wait a minute, that was amended on its face, then what did he do to the total in line 25 on that Amendment? He indicated nothing, which is changed and



if he should desire leave to change that, then I will object.

That Amendment is not correct."

Speaker Bradley: "He did not change it on its face, but it does not make the Bill defective."

Totten: "Why not?"

Speaker Bradley: "It does not make it defective. Now we'll go back... the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, on your statement that it was unanimously granted, having voted on the prevailing side of that effort to give leave, I ask that the motion be reconsidered. It has to be a motion, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz, on a point of order."

Lechowicz: "I believe that that motion is out of order, it should be in writing."

Speaker Bradley: "Is that motion...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Well Mr. Speaker, perhaps we could solve all this problem by just standing at ease for a couple of minutes, let the Gentleman go get his motion typed up, get it printed, then the Minority party wouldn't feel that they'd been put upon and then we'll have an opportunity to hear it."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, there is to this point, no point in the House rules and both House rules and Roberts Rules would go under the premise that a motion related to a prior motion has the same rules pertaining to it. The motion that was made was not in writing, Mr. Speaker, when leave was granted, nor must this motion to reconsider that motion which was not in writing be put in writing. And in any event, Mr. Speaker, I'll pause for a moment, if I may sir, while you answer that point."

Speaker Bradley: "State you point sir."

Duff: "My point is this. There is no House rule, particularly, which points to a motion to reconsider immediately after before prior other intervening action being taken not having to be in writing because



it is a parliamentary move. Now on the second point, Mr. Speaker, both under House rules and Roberts Rules, any motion pertaining to another motion is not...have heavier sanctions...a....related to it than the motion to which it pertains and the motion for leave was not in writing so this motion should not have to be in writing."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs."

Downs: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, so that we may continue to proceed in our expeditious manner, I ask leave to withdraw the Amendment for the purposes of redrafting and we will represent as Amendment #22."

Speaker Bradley: "Why don't you table this Amendment sir."

Downs: "And that's what we shall do."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #20. Hearing no objections, the Amendment is tabled. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #21. Ryan. Amends House Bill 3475, as amended, by deleting all of Section 7 and by renumbering Section 8, Section 7."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #21 deletes the Section which permits the Department of Public Aid to transfer two percent of the Medicaid funds. This is within the Department, we are talking about \$18,000,000."

Speaker Bradley: "Pardon me sir, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Lechowicz: "On a point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point sir."

Lechowicz: "Is Amendment #21 now germane to the Bill with Amendment #19 being adopted?"

Ryan: "Yes."

Lechowicz: "I'd like a ruling from the Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "I'm going to send for #19 to get it back down here. sir, so we'll just stand at ease for a second until we get #19."

Lechowicz: "And take a close look at it."



Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Lechowicz, in the opinion of the Chair, there is no problem with this particular Amendment. I do think that in the opinion of the Chair, we have some difficulty on where we end up in the style of the Bill, especially the totals, but there's nothing wrong with this particular Amendment as it is now at this point."

Lechowicz: "Well my point, Mr. Speaker, was as far as the total was concerned. Then the Amendment does not address itself to that fact?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes, that's true, but the totals are non-substantive at this time."

Lechowicz: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Okay. The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, on Amendment #21."

Ryan: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker, I'll start over. This Amendment deletes the section which permits the Department of Public Aid to transfer two percent of the Medicaid funds only. Now on Amendment #1, Representative Barnes's Amendment, part of the Amendment broke out the Medicaid funds into six line items, for a total of \$912,000,000. The Department has, with the consent of the Governor, the ability to transfer among those six line items to the tune of two percent, which comes out to be a little over \$18,000,000 that they can use. I think if we want to really get a handle on these funds and to help the Department, that this Amendment should be adopted. This will eliminate the transferability of the two percent and I would move for the adoption of Amendment #21."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Amendment. Amendment #21 is identical to Amendment #4, which failed in Committee. As was explained in Committee, the break-down in the medical items now, this is the first time that these items have been lined out, the Department has absolutely no experience in this break out, the least that we can do as a General Assembly is to allow them the two percent transferability in order to establish some historical data in terms



of how these items ought to be broken out. The two percent transferability is an age-old process that have been allowed and most of the promise of State government, Mr. Speaker, and there's absolutely no reason why particularly in this situation why the Department has no experience, there is absolutely no reason why the transferability should not be allowed in these items and I oppose this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to close."

