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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 Chaplain."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. Francois de La Rochefoucauld made this observation: He who imagines he can do without the world deceives himself greatly; But he who fancies that the world cannot do without him deceives himself still more. Let us pray. O Lord God almighty, we Thy sons and daughters who are here this day to serve the People of the State of Illinois as their elected Members of the House of Representatives, call upon Thee to hear our prayer. We acknowledge Thee to be the supreme master of all. We are grateful for that part of Thy divine wisdom Thou hast bestowed upon us. We call upon Thee this day, O Lord, to guide and direct us in our use of these gifts, that in all our doings our infinitesimal share may be bonded together with all who are seeking to do Thy will; may strengthen our communities; better our state; and make for a more perfect union through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Please press only your own button. Roll Call for attendance. Have all voted who wish? It looks like the Membership has already been reduced without a Constitutional Amendment. Only your own button please, Roll Call for attendance. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Take the record. Okay. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill of the following title, passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Bills #26, 50, 92 and 150. Passed by the Senate March 14, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Capparelli, Chairman from the Committee on Executive to which the following Bill was referred, action taken



March 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass House Bill 546. Representative Yourell, Chairman from the Committee on Counties and Townships to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass House Bill 290, 367, 581, 671 and 698. Do not pass House Bill 686. Do not pass as amended House Bill 610. Interim Study House Bill 141. Representative Chapman, Chairman of the Committee on Human Resources to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass House Bill 439. Do pass as amended House Bill 437 and 438. Do pass Consent Calendar House Bill 441. Tabled in Committee House Bill 137. Interim Study House Bill 143. Representative Terzich, Chairman from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass House Bill 541. Do not pass House Bill 315. Do pass Consent Calendar House Bill 369 and 510. Representative Sharp, Chairman from the Committee on Public Utilities to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass as amended House Bill 199. Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass House Bill 188 and 329. Do pass as amended House Bill 229 and 413."

Speaker Redmond: "Reading of the Journal."

Clerk O'Brien: "Journal for Tuesday, March 13, 1979. The House met pursuant to adjournment, the Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Father William Krueger, Chaplain. By direction of the Speaker a Roll Call was taken to ascertain attendance of Members as follows."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich on the approval of the Journal. Representative Lechowicz isn't here. Representative Lechowicz."



Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journal and that Journal #17 of March 13, 1979, be approved as read."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion on the Gentleman's motion to dispense with the reading of the Journal and that the Journal be approved? Hearing no discussion, the question is on the motion. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried, the Journal is approved. Are you having troubles, Representative Walsh? What's your trouble? Well, we took the record. You weren't here at the appropriate time. You realize, of course, that this Roll Call is the basis upon the per diem? I'm presuming you know that. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 150. Representative Ryan. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 926. Schlickman. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Senior Citizen's and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 927. John Dunn. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act codifying the powers and duties of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 928. Bowman. A Bill for an Act relating to filling vacancies in certain municipal offices. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 929. Daniels. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 930. Darrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber, are you seeking recognition? I don't see how you can because I don't think you're here."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, since this is the Ides of March, there's a rumor that there will be another tragedy occurring this evening involving your school. Is there any basis for that rumor?"

Speaker Redmond: "It's like Mark Twain's rumor concerning his demise, grossly exaggerated."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It also has come to my attention that some of us have made predictions...expecting that you'll be the



first one to drop out of the prediction poll, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think maybe we ought to drop that last Roll Call for attendance and have another one now... The switch will only be open for about a minute. Roll Call for attendance. Representative Walsh. Representative Madigan, are there any Democrats whose absence should be excused? Representative Ryan? Is Representative Ryan on the floor? Is there any other Republican that knows anything, other than Representative Ryan? I mean about excused absences? Representative Epton."

Epton: "For the record, show that Representative Capuzi and Representative Peters are both still ill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Hearing none, the record will so show. Representative Beatty, are you seeking recognition?"

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker, I'm the principal Sponsor of House Bill 544 and I ask consent of the House to table that Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any...does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection leave is granted. 544. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 930. Darrow. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning fees and salaries classified as certain counties in this state with reference thereto. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 931. Walsh. A Bill for an Act abolishing the Chicago Transit Board of the Metropolitan Transit Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 932. Dan O'Brien. A Bill for an Act relating to the election of Aldermen. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 933. Dan O'Brien. A Bill for an Act making certain revisions in a law relating to certain forest preserve districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 934. Dan O'Brien. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to legalize and validate appropriation Bills and tax levy ordinances of certain counties. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Third Reading. Representative Kelly, for what purpose do you rise?"

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to table House Bill 132,



of which I am the Chief Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "What number?"

Kelly: "132...132."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to table 132? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 14. Representative Daniels. We have...the House now has its own camera in order that we can furnish the Members with an identification card that has your picture on it. Mark O'Brien is in the corridor here taking pictures and preparing them. I don't know whether it's interchangeable with the driver's license but anybody that hasn't been there...suggest that they get there before Representative Walsh because after Jim why we may be out of business for a while. Representative Daniels on 14. Out of the record. 33, Representative Deuster, out of the record. 36, Terzich. Out of the record. 44, Terzich, out of the record. 69, Terzich. Out of the record. 70, Terzich. 95, Deuster. Out of the record. 96, Deuster. 96."