Ryan: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker. I'm really amazed that the Sponsor of this Bill would be opposed to this Amendment. This Amendment is going to give you the handle that you need. We've put this money in here by line item. We know how much it is and if we give them \$18,000,000 plus to play around with and transfer from line to line, come next year, we are going to have trouble trying to find out where that \$18,000,000 went or which line it was in. As the Bill stands with this Amendment, we'll be able to track every dollar and account for it. I think that's a responsible position to be in and I would ask for your aye vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #21 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed no. In the opinion of the Chair we are unable to determine. The question is on the adoption of #21 to House Bill 3475, all those in favor will signify by voting aye, opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, may I request that you poll the absentees."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees. Poll the absentees. It seems that we have a little trouble with the machine, we're going to have to take another vote on the...a...will all those in favor of Amendment #21 to House Bill 3475 signify by voting aye, those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Alright, the Clerk will take the record."



The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "If the machine isn't broken this time, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to verify the Roll at the proper time."

Speaker Bradley: "You certainly have that privilege sir. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Bradley: "A request of the poll of the absentees is in order. Poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Arnell. Bluthardt. Capparelli. Capuzi. Carroll. Craig. Duester. Duff. Epton. Ewing. Hanahan. Hirschfeld. Gene Hoffman. J. D. Jones. Klosak. Kucharski. LaFleur. Mautino. McAuliffe. McAvoy. Meyer. Peters. Riccolo. Rose. Schisler. Schoeberlein. Wall. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "Now we will verify the prevailing side and we'll verify the negative Roll Call and will the Members please be in their seats so that Mr. Ryan can see for verification purposes."

Clerk O'Brien: "E. M. Barnes. Beatty. Beaupre. Berman. Birchler. Boyle. Gerald Bradley. Brandt. Brummet. Byers. Caldwell. Catania. Chapman. Darrow. Davis. DiPrima. DiMico. Downs. John Dunn. Ewell. Farley. Flinn. Gaines. Carmisa. Getty. Giglio. Giorgi. Greiman. Hill. Holewinski. Dan Houlihan. Jim Houlihan. Huff. Jacobs. Jaffe. Emil Jones. Kane. Katz. Kelly. Kornowitz. Kuzinski. Kozubowski. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leon. Leverenz. Londrigan. Lucco. Luft. Lundy."

Spaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I don't see one Republican legislator over there checking the names that are being read off. I see staff over there doing this, but it seems to me that if a Representative of this House duly elected by their constituents asks for a verification, then that individual ought to take enough interest in it because we are sitting here spinning our wheels. He is the individual that should be checking the Roll Call and not staff. It's about time that we wised up and stop allowing staff to conduct our businesses for us when, through the years, we have



sat here and done it ourselves. I think it is disgraceful."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to point out that the Gentleman's statement was inaccurate, the Roll Call is being checked, Representative Ryan is working on it and several other Republican Members. That was an inaccurate and uncalled for statement."

Speaker Bradley: "The Clerk will continue with the verification."

Clerk O'Brien: "Madigan. Madison."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Hill: "I would just like to suggest that you did not have his mike turned high enough, I could not hear his melodious voice and I'd appreciate it if he would repeat his statement so I could rebut it if I understood it."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Jack, if you wish, I'll sing it. The fact was that you are inaccurate in your statement. I also said that the statement was uncalled for and consumed valuable time. We are anxious to get out of here. It was represented to me earlier in the day that we'd be out of here at five o'clock so that we could have a Rules Committee after adjournment. A Rules Committee following this would be nonsense. Any kind of a Committee meeting or anything following this is nonsense. Now if he thinks that we are spinning our wheels here, he ought to be addressing his objections to the Speaker who is elsewhere, I haven't seen him since four. Also the Majority Leader who is in evidence, he runs around and seems to be conducting things. Now we should have been out of here long ago and he knows that we should have been out of here long ago."

Speaker Bradley: "So I think in the opinion of the Chair, one way to get to that point, sir, is that we continue with the verification, we'll proceed. Mr. Clerk, proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mann. Maragos. Marovitz. Matijevich. McClain. McGrew. McLendon. McPartlin. Merlo. Mugalian. Nardulli. Patrick."

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr.



Meyers, arise?"

Meyers: "Vote me aye, please."

Speaker Bradley: "Would you please record the Gentleman as voting aye.

Mr. McAuliffe wants to be recorded as voting aye. I think Mr. Duff indicated he wanted to be recorded as voting aye. Is that right sir? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, at an earlier point in time before we got that marvelous and friendly assistance from the Representative from someplace up there outside of the City, I wanted to be recorded, but Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Bradley: "...sir, you were recognized to vote..."

Duff: "...I address myself, sir..."

Speaker Bradley: "...you are out of order at this time. Continue with the verification."

Clerk O'Brien: "Pierce...."

Speaker Bradley: "...on with the verification..."

Clerk O'Brien: "Rayson. Satterthwaite. Schneider. Sharp. Shea. Taylor. Telcser. Terzich. Tipword. Vitek. Washington. White. Willer. Williams. Wolf. Yourell."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Ryan, questions of the negative Roll. Questions of the negative Roll sir."

Ryan: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker. Is Representative Jack Hill in the Chambers?"

Speaker Bradley: "He's in the Chambers."

Ryan: "Representative Beatty?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Beatty is in the Chambers sir."

Ryan: "Representative Boyle?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Boyle?"

Ryan: "The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Representative Boyle."

Speaker Bradley: "Is the Gentleman in the Chamber? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Chapman?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Chapman is here."



Ryan: "Representative Davis?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Davis is in his chair and Mr. Dan Houlihan would like to be verified with your permission sir."

Ryan: "Fine, fine, he's verified."

Speaker Bradley: "Are there further questions?"

Ryan: "I don't know what you got going in the back room, but... Representative DiPrima?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative DiPrima? Is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Farley?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Farley? Is Representative Farley in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Garmisa?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Garmisa is right here in front of the Clerk's desk sir."

Ryan: "Representative Giorgi?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Giorgi? Is Representative Giorgi in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Kelly?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Kelly is in his chair."

Ryan: "Representative Kornowitz?"

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his chair."

Ryan: "Representative Kosinski?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Kosinski? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Greiman?"



Greiman: "Right here."

Ryan: "Where?"

Speaker Bradley: "Right in front of the desk sir."

Ryan: "Representative Kozubowski?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Kozubowski is in his seat."

Ryan: "Representative Laurino?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Laurino is standing behind his seat."

Ryan: "I see him. Representative Londrigan?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Londrigan? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Mann?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Mann? Is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Merlo?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Merlo? Representative Merlo in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Marovitz?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Marovitz? There he is, he's sitting next to..."

Ryan: "Representative McClain?"

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his chair."

Ryan: "Representative Merlo?"

Speaker Bradley: "You asked that, Sir, and we took him off."

Ryan: "Okay. Nardulli?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Nardulli? Is Representative Nardulli in his chair? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Ryan: "Representative Katz?"

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute sir, we'd better take him off the Roll..."



Nardulli...can Representative Madigan be verified?"

Ryan: "Yeh, go ahead."

Speaker Bradley: "Are there further questions?"

Ryan: "Well did we take Nardulli off?"

Speaker Bradley: "Yes sir. Nardulli is off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Katz?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Katz? He's right here in front of the Clerk's desk."

Ryan: "Representative Sharp?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Sharp's in his chair."

Ryan: "Representative White?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative White? Is Representative White in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Yourell?"

Speaker Bradley: "In the rear of the Chambers."

Ryan: "Representative Telcser?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Telcser? He's in his chair? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "There he is on the proper side of the aisle."

Ryan: "You're right. Representative McPartlin?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative McPartlin? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "Representative Rayson?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Rayson? Is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Ryan: "What's the count?"

Speaker Bradley: "Are there further questions sir?"

Ryan: "What's the count? Representative Berman?"



Speaker Bradley: "Berman? Representative Berman, sir? Mr. Ryan, Representative Berman, were you questioning? The Gentleman is right here sir."

Ryan: "Representative Capparelli?"

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Capparelli, is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Bradley: "Are there further questions sir?"

Ryan: "What's the total, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Kane: "I think the point is that he's challenging the no votes and now he's challenging the people that aren't voting and I'd say that's dilatory and whatever the count is, it's none of his business at this point. If he doesn't have anymore challenges of the negative vote..."

Ryan: "I think that any business that goes on in this Chamber is mine, Mr. Kane, as well as yours."

Speaker Bradley: "All right Mr. Ryan, are there further questions of the negative Roll sir?"

Ryan: "No, I don't have any more."

Speaker Bradley: "All right. For what purpose does the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan, arise?"

Hanahan: "I'd like to be recorded as voting no."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Gentleman as voting no. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Duff: "Please vote me aye, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "Record the Gentleman as voting aye. Now the Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig. You wish to be recorded as voting no, sir? Record the Gentleman as voting no. And Mr. White has returned to the Chambers and put him back on the Roll as...record him as voting no. On this question there are 70 ayes, 73 noes, none voting present and the motion fails. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #22. Downs. Amends House Bill 3475, as



amended, by deleting Section 5 and inserting in lieu thereof the following."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs."

Downs: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment #22 reflects the changes in the line items concerning A.F.D.C. and General Assistance. It also reflects the changes brought about by Amendment #19 with adult basic education, Representative Barnes's Amendment, it embodies those matters of concern of the prior Amendment #20."

Speaker Bradley: "Discussion? Hearing none, the Gentleman moves...er, the question is on the adoption of Amendment #22 to House Bill 3475. All those in favor of the Amendment will say aye, opposed no. In the opinion of the Chair, the noes...you are questioning? You have five Members in addition requesting a Roll Call sir? All right, the question is on the adoption of Amendment #22 to House Bill 3475. All in favor will signify by voting aye. Opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Do you wish to explain your vote, Mr. Downs?"