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

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to return House Bill 96 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering two Amendments that have been filed. They are Amendments that I have offered to my own Bill, Amendment #3 and #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return House Bill 96 to the Order of Second Reading? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. We will return it to the Order of Second Reading. Any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3. Deuster. Amends House Bill 96 on page 1, line 32, by inserting after the word 'pupil', the following."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in order to understand Amendment #3 you should know what the Bill does. As you may know, in the Illinois School Code schools may only transport children who live one-and-a-half miles or more from the school and seek reimbursement. That, of course, is an arbitrary



figure that we've had in the law for a few years, one-and-a-half miles. In order to put a little flexibility into the School Code, in those cases where children walking were subjected to serious hazardous safety problems, House Bill 96 provides that a local school may adopt a Resolution specifying that walking, on the part of some children, would be an extreme safety hazard. And then that has to be certified by the County Highway Superintendent and the Regional Superintendent of Schools. In the Committee there was considerable discussion as to what safety meant. Some Members pointed out that safety could be safety resulting from the fact that you live in the rough neighborhood and the kids may get mugged on the way to school. That was not what I had in mind and I don't think it's what the Committee had in mind when they voted it out with the unanimous vote. It was suggested an Amendment be offered and so this was Amendment #3 that qualifies and limits the law so that it only relates to safety situations which are due to vehicular traffic. That's what it does, so what we're talking about is we're walking to school because of a lot of trucks and cars along a busy highway that that kind of safety would be a hazard and the transportation would be authorized. So I would be happy to answer any questions. And in the absence of any or comments I would move the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 96."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Don, I'm sorry, I came in a little bit late. Did you say it would...safety would be defined as safety related to heavy traffic and congestion, no stoplights maybe and things of that sort?" I don't have the Amendment either, I apologize."

Deuster: "Well, yes. What the...I think you were in Committee, maybe you weren't at the time this was discussed. Representative Anderson and Representative Satterthwaite, if they're on the floor, and Representative Gaines were all involved in the dissertation on this. It was pointed out that the...it might be good to try a Floor Amendment to tighten the Bill a little bit and restrict it to safety hazards resulting from vehicular traffic."



So I told Representative Satterthwaite I would offer such an Amendment and this is the language, I think, pretty much that what she suggested, due to vehicular traffic. So I'm offering it to the House and whatever the will of the House is, that's what the word...that was the restrictions as vehicular traffic."

Schneider: "The actual language is 'vehicular traffic'?"

Deuster: "The extra language is 'due to vehicular traffic'. So in reference to your question about the absence of stoplights in... I would assume that there would be vehicular traffic where there weren't stoplights and the Bill would, even as amended, would solve the problem."

Schneider: "All right, well just quickly on the Amendment, Mr. Speaker and Members, a couple of letters that I received subsequent to our hearing in Committee just were raising a very serious question of the kinds of demands that might be placed on a school district because parents might be saying to the district, 'My child cannot walk to school because there's not a sidewalk or there is excessive vehicular traffic.' Those districts that wrote to me felt that there would be excessive demands made on the district in order for them to comply with the new language. Now, I have no grief personally with that. If we're going to pass this kind of legislation it needs some kind of definition but the Membership ought to be aware that there is some apprehension among school districts as trying to afford or implement that kind of legislation. So if it says 'vehicular traffic' there's going to be a lot of local contesting of what that means as parents see it in regard to let's say their first grader or second grader walking two or three blocks to school."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bullock. Representative Bullock."

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Bullock: "Mr. Deuster, Representative Deuster, could you tell me if there is a variation in definition from school districts, the school district on vehicular traffic. Is there uniformity of definition?"



Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, it's a little hard to hear. I..."

Speaker Redmond: "Yeah I think maybe we ought to all stand up and yell for two or three minutes and then sit down and be very quiet. Please give the Gentleman order. This is an extremely important subject and nobody can hear."

Bullock: "My question, Mr. Speaker, relates to the definition of 'vehicular traffic'. And I was wondering if the Sponsor could indicate to this Body whether there's uniformity of definition of 'vehicular traffic'."

Deuster: "Well, I think most of us know what vehicles are and most of us know what traffic is. I don't know that it's necessary to go on and insert, Representative Bullock, a dictionary definition in here. My effort in offering this Amendment in response to the suggestion made by Representative Satterthwaite is to make sure that this Bill does not open Pandora's Box too far but just... And I want to make sure that the Bill is restricted to the problem as nearly as we can do it in statutory language. Whether this goes too far, why that's for the House to say, but what we had in mind was the little children walking to the school, if they're going to get run over by a truck or a car, that's 'vehicular traffic' and that's the kind of safety that I, as Sponsor, had in mind. and I think the Committee had in mind with this legislation."

Bullock: "Well I can appreciate the intent, Representative Deuster, but I think that if you could really hold this Bill for a moment, there are concerns the Members of delegation have regarding the full impact of this Bill on districts. I can see revenue problems in terms of how far the school district will allow a transportation company to pursue to pick up those passengers. And that would have a severe impact on some districts, particularly since there is no uniformity of definition of the type of vehicles we're talking about, whether they're stationary or whether they're mobile. And I'd like to...I'm wondering if you'd be willing to hold this Bill until we can clear up these concerns."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bullock, what I would like to do in deference to your request is that I'd be happy to hold the Bill on





Second Reading after we dispose of these Amendments and whatever the House does on this Amendment is fine with me. And I'll hold it on Second Reading and if you think it needs further clarification we can do it at that time."