Downs: "Thank you, I would only like to call the House's attention to the fact that as of this moment, there is on our desks, Amendments to the Department of Transportation's Bill and the rough-running total of Amendments offered, and as I look at the board by virtually everybody voting red, is \$124,715,000 in addition for various pet projects around the State. To those concerned about the fiscal responsibility of our actions, I at least would like to note that fact and urge more aye votes. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished?"  
The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain your vote sir?"

Skinner: "I wonder if it would be possible to verify the affirmative vote on this issue."

Speaker Bradley: "I believe that would be dilatory sir. The Clerk will take the record. On this question that are 14 ayes, 111 noes, 3 voting present, and the Gentleman's motion fails. Are there further



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Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison, asks leave to return House Bill 3475 to Second Reading for the purposes of tabling an Amendment. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, return 3475 to Second Reading. The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm referring now to one of the great and very proper Amendment #14, which was ruled and 89 votes to 70 was accepted. That is a good Amendment. Now the problem is with Amendment #14, it does not say enough and I was not allowed to put on that Amendment because its on an appropriation Bill what really has to happen with the substantive matter of Amendment #14 which requires signatures for services provided. So first of all in deference to my good colleague, Susie Catania, with whom I may have been a little abrupt on the floor and in deference to my good friends, Clyde Choate and Jerry Shea, I would ask you to listen to me for just a moment about the problem with Amendment #14. It is a fact, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, that if I am lying comatose on a hospital floor or if I'm a five year old child in Children and Family Services, I cannot sign for my services. However, I have been working ten days, ten days to find a vehicle in which to do this in a substantive matter. And I have been assured by the leadership of the Majority and tomorrow morning, in Judiciary, there is a vehicle addressing the Administrative Review Act through the Department of Public Aid, which will include the following Bill as guaranteed delivery by Representative Washington and the Members of the Majority and I would ask my colleagues to go with me as we say that, that the rules and regulations shall require that proof of receipt of health care by persons eligible for this quote 'medical assistance' that proof of receipt of health care be submitted before anybody gets paid. It does a better job, Ladies and Gentlemen, we've all been ruled, I've pleaded with the Speaker half of the afternoon to try to let



me add some more, to let the Department have some discretion and I think my reputation on this floor is someone who advances the causes of curity from time to time, should not go without notice. I have it on good faith that that Bill will go out and I have it on good faith so the record will show it that there will be some disproportionate pressure applied in the Senate to get this Bill out of Senate Rules and I want to go on record that there are those who have said that they would try from the Majority and I know our Minority Party in the Senate Rules Committee will provide that same cooperation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave of the 89 good people that fought with me for that principle to table it because it is an unworkable Amendment from time to time. It would never survive a Conference Committee, it would be ruled out by the Governor because too many people would get hurt, but in deference to the reality of that, I would ask leave to table Amendment #14 and the proposition goes tomorrow morning on a substantive Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Having voted on the prevailing side, sir, now you shall..

you wish to re...move to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #14 was adopted to 3475. All those in favor of that motion shall vote aye and opposed shall vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 99 ayes, 24 noes, 3 voting present. The Gentleman's motion is adopted. Now we are back...Mr. Grotberg...now we are back to reconsider that Amendment...you wish to move to table Amendment #14."

Grotberg: "The appropriate motion is to table Amendment #14."

Speaker Bradley: "All right the Gentleman moves to table Amendment #14 to House Bill 3475. Hearing no objections, the Amendment is tabled. Now are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. All right, turn Mr. Choate on and Mr. Kosinski's..."

Choate: "Welcome aboard, John."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, on a motion."



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Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, pursuant to Rule 18(k) I move to suspend the posting requirements to Rule 18 in relation to the following Committee and Bills. The House Bill 991 to be heard Tuesday as suspending the six and one half day rule and this has been cleared by both sides of the aisle, the leadership on both sides of the aisle and the leadership in the Revenue Committee as well as the Cook County County and Problems Committee. I ask for leave..."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman has asked leave to suspend the appropriate rule so that House Bill 991 may be heard in the Revenue Committee and posted for next week, Tuesday. Is there objection? Hearing none, the attendance Roll Call, minus Mr. Katz's name will be used to journalize the motion. Are there further motions? The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, you have a motion sir? And prior to the time I call Mr. Beaupre's motion, the Assistant Minority Leader, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Why did you recognize me, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Shea: "You had made a request. I'm about to call Mr. Beaupre's motion that deals with the three Bills in question sir."

Walsh: "Well that was the request we discussed relative to a Republican Confererce, Mr. Speaker so we could talk about..."

Speaker Shea: "Yes, Sir, and you've got Room 114 at your request."

Walsh: "Well I didn't ask you for that yet, I just wanted to point out that we are going to be in opposition to it and I think we may as well get to it right away if you insist on doing it at 9:45 after having spent fifteen hours here today, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Shea: "Well, all I know is Mr. Walsh, you request of me a room for a Republican Conference and told me you wanted one prior to the time Mr. Beaupre called his motions."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, are you debating this question from the rostrum?"

Speaker Shea: "No sir."

Walsh: "If you want it debated, get down to your seat sir."

Speaker Shea: "No sir, I'm telling you what I did. Now back to the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, for a motion."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to



suspend Rule 37(c) with respect to House Bills 3688, 3643, and 3655, to permit those Bills to remain on the calendar through Friday, June 18 "

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to vigorously oppose the Gentleman's motion, which is to keep these Bills on the calendar beyond the time that they would normally die. The best thing, of course, that can happen to these acceleration Bills is for them to die so that we can have some responsibility in State government through the remainder of the present Governor's term. Now I suggest to you any of you who think that 'well, let's give him a break, let's go with these people and leave the Bills on the calendar because it looks like it's a very modest request' considering some of the requests that the Majority Leader and his people make of it, it is a modest request. But what can happen in the next few days is that there can be some kind of an accommodation made with this Bill and with something for the City of Chicago that will hurt those of us who don't happen to represent the City of Chicago. It will hurt our constituents. So I suggest to you, Mr...."

Speaker Shea: "...Mr. Walsh, please...Mr. Lechowicz on a point of order."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, this is strictly conjecture and I would hope that the individual that is speaking would address himself to the issue."

Speaker Shea: "I'm sure he will sir, continue Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "It's conjecture for many years of experience, Mr. Speaker, you can point that out to the Gentleman. I would strongly urge, Mr. Speaker, that we do not give the Gentleman the necessary 89 votes to keep these Bills on the calendar. They were beaten straight out a couple of weeks ago. That's the fate that they deserved, let's vote no."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker. I wonder whether Mr. Walsh couldn't



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renew his request for a Republican Conference, we probably need about three hours to do it, we could return to the floor at that time."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, to close."

Beaupre: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is indeed one of the major issues that faces us this Session. I don't want to go into the merits of this Bill. I think we've discussed these Bills at great length. I do think that we're in a situation where the financial responsible of this State dictates that if we at least spent some time considering whether or not they should pass, and I would renew my motion and ask for your favorable support."

Speaker Shea: "The question is shall the Gentleman's motion to extend the forty-five day rule on House Bills 3688, House Bills 3688, 3643, and 3655, be extended. All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Mr. Telcser, for what purpose do you arise sir?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I'd simply like to clarify, this takes 107 votes does it not?"

Speaker Shea: "Well Mr. Walsh said it needed 89, but the way I read the rules, it takes 107."

Telcser: "107, yes sir."

Speaker Shea: "Would you like to turn on Ms. Geo-Karis mike?"

Geo-Karis: "I would just like to repeat, Mr. Speaker, that you were right this time, and Mr. Walsh, whom I dearly love, is wrong."

Speaker Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, to explain his vote."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, I've been informed by the Speaker of the House, that technically, this Bill is alive until Monday, or these three Bills that we are concerned with on this motion, and in order to save the time of the House, I'd be very happy to take this Bill out of the record."

Speaker Shea: "Well there is no Bill in the record, there's a motion before the House. I understand that, Mr. Simms. Back to the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion."



Speaker Shea: "Mr. Telcser, the Assistant Minority Leader from Cook."

Telcser: "I would simply like to say, Mr. Speaker, this Bill expires on the sixth, which is Sunday."

Speaker Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 84 ayes and 64 nays and the Gentleman's motion fails. On Supplemental Calendar No. 2 appears Senate Bill 31 and on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, the House added an Amendment by Mr. Kozubowski to Senate Bill 31. It's the Bill providing for monthly pay. The Amendment of Mr. Kozubowski principally provided for semi-monthly pay. It had technical flaws and these flaws were discovered in the Senate. Mr. Kozubowski would like the House to recede from its position with regard to the Amendment and I would so move that the House recede from Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 31."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, moves that the House recede from House Amendment #1. Is that correct, Mr. Katz?"

Katz: "That's right."

Speaker Shea: "That would then be final action, is that correct sir?"

Katz: "Yes it would, it would...it provides for monthly pay for legislators like all of the State executives and provides that all other conditions are the same as the other State officials."

Speaker Shea: "I'm sorry, Mr. Katz, you are moving to recede?"

Katz: "To recede from Mr. Kozubowski's Amendment that would have provide instead of monthly pay, semi-monthly pay. In other words, twice a month. If you recede from that, the Senate Bill provided for monthly pay and that was changed by Mr. Kozubowski's Amendment which was found in the Senate to be technically in error a part from any differences of opinion."