Bullock: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, since my name has been used in reference to this Amendment, I think I should clarify the fact that we need to be discussing the Amendment and not the impact of the Bill as a whole. Regardless of where you stand in terms of support or objection to the Bill, it seems to me that this Amendment does make a further clarification and restriction of the application of the Bill. And therefore, it seems to me that the Bill is in better shape with the Amendment than without. We can discuss the merits of the Bill or the demerits later, but right now I think there is no doubt that this Amendment improves the Bill and I urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, just to close on the Amendment. I offer this Amendment, I do think that it will restrict the Bill, which is good because it will, from a financial point of view we don't want to open the door too far. I think it is a good Amendment, I offer it to the House and would appreciate your vote on it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #3. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it, the motion carried and Amendment 3 is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4. Deuster. Amends House Bill 96 on page 2, line 3, by deleting 'certified' and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill that came out of the Education Committee, not the Highway Committee. And after it got out some of the highway people took a look at it since, as you remember, the Bill provides



that the...in order to restrict the operation of the Bill it requires that the County Superintendent of Highways confirm or certify that the safety hazard exists so that we don't...we just don't leave it up to the local school. But we also require the Highway Superintendent and the Regional Superintendent of Schools to concur that there is such a safety hazard. So at the request of the Highway Superintendents I have developed Amendment #4, which really makes a language change. They don't like the name... the word 'certified'. They think there might be some legal liability resulting from that so what Amendment #4 does is it says that after the local school board adopts a Reso...a Resolution, they must have confirmation from the Highway Superintendent when they've asked for it in writing. Now what this does is, it changes the word from 'certification' to 'confirm', which isn't as scary from a legal point of view to the Highway Superintendents and also it says that they only have to render their opinion on whether it's a safety hazard after they have been asked in writing by a school board. So they don't have to go chasing all around the county looking for dangerous situations. I think this is a further clarification and tightening and restriction of the Bill that is good and I would urge your favorable consideration of Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Gene Hoffman, you seeking recognition? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #4. Those in favor say 'aye','aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried, the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "At the request of Representative Bullock and Representative Totten I would like to leave this Bill on the Order of Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "The Bill will be held on the Order of Second Reading.

142. Representative Davis. Out of the record. 148.

Representative Deuster. Out of the record. 150, out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. 160, Representative VonBoeckman."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 160. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of



the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VonBoeckman. 160."

VonBoeckman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 160 is in the same posture as it passed out of the House in the last Session. It deals with the motorcycle lights on. It reduces the violation from a moving violation to just a violation and we...the Motor Vehicles Law Commission revised it to, rather than have a headlight on all the time to those motorcycles that can't generate enough power that they have a white light visible for 500 feet. The Commission...the Motor Vehicle Law Commission recommends passage of this Bill and I urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pullen. Representative Hoffman, will you please sit down. Representative Pullen. Representative Deuster, please sit down."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Collins, sit down. Welcome back, Representative Stearney. Welcome back."

Pullen: "Mr. Sponsor, can you please tell us what vote this received in Committee? The Digest for weeks has been saying it came out do pass 1 to 1 to 1."

VonBoeckman: "I believe there was only 1 opposition. 11 to 1."

Pullen: "Thank you, that makes a little more sense."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question is, shall this... Representative Schuneman."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schuneman: "Representative, the Digest says that the courts will no longer be required to forward the conviction record of persons violating Section 12-201. What is that Section?"

VonBoeckman: "Well, it would be an equipment violation rather than a moving violation. That's what we're doing with the Bill, you know..."

Schuneman: "This has nothing to do with reporting to the Secretary of State any moving violations that would become a part of the motor vehicle record nor financial responsibility violations?"



VonBoeckman: "No...no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield? Representative VonBoeckman, I'm not quite sure as to the use of the word 'lighted lamp' and 'driving lamp'. What is the...what is the difference in line 160 and line 9 on page 4...line 8, rather, you refer to a 'lighted lamp' but in line 15 you refer to a 'driving lamp'."

VonBoeckman: "Well, as I stated the 'driving light' is the one that they have to have on at nights, etc. What we are requiring is a white light that will withstand the...and not discharge the battery on a motorcycle and this white light has to be visible for 500 feet. It...it's where they don't have to have their driving light on but they can have a white light visible for 500 feet."

Getty: "So there is a difference between a lighted lamp and a driving lamp? Thank you."

VonBoeckman: "The driving light is part of the motorcycle itself."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative VonBoeckman, to close."

VonBoeckman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Motor Vehicles Law Commission had a lengthy study on this. The Illinois Motorcycle Dealer's Association support it, there was really no opposition in Committee and I urge your favorable support."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 138 'aye' and 2 'no' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 176. Representative Deuster."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 176. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 176 amends the Illinois Probate Act. What it does is, it increases the share of the estate taken by the surviving spouse from one-third to one-half of the estate. Now this is in the instance of a person dying without a will. Similarly, the share of



the children will be reduced from two-thirds to one-and-a-half. So that if a person dies in Illinois without a will the widow or the surviving spouse will receive one-half and the other half will go to the children. This Bill was recommended by the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 8 to 0. It also specifies in the Act that it applies to all estates of persons who are dying on or after January 1, 1980. It is supported by the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association and it's almost the same as the recommendation of the Uniform Probate Code. Now most people who do write a will, not all but most people leave everything to their surviving spouse. I think the average lawyer in this chamber will tell you, if you ask them, that when they prepare a will for the average person that it leaves everything to the spouse and then if the spouse doesn't survive, equally to the children. A majority of the Probate Practitioners favor increasing the spousal share from a third to one-half, as this Bill does. In 1978 there was a poll of the Chicago Bar Association and 82 percent of the practitioners favored an increasing it over one-third. 72.8 percent favored putting it exactly at one-half. Now most married people do seem to prefer that a greater share, more than a third, go to the spouse. There have been a number of studies conducted, one in Cook County showed that in 1960 100 percent, that's all of the wills that were probated where there were children and a spouse, gave 100 percent of the estate to the spouse. Another study called the 'Sesman' study, in 1970, showed that 85 percent left all of it to the spouse. Now the formula we have in the present law, one-third to the spouse and two-thirds to the children, actually goes back to 1670 to the English Statute of Distribution. Since then times have changed. We are not in that same agricultural age, we live longer. It appears that most adult children are better able to take care of themselves and more and more there's a feeling on the part of men and women that the marriage is a partnership and at least it's fair for half of the estate to go to the surviving spouse. The



intestate law, of course, is designed to write a will, you might say, for the person who hasn't thought about it or didn't do it at the time of their death. Now some people would ask this question, 'If so many wills give 100 percent to the spouse, why don't you change the law so that the spouse gets everything?' The reason is that we have a variety of situations. We do want to continue to protect the children and yet we want to increase the amount that the surviving spouse takes. All of you can imagine various domestic and family situations. You may have a man who's married 45 years, they have a divorce, he runs off with a chorus girl or someone else and there are children, why certainly you wouldn't want to give the latter life chorus girl all and deprive the children. So that I think it is fair to give both the children and the wife something and this Bill moves in the direction of being more in conformity with what the average person's desire would be for the distribution of his property or her property in the event of death. And I would be happy to answer any questions and I would urge your support for House Bill 176."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if you might yield to a question or two. Wouldn't...if a...one of the spouses died in your Bill now, the surviving spouse would receive 50 percent instead of 33 if there was not a will, would automatically receive 50 percent. If a few years later the surviving spouse passed away there would be a difference of 16 percent. The difference between 33 and 50 percent that would have to be paid again in taxes to the Federal Government and to the State Government. It's a double taxation situation. And also I'm hesitant to suggest this but also an increase in lawyer's fees on that other 16 percent, be...I'm not... you know, I understand that fees are based on the total amount in the...in the will or in what's left in the estate. So I'm concerned about...could you respond to those two situations? I think we're getting a double...we're increasing the double...we're increasing the taxation, Federal and State, on those people. In



other words, what I'm saying to you, if a will had been made, been written, and all of the money given to the children and then something happens to the surviving spouse, there would be no taxes paid. We're increasing the tax to 16 percent I think on this issue."

Deuster: "Well, Representative Bradley, in response to your very good question...questions, first of all, by increasing the amount that the spouse would take to 50 percent, we allow the spouse to qualify for the marital deduction under the estate tax law so that that would be an advantage. You're quite correct that in the event of the survive...spouse dying soon thereafter there would be tax on that money. I think if you ask the average spouse, would they like half of the estate and face up to tax responsibility later they'd probably say, 'Well, you know, give me the...give it to me now and I'll consider that later.' That is a good point but on the other hand I think it's counterbalanced by the fact that you would qualify them for the marital deduction."

Bradley: "I'd like to speak to the Bill, very briefly... I think I'm going to...I'm going to oppose it. I understand and I can sympathize with somebody who, unfortunately a will has not been left to designate just exactly what should happen. And as you indicate, in most cases the surviving spouse would receive 100 percent of whatever the estate might be. And there would be a taxation on that amount when that spouse died. But I think what we're doing here in really the...in some cases it's to the benefit of the survivors when you go through an estate situation where you're going to pay initially on 33 and a third percent. Then you're going to...you up that to a 50 percent increase twice. It's a double...you're really saying it, for instance if the husband dies you're going to pay it on 50 percent and then if the wife dies you're going to pay it on 50 percent again. And there is an additional increase in taxes. Don't think it's a monumental situation in either case but I think I'm going to have to oppose the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."



Leinenweber: "Would the Gentleman yield for a question? Representative Deuster, it's my understanding under current law, as you point out, under the statute of dissent and distribution, the wife if survived by children is entitled to one-third and the children two-thirds. And in the event that the husband should make a will leaving less than one-third to the wife she may renounce and take her statutory share, isn't that correct?"

Deuster: "That's correct, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "All right, now under your Bill you would increase her share, intestacy share, to one-half from one-third. Would this prevent a person from drafting a will leaving her less than one-half but say either one-third or more than one-third, would she be able to renounce the will and receive one-half?"

Deuster: "I think the Committee considered that, as I did, and we left the renunciation section as it is, feeling that if a person gave thought to drafting a will and thought out what he or she wanted to provide for the spouse and the children in the will, that's a different situation than a person who just never got around to it or got run over by a truck before he drew his will. So the renunciation stays the same, which would be the bottom of a third."

Leinenweber: "All right, then if I draft a will leaving one-third to my wife, one-third of my assets to my wife, she cannot renounce?"

Deuster: "I think that's right. But this legislation is not dealing with people that are writing wills that are thinking about how they think...want it to go. This legislation, we are writing a will for the person who hasn't thought..."

Leinenweber: "My point is, you have not affected the person's right to renounce at all then?"

Deuster: "Right, that just stays the way it is. No change."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield? Representative Deuster, do I understand that the effect of this Bill would be that if a person were to enter into a second marriage, say late in life, having say four or five children of a first marriage early in his life and not, as most people do, put his property in joint tenancy





because it is a second marriage and in reliance on the fact that it is a second marriage..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins, you seeking recognition? Proceed."