Speaker Shea: "All right the Gentleman's motion is that the House do recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 31. Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Benton, or from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Well I'd like to have an explanation of the technical Amendments that were so called found in the Senate? What I fear is that if we



recede from this, that the Senate will then not rule and have another chance to have a bi-monthly pay. And I've been looking forward to bi-monthly pay and if we recede from this Amendment there isn't any way in the world we're going to get paid more than monthly and I think we ought to give very serious consideration to this before we adopt it. I'd like an explanation from the Sponsor of this Bill as to the technical Amendment that the Senate found that were so quickly overlooked by the House Members."

Speaker Shea: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from...oh, I'm sorry sir, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Yeh, Mr. Kozubowski, whose Amendment it was, has asked that we pass it temporarily, Mr. Speaker, and so I would so move that we take it out of the record."

Speaker Shea: "Take it out of the record. Are there any further announcements? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I'd ask leave of the House to table a motion on House Bill 3204 that I filed to discharge the Committee on Judiciary II."

Speaker Shea: "Does the Gentleman have leave? The motion is tabled. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Garmisa."

Garmisa: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to discharge the Committee on Transportation from consideration of House Bill 3972 and to place it on the order of calendar on the order of Second Reading, First Legislative Day. Over the weekend, the railroads filed a notice of discontinuances of service due to the fact that the State has not paid its share of federal funding in order to keep the trains running. This Bill gives the Comptroller the authority to pay the State shares so that the rail service will not be discontinued this June 30th. I talked this over with the leadership on the other side of the aisle, they have no opposition to this motion, I would ask leave of the House..."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman asks leave of the House to take House Bill 3972 from the Committee on Transportation and put on the order of Second Reading, Second Legislative Day...First Legislative Day, is there objection? Hearing none, the motion will be adopted and the



attendance Roll Call minus Mr. Katz will be journalized for the adoption. Now the Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Jacobs, for a motion."

Jacobs: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd asked unanimous leave for suspension of Rule 18(a), the six and one half days posting, for House Bill 3933 can be heard in the Rules and Regulations Committee on Tuesday, June 8. I ask permission from the party leaders on both sides of the aisle."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman has asked leave of the House for the appropriate rule on posting be suspended so that House Rule 3933 can be heard in the Committee on Veterans Registration and Regulation. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, hearing no objection, the Gentleman's motion is adopted and the attendance Roll Call minus Mr. Katz will be journalized as the vote on that Roll Call. Now to the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, on a motion."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like leave of the House to have the....waive the proper rules so that House Bill 3967 can be posted for hearing in the Appropriations II Committee tomorrow, Friday."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman has requested that the appropriate rule be waived so that House Bill 3967 may be heard in the Committee on Appropriation on Friday, June 4th. Is there objection? Hearing none, Mr. Schlickman objects. Well that's what I asked, if there were any objections? Do you object sir?"

Schlickman: "No, I sought recognition, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to know what the Bill is. I don't have a copy in my Bill book."

Barnes: "Yes, Mr. Schlickman, this is a Bill that was introduced by the Representative Jones, J. D., and I understand he's under the weather, and he requested that it be heard. It's concerning some pharmacy Bills with some pharmacists here in the Springfield area."

Schlickman: "Well what does it do?"

Barnes: "It appropriates money for the payment of those medical bills. I forget the exact amount, I think it's a hundred and some-odd thousand."

Schlickman: "I object."



Speaker Shea: "You object, Mr. Schlickman?"

Schlickman: "Yes."

Speaker Shea: "All right now Mr. Barnes moves that we suspend the Rule 18 on House Bill 3967 so that Mr. J. David Jones' Bill may be heard in Appropriations tomorrow. On that question it takes 107 votes. All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 124 ayes, 7 nays, and the Gentleman's motion is adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that we suspend the applicable provisions of Rule 72 and Rule 11 to allow House Resolution 872 to be posted as a special order of business tomorrow afternoon on the floor of the House. House Resolution 872 is the report of the Committee on Executive for the proposed rule dealing with disciplinary proceedings of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. When you have a special order of business, will it be the first order of business, necessarily, or when the Speaker calls it in the order that he decides."

Speaker Redmond: "When the Speaker sets it, we'll set it for special order right now. Any discussion? Representative Duff."

Duff: "Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, I thought you were finished, I wanted to make another motion. I'll wait."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion to suspend the rules indicate by voting aye. Opposed vote no. It takes 107 votes. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there's 121 ayes and 5 no and the motion carries and the rule is suspended. Representative Duff. Give the Gentleman order please.

Representative Duff. "

Duff: "Now Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move to suspend the appropriate rules so that my motion on the calendar may be kept alive until next Tuesday."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz. Any discussion? Representative Waddell. Representative Waddell?"

Waddell: "What is the motion?"

Duff: "It's the motion on your House calendar under House Joint Resolution C.A. #41."

Speaker Redmond: "It's House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #41. Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I resent voting on something where it is not explained to this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff, please explain the..."