Getty: "In reliance of the fact that it is a second marriage situation that he would keep his property in his own name with the expectation that his children would receive a substantial part of it. But if we were to pass this legislation and it were to become law that those children would lose 16 and two-thirds percent of what they otherwise would have gotten. And the newly married spouse, say of six months, in about the age of 65 or 70, would take 50 percent of his whole estate, is that correct?"

Deuster: "The question you asked is answered, yes, that is correct. The problem is, we can all imagine unusual circumstances in every possible direction. When we write the intestate law we're trying to take the average situation. That's very hard to do, because in some cases the intestate law will be unfair and in some cases it will be very fair. What we're doing is, we're trying to write it for the average person, not the one...of course maybe our social mores and styles...lifestyles are changing. I don't know, but I think the average person may...who marries for the second time, normally my experience is when they marry late in life or for a second time that that inspires them to think about drawing a will. But the average working person or the average citizen have got one wife, a couple of children and so we're trying to cast the law to deal with that right down the middle average situation. And on the point, the situation you address where late in life... marry someone else, he doesn't know what the law is and he thinks more is going to his children than do go, you're right that he would be surprised. But notwithstanding, I...we're trying to go down the middle and do what the average person would like or at least move the law in the direction of what the average person does and would like."

Getty: "Well, Representative Deuster, you said that a second marriage generally stimulates a person to go out and write a will and, yes,



maybe that's true, but if I understand what you responded to Representative Leinenweber, in fact this second spouse of three or four or five or six months could renounce that will if that second spouse were to receive less than her 50 percent distributive share."

Deuster: "That's true and that's why somebody getting married ought to think about it. You fall in love, you get married, you ought to realize that the spouse, the partner that you've joined with is going to have the right to some of your property...and you can't renounce and get half, Representative Getty. The renunciation section is left the same so that the...you know, if the widow, the second one that you're referring to, doesn't like the will and the will gives her less than a third then she can renounce and take a third. But I think even a second wife ought to be entitled to a third."

Getty: "All right, now as we presently have our Federal Tax structure and our State Tax structure and I realize Representative Bradley touched on some of these points but most existing marital situations and family situations may be very much tailored in accordance with existing laws. And as you well know, if a wife is given one-third she will have a lesser tax bite and children, which average 2 point something to a family would have...share in an existing one-third each or less so that there would be less of a tax bite. And here you would be having the wife in the first instance pay a greater amount of taxes because she's going to be getting a greater amount of money and then, as Representative Bradley pointed out, again the children would pay it were there to be a death close on those heels. Isn't that correct?"

Deuster: "Well in order to alleviate the tax...the estate tax burden, in the last Session or whenever it was, we increased the exemption to 40 thousand dollars. And it seems to be true that as people acquire more money they're inclined to think about the financial consequences of dying and they write a will so that the intestate law applies to more of the people who are of lower income for which there's a very minimal estate tax consequences. Although the



point you make is correct."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly, I believe that this is probably one of the most significant Bills that we've had before us in this Session of the General Assembly. I think you ought to think very, very carefully before you would pass something that would change the law and custom as we've had it, as Representative Deuster pointed out, since the 1600's. People are used to this. They will not be used to a 50 percent distribution factor, especially when you consider the growing number of remarriages among senior citizens. Representative Deuster seemed to indicate that this would effect very few people. I think, as a matter of fact, many, many of our senior citizens do now get remarried. They will be relying upon long standing customs that children will receive two-thirds of their parents estate, their father's or their mother's estate, whichever the case may be and not only 50 percent. I think you have to seriously question the tax consequences also and finally, as regards most of our people who are not getting remarried to a second spouse, they put their property in joint tenancy so that the spouse would get everything in the case of a longstanding marriage. I suggest to you that the affect of this Bill is go give windfalls to spouses of relatively recent origin. And I don't think that that's the sort of thing that we ought to be doing in this General Assembly. I think the law of one-third distribution to the spouse in the absence of a will or a joint tenancy to the contrary was a good, longstanding custom in this United States, in most or our states, in the State of Illinois and whence it came from England. I would ask you to defeat this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Robbins."

Robbins: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I kind of like the Bill for one reason. I figure that my wife will outlive me and I want the other fella to get half. And I think also that we...if we are going to even think that there is a possibility of classing women



as equals we should do it on this Bill. I...if you want to take care of your tax, why put it in a trust and let the trust take care of her. But do it properly and give a woman half because she's worked as hard for it as we have. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question? Representative Deuster, under the existing law isn't it true that if a will provides that...I realize that you're talking about the intestate law but isn't it a fact that under the present law if a wife gets less than a third she can contest the will and get a minimum of a third?"

Deuster: "That's correct and that...is the law, there's no change."

Friedrich: "In other words, when you move this up to a half couldn't she contest the law and say, 'I'm entitled to a half?'"

Deuster: "No. We have not changed the renunciation at all."

Friedrich: "Okay."

Deuster: "Not at all."

Friedrich: "I'm not talking about renunciation. I'm talking about objecting to a will. I know she has...the same section?"

Deuster: "Well that's...objecting. It's the same thing. She renounces the will because she got shortchanged."

Friedrich: "Okay, I'm not...all right...all right, I'm not."

Deuster: "So the law has not changed..."