Duff: "...well, Mr. Speaker, I don't want anybody to resent it, I've just sat here and voted aye on about ten motions from that side of the aisle without much explanation. I'd be happy to give explanation further. This is a motion that I have on the calendar, we never got to the order of motions tonight on that list and I would like to move to discharge the Executive, or excuse me, take from the Speaker's table, that Resolution and I would just simply like the courtesy of that being extended. I'm not doing this, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the House because the House rules do say that on the day for expiration that the Member in this situation does have a right to a Roll Call on the motion. We all want to get out of here, Mr. Speaker, and I would like..."

Speaker Redmond: "...for what purpose do you rise, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I object."

Speaker Redmond: "You are entitled to a Roll Call vote. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "And I would hope he would explain exactly what this #41 does. I think it should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Well Mr. Speaker, I asked the Gentleman to explain what this is all about. What is he trying to do? Sneak something through here? I'm here and I'd like to listen to him what this is all about."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff, please explain the Constitutional



Amendment if you expect to get Representative Hill's affirmative vote."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to do that for Mr. Hill and I would like to make a request of you at this time. Every time that I've attempted to speak, the Gentleman on the light switch has cut me off for interruption by somebody on the other side of the aisle. I would like to be able to finish my explanation."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Duff: "Now Mr. Speaker, this is a Resolution which is important...Mr. Lechowicz wants to speak again, Mr. Speaker, I'd be happy..."

Speaker Redmond: "...proceed, proceed, he hasn't been recognized."

Duff: Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "This is a Resolution, Mr. Speaker, which is important to some of the Members of the House. Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to stop for a moment so that all of the persons on the other side who are unhappy..."

Speaker Redmond: "...I would suggest that you continue..."

Duff: "...well then, Mr. Speaker, may I have some order?"

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Resolution which is quite important to some of the Members of the House, it is no effort to sneak through my motion, as we have voted for all these others, to suspend the rules so that it may be heard. The House rules say that any Member on the expiration date for this kind of motion may take a Roll Call on his motion..."

Speaker Redmond: "...please bring your remarks to a close, Representative Duff..."

Duff: "...well Mr. Speaker, you asked me to explain the Resolution, will you let me sir? Now Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "...you are not explaining the Resolution..."

Duff: "...I am explaining the motion, Mr. Speaker, I don't..."

Speaker Redmond: "...bring your remarks to a close..."

Duff: "...I don't want to have to take the rule to ask for a Roll Call at



this hour of the night after fifteen hours on an important issue, I would rather save the time of the House and I am asking the courtesy, sir, of at least a fair opportunity to be heard here."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair is asking, is respectfully asking you to address yourself to your motion and to bring your remarks to a close."

Duff: "House Joint Resolution C. R. #41 is a Constitutional Amendment suggesting a regional method of allowing different court districts in the State to decide whether they want to elect or select their judges. It is done this way because of the apparent problem in Cook County, which we will be confronted with as many as sixty-two names on the ballot in the next election. It is apparent to the people in Cook County that their problems are quite different from those in downstate and I think many of the Members of the House, if not all, have a fair understanding of the importance of the issue. I would like, Mr. Speaker, to ask for the courtesy that has been extended tonight, for every single Member of the House on the other side of the aisle, for which motions we have all voted, and I would appreciate..."

Speaker Redmond: "...the question is on the Gentleman's motion to extend the rules. All in favor indicate by voting aye, opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? It takes 107 votes. Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, in voting, I very seldom vote no on any motion of this nature excepting that this Resolution even if it was passed, would not be put on the ballot until November of 1978, he has many opportunities between now and November, 1978 to reintroduce this Constitutional Amendment and stop taking the time of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "He'll be on the bench listening to your cases, Representative Maragos. Representative Madigan. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question.. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, there are a number of lights which have been cast wrong and I know that there are some people that are interested on this issue in having their Roll Call vote accurate. I would



ask, Mr. Speaker, for example that Representative Totten has told me he wanted to vote green on this and somebody has made him red. Now this is a Roll Call vote on an important issue..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten is right here and he says he wants to vote red."

Duff: "All right, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "He's afraid to go back there, he wants to vote green."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, you've confused me, is he aye?"

Speaker Redmond: "Aye, aye."

Duff: "Thank you and I my point, Mr. Speaker, is he's not the only Member, there are red lights on that board of people who want to be green and I don't think it is fair to them."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "A point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "The Gentleman is not explaining his vote."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 52 ayes, 48 noes, and the motion fails. Representative Ewell. Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, just for my own information, the calendar shows that this motion died yesterday. Is the calendar in error?"