Friedrich: "I would just briefly say that I think Representative Getty has made the point here. There are many, many marriages now. People have lived most of their life with one spouse and in their last few years of their life they marry another one. I've seen some very sad situations and I don't think this...this is good for either the family...I don't think it's the intent in most cases whether it's testate or intestate and I'm going to oppose the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt. Representative Hudson, will you please sit down, I think somebody behind you is trying to get recognition. Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. The answer was given to the



question I was going to ask and that was about the renunciation, would the spouse get one-third or one-half in the case of the renunciation, I understand that it would still remain at a third. Wouldn't this kind of discourage the spouse, at least one of the spouses, from having the other one enter into a will? Hoping that, you know, if a will is entered into by the spouse that perhaps she'd get less than the 50 percent, therefore there shouldn't be a will? Die intestate and that way she'd get 50 percent? I think it might discourage spouses from encouraging the other one to make a will."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "If the Sponsor would yield. In the case, Representative Deuster, in which Representative Bluthardt and Representative and others have alluded to of marriages...second marriages later in life, is it not still the right of the marriage partners to sign pre-marriage agreements that whatever belongs to that particular individual shall succeed to that children and so you don't have this problem that you sign premarital agreements before they enter into the second marriage, is this still part of the Illinois law?"

Deuster: "That's right, Representative Simms. Somebody who is going to marry for the second time can enter into an anti-nuptial agreement or they can write a will, either way. There's two ways to take care of the property situation and a lot of people who marry for the second time are aware of property matters and do tend to either enter into the premarital agreement or, more commonly, execute a will."

Simms: "Is it not true then that that would be probably the wise thing to do for people that are marrying for the second time to protect their own natural children?"

Deuster: "Well the reason that the Bill does not give everything to the spouse, 100 percent, the way most people write their wills, is exactly the point made by Representative Getty and others that a marriage later on in life, we want to make sure we protect the children. I think this Bill reaches a reasonable balance. It moves



from a third to a half for the widow or the surviving spouse. It doesn't go all the way because we want to make sure the children are protected."

Simms: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "I move for the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question, the question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries. Representative Deuster, to close."

Deuster: "Very simply, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the questions have, have developed this issue very thoroughly, very simply all we're doing is saying that when there's a surviving spouse that spouse will get a half and the children will get a half. I think this is something that the people would like us to do and the people will understand it. Most people that write a will give all to the spouse, give more, but we're moving in that direction. We're giving the surviving spouse a half, as it happens in most cases it's a widow, the widow is going to get more. I think this is good, responsible legislation and I would encourage your favorable vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "I think I'd sort of like to give a touch of history so you'll know the background. It was once in the middle ages that the great landed families would be in this kind of position where the male would die and the female would inherit because of the wars of the time. Therefore, in those days the king could take the...the female and give her as a new bride to another family. And they could inherit the land. So it became necessary to pass laws, this is the law we now have is that law, to protect the rights of the children to the ancient lands that they should inherit. Now a lot of time has gone by but, nevertheless, I feel that we have in place of the king we now have the Federal Government and the State Government. And it's obvious that there's a chance now



of a double inheritance tax placed on a family. Therefore, I think we should consider that some 500 years, remember the 16th Century goes back to the time of Henry the VIII of ignoble memory, as you please, but I think it's...I think we should stick with the old law based on hundreds of years of experience. And...because all we're doing is changing the...is changing the king for the new Federal and State power."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Sandquist."

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I

rise in support of this Bill and I'd like to say that the things we've been talking about on the floor here today are a bunch of red-herrings. We're not concerned with taxes for the State of Illinois, we're not concerned with these second marriages because people in those situations take care of themselves. All this does...and it doesn't change the renunciation of a wife, all it does is where somebody does not prepare a will it means the wife is going to get half and the children are going to get half. And I just...this is...it's as simple as that. And to have all these other things that have been talked about here on the floor are just not here and they're...I think something we should do, it's moving in the right direction. Women and men are equal don't forget and this...this is...that's all that it does. But most people take care of it if they've got money involved. It's for the little people who don't and it makes it easier for the wife and I urge an 'aye' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote I'd just like to touch on two areas of gross misconception. We're talking about the marital deductions. We're talking about the Federal Estate Tax Law, which is now combined gift tax and estate tax problem. And the exemption for that is approximately 300 thousand dollars. We're talk...we're talking about numbers that don't affect ordinary people. Persons who are in those tax brackets will have tax counsel and will prepare wills taking maximum marital deductions and so forth, with all sorts of estate planning and post death and pre



death planning. So that really is not an issue at all. The marital deduction is a Federal tax. It involves the Federal Estate and Gift Tax. The second thing is that I think the wide prevalence of households that are affected are the young marrieds who have one or two children and who haven't had time to make a will and of course don't have the kind of assets that would involve estate tax consequences. What happens in that situation, which I've seen in my practice many times, is that when two-thirds of the estate goes to the minor children the wife is left with one-third and must deal with guardianship for those minors. No funds can be withdrawn except by going to court everytime funds are necessary. This is not the intent of the deceased...of the predeceased spouse, be it the wife or the husband. This takes care of the realities of the real world, of the ordinary family that dies intestate, not having enough to make a will or not knowing that they should."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, it's over 89 and I would be just happy if you would take the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record."

On this question there's 102 'aye' and 46 'no'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 183. Again, to remind the Members that we're taking pictures for identification cards back there in the corridor. Sam, you can't wear the cigar, Representative Stearney. 183, Representative Greiman."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 183. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 193."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 193. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, this is one of my teeny-tiny Bills that was put in because a loophole was found in the State Purchasing Act by





the State Fair Director, Nick Stone. We got paid, instead of in cash from one of the...from the carnival operators, we got paid in asphalt. And it seemed to me that this was a clear evasion of the spirit of the State Purchasing Act. And so what this Bill will do is at least plug the hole and if a state agency decides that it wants to get paid in grain or in asphalt or in carnival rights, for that matter, instead of in cash for some type of a concession then the state agency must put that in the advertising notice so that all bidders will have an equal chance. That's all this teeny-tiny little Bill does. When I get to the significant Bills I'll tell you, this is not one of them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Representative Skinner, the University of Illinois and several other state institutions farm some of their farm land they own on a share cropping basis. Is that still permitted if this Act... your Bill is enacted into law?"