Speaker Redmond: "Ask Mr. Selcke. Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, after having heard Representative Duff's last remark, I would have liked him to have repeated his earlier remarks because it was noisy and I didn't hear him. Perhaps I would have switched my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "We record these debates, these priceless debates, and we'll give you a transcription of the record. Any announcements? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the House Executive Committee will meet at 10:00 A.M. in Room 114. That's the only time we could get. 10:00 A.M. in Room 114, there's only three matters. I would appreciate your attendance, thank you."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, the Judiciary I Committee will meet tomorrow at 9:00. We must be out of the room by 11:00 because another Committee has that room. Judiciary I at 9:00 o'clock, Room C-1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Appropriations I will meet tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock in Room 118. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, the House Rules Committee will be meeting in Room 122(b) at 10:00 A.M. tomorrow morning. It met this morning, but was not able to hear anyone, but tomorrow morning at 10:00 A.M. in Room 122(b)."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as we end this day of good fellowship, I think we should join in a Happy Birthday to Representative Leinenweber on his 25th anniversary."

Speaker Redmond: "I think Representative Ebbesen and Representative Greisheimer would have to rescind the rule that they have with respect to Happy Birthdays, wouldn't they? Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am so tired of such proper decorum when we've had the most lack-luster performance lately. Let's sing Happy Birthday for Harry. You said it! Come on Harry! Happy Birthday, Harry dear."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummet to sing Happy Birthday."

Brummet: "No, I just wanted to...I forgot this awhile ago, but my cohort from my same district over here, Mr. Friedrich, has a birthday today, the same as mine."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the Appropriations II Committee will be meeting to consider the remainder of the Education budget tomorrow morning at 9:00 A.M. here on the House floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff has called the Chair's attention



to the fact that he erred in not giving him the opportunity to call the motion on House Joint Resolution #41 so the order of motions, on the order of motions appears House Joint Resolution #41. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am heartfelty sorry and I hope and ask not to be put in a position...in a situation of doing this. The House rules do pertain and provide, as I tried to point out, that under these circumstances a Member has the right to a Roll Call on the last day for expiration of this kind of motion. And I, sir, feel that I have that right, and I feel that it was taken away. But I also feel strongly for the attitude of the House at the moment and I regret very very much to those Members who would have like to have been recorded and I will, sir, not take my advantage under the House rules, keep us here fighting on this issue for another hour and I will decline to call the motion. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you Mr. Duff. Anything else? Representative Hill, do you want to make a motion?"

Hill: "Not as long as he kept his mouth shut."

Speaker Redmond: "He shouldn't have said that. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now stand adjourned until 1:00 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the motion. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it and we stand adjourned.

Second Special Session will come to order. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, on the Second Special Session, I move that the House use, or that attendance Roll Call of the regular Session be journalized as the Roll Call for the Second Special Session of this date."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, the Roll Call of the regular Session will be used as the attendance Roll Call of the Special Session. Now Representative Shea."

Shea: "Now is there any...on the Second Special Session, are there any motions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."



Kempiners: "I believe that a motion has been filed, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Majority Leader if I could use the attendance Roll Call..."

Shea: "...no..."

Kempiners: "...well, then I would ask that I hold that motion until... until tomorrow."

Shea: "I think that would be better until we have a little better attendance."

Kempiners: "I think so, too, Mr. Shea. I think you once asked me if timing is important in the legislative process, and I believe it is."

Shea: "I'd be happy to have you call the motion now."

Kempiners; "I'm sure you would be, but I'll wait until tomorrow."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the Second Special Session do stand adjourned until after the First Special Session tomorrow, or I move that the Second Special Session stand adjourned until after the regular Session tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the motion, all in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it. The Second Special Session stands adjourned. First Special Session."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the attendance Roll Call for the regular Session be used as the Roll Call for the First Special Session of Thursday, June 3rd."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, the attendance Roll Call...the attendance Roll Call of the regular Session will be used as the attendance Roll Call for the First Special Session. Resolutions?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #6. Resolved by the House of Representatives, 79th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, that the First Special Session thereof, the Senate concurring herein, that when the House adjourns on Thursday, June 3, 1976, and when the Senate adjourns on Friday, June 4, 1976, ... (See attached note.)" p. 171

Speaker Redmond: "Is there discussion?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adopt the Sine Die Adjournment Resolution and that we do now adjourn."



173.

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion. All in favor indicate by saying aye, opposed no; the ayes have it. The motion carries....the First Special Session adjourns sine die."

*transcription of this note state at bottom*  
Speaker Redmond: "Is there discussion?" *of p. 170.*

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adopt the Sine Die Adjournment Resolution and that we do now adjourn."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. The motion carries . . . the 1st Special Session adjourns sine die."

~~Note: Shea says, 'Not the second one?'; and a few moments later Redmond replies, 'Representative Hill doesn't want me to'; but it's not really spoken to the Members.~~

AFTER O'BRIEN READS RESOLUTION  
THE TAPE RUNS OUT PLEASE FINISH  
WITH THE ABOVE - TAKEN FROM MASTER TAPE.

BLY