Skinner: "If their lawyers are smart enough to put it in the bid, the request for bids, it is still allowed. If they are not, it is not."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Skinner, to close."

Skinner: "Well, it seems to me we shouldn't have the Executive Branch blatantly violating the spirit of the State Purchasing Act and building... Well what they did was pave Happy Hollow, which is the part of the State Fair where all the rides are. It was dusty and muddy, depending on whether it was hot or wet, and this is not a very large plug to that hole but I think it will be sufficient."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish?"

Representative Dunn, to explain his vote. Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "I just wanted to call Representative Skinner's attention to what happens when you get a good Co-sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 151 'aye' and no 'nay'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Greiman."



Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a recess for the purposes of a Democratic Conference in Room 114. I'm...probably for a half hour or so."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, do you desire...The Clerk has requested he be permitted to stay 10 minutes in Perfunctory for First Reading and Introduction of Bills. So with that understanding the House will stand in recess until 1:45."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Reports. Representative Schisler, Chairman from the Committee on Agriculture, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass as amended House Bill 706. Representative DiPrima, Chairman from the Committee on Veteran's Affairs Registration and Regulation, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass House Bill 128, 249, 420 and 553. Do pass Consent Calendar House Bill 387, 448 and 675. Representative Jaffe, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary I, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 14, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass as amended House Bill 18 and 311. Representative VonBoeckman, Chairman of the Committee on Motor Vehicles, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass as amended House Bill 206 and 161. Introduction and First Reading. Senate Bill 26. Birkinbine. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Park District Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 50. McPike - Sam Wolf. A Bill for an Act in relation to the Great River Road. First Reading of the Bill. House Bills, Introduction and First Reading. House Bill 935. Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 936. Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 937. Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 938.



Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 939. Grossi. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 940. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Regional Transportation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 941. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 942. Ryan - Redmond. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Capital Development Bond Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 943. Ryan - Redmond. A Bill for an Act making certain appropriations to the Capital Development Board for permanent improvements. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 944. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 945. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 946. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 947. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 948. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 949. Lechowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 950. Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to fire protection in certain areas. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 951. Katz. A Bill for an Act to provide for municipal and county messages tax to fund local emergency telephone systems start up cost. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 952. Katz. A Bill for an Act to regulate the transfer of handguns. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 953. Katz. A Bill for an Act to require state and local governmental entities to purchase or lease passenger automobiles complying with minimum gas mileage standards. First Reading of the Bill.



Bill 954. Katz. A Bill for an Act relating to interest on credit card purchases. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 955. Katz. A Bill for an Act to provide for municipal and county messages tax to fund local emergency telephone systems start up costs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 956. McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 957. McGrew. A Bill for an Act to exempt receipts from sales to school districts from certain state and municipal occupational taxes on utilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 958. White. A Bill for an Act in relation to licensure of professional counselors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 959. McAuliffe. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 960. Stearney. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 961. Stearney. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 962. Stearney. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 963. Brummer - Mautino. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to license and regulate grain dealers engaged in the business of purchasing grain from the producers thereof and making appropriations in connections therewith. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 964. Steczo. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act fixing and providing for the payment of the salaries of State's Attorneys and their Assistants. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 965. Steczo. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 966. Steczo. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning fees and salaries. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 967. Steczo. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Science Foundation and specify its membership organization powers and duties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 968. Steczo...Steczko. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Science Foundation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 969. Oblinger. A Bill for an Act in relation



to nonessential care for the persons in need of long term...non-institutional care for persons in need of long term care. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 970. Catania. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Commission on the Status of Women. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 971. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Condominium Property Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 972. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 973. McMaster. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 974. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. No further introductions. The House stands in recess.

Mark O'Brien: "For those of you who haven't had your I.D. picture taken yet, there's nobody waiting over in the side aisle on the Republican side."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be back in order, half-an-hour having elapsed. Message 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 adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Joint Resolution #23. Resolved by the Senate of the 81st General Assembly of the State of Illinois the House of Representatives concurring herein, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, March 15, 1979, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, March 20, 1979, at 12:00 noon and when the House of Representatives adjourns on Thursday, March 15, 1979, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, March 20, 1979, at 1:00 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich on the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. Alan Dixon. Representative McClain."



McClain: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain moves the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion is adopted. If what you're saying is true why I heard you yesterday, John. I thought you were over extending yourself. Representative Schlickman... Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Matijevich has lost his voice and he's had people come down from the gallery saying it's a great benefit to the rest of the Membership, so..."

Speaker Redmond: "If he lost it I know when he lost it. House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 21. Representative Polk, for what purpose do you rise?"

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, we were on Third when we broke for that conference and I would like to..."

Speaker Redmond: "Want 252... Okay, we'll go back to Third Reading. House Bill 252."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 252. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, House Bill 252 meets all the requirements of the Greiman Act. It meets three-quarters of the Greiman Act. The Senate killed it last year when it passed out of the House. It is a ma and pa Bill and I will do my very best to mumble the rest of the time. Last year this Bill passed out of the House 160 to 0. It got out of Committee 15 to 0. It got to the Senate and it did the normal thing, it simply died. What this Bill does is clean up the language in relation to widows who are widows of police officers who were on disability and the husband...the husband was on disability when he died. We changed the law last year to allow all widows of police officers... the widows to receive a minimum of 200 dollars a month. We forgot to put in or did not include those who were on disability. It's my understanding that this will affect 12 widows in the State of Illinois and I know of no opposition and would appreciate an 'aye' Roll Call."



Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 124 'aye' and 1 'no' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 218. Representative Ryan in the Chair."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 218. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a very simple Bill. It is designed to help both DuPage and Lake County solve a problem in meeting the deficit in their county nursing homes between the amount that the state allows for indigent patients per day and the amount it actually costs. Historically, each township supervisor has helped to make up this difference on a pro-rata basis with their general assistance fund. This practice was called into question by a ruling from HEW. This Bill, 218, simply makes it clear in a permissive Bill that the township supervisors, at their discretion, may use their general assistance fund in this way. It has the support of the State Department of Public Aid, The County Officials Association and the Township Officials Association. I know of no opposition and we would appreciate a favorable vote."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Ryan: "She indicates she will."

Friedrich: "Would this permit also a township supervisor to provide to make up the losses to private care nursing homes too?"

Dyer: "No, this is simply for the ones that are placed in the county nursing homes."

Friedrich: "Well I have complaints from some of the private care homes that they're using the private patients to subsidize the Public Aid cases. I know that's what is happening in the homes you're referring to but what's happening is the private care patients now... and this is going to drive away further, I think, in those areas that



have private care homes unless the township homes can take care of all of them. I'm going to support your Bill because I think it should have been done a long time ago but I'm concerned also about the private care homes who are subsidizing the state patients."

Speaker Ryan: "Any further discussion? Representative Dyer, to close."

Dyer: "Mr. Friedrich... Representative Friedrich has raised an excellent point and I know that the township supervisors do have the privilege of placing their indigent patients in private homes. If he would like to consider placing an Amendment in the Senate on this Bill we could investigate that possibility. I urge your favorable support of this Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madigan." The question is, shall House Bill 218 pass? All in favor will indicate by voting 'aye' and 'noes' by voting 'no'. The Clerk will take the record. Have all voted who wish? Representative Huskey."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, I'm a little confused here. Has the old Speaker relented to a...to some class?"

Speaker Ryan: "That's under discussion at this time. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this issue there are 144 voting 'aye', no voting 'no', 2 voting 'present' and 31 absent. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. Redmond is now in the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Any comment on the performance of the Minority Leader? I have an Amendment to the rules which provides for a 20-year apprenticeship. Anybody else got a Bill that wants to... Representative Mautino. Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "26...263, please, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "263. House Bill 263."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 263. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning fees and salaries. Third Reading of the Bill."

Mautino: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I hope no one gets upset with the term fees and salaries. It does not increase fees and salaries. What has happened is that the Department of Local Government Affairs, where there is an





institution of higher education, senior institution, put there for the ruling and regulations that you could no longer use full-time student equivalents in the formula for reimbursing the State's Attorneys. You could only use the actual full-time students. So therefore Northern Illinois, Illinois State and Southern would be cut out of this program if we kept the 20 thousand formula in. There was no opposition to this legislation. I reduced the full-time formula down to 15 thousand full-time students. There was no opposition to it and I'd be happy to answer any questions. It's a needed piece of legislation asked for by the Department of Local Government Affairs and the Institutions of Higher Education.

If there are not questions, I ask and solicit your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. It's our plan to adjourn about 3:00. Third Reading, House Bill 336. Have all voted who wish on this one? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 133 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared pass. 286, Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to..."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 286. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Flinn: "I'd like to take 286 and 287 out of the record for the time being. But while I have the floor, if I may, Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave of the House to table House Bill 344. Myself and my two Co-sponsors, Representative Birchler and Slape have decided to join Representative Jake Wolf, who has a Bill covering the same subject and I request permission of the House to table it."

Speaker Redmond: "Take 386 and 87 out of the record. Does the Gentleman have leave to table 344? Hearing no objection leave is granted and 344 is tabled. 325."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 325. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian. Out of the record. 336."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 336. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of



an Act concerning municipal funds. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

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

House Bill 336 would clarify existing authority when permitting the investment of public funds in insured savings and loan associations. As the Bill was introduced there was a kink in the Bill and an Amendment in Committee took care of that kink and it in no way affects Credit Unions and I urge your favorable support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 133 'aye' and 4 'no' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 342. Representative Mautino."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 342."

Speaker Redmond: "For what purpose do you rise?"

Mautino: "Mr. Speaker, I think there's an error in the Calendar. The same date that 363 came out of Committee on a do pass motion, 361 also came out and it appears only on the Calendar as a House Bill, Second Reading, Second Legislative Day...check that out because it should be on Third, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, we'll check that out... We'll check it out. Representative Yourell, on 342."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 342. A Bill for an Act relating to salaries of certain elected county officials. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 342 was amended in Committee when it went into Committee in its original form it removed the maximums and minimums for the salaries of county clerks, sheriffs, treasurers, coroners, recorders and auditors in counties under 1 million. What Amendment #...Committee Amendment #1 did was to leave the minimums in and to take out the maximums so that we are, for the first time, in the General Assembly, retiring from the business of mandating salaries



back to county boards. I think it should be their responsibility to set the salaries, that's what they're elected to do and I would hope that you agree by voting for House Bill 342. "

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this does not take away mandating county salaries because we're still mandating minimums and that is mandating salaries on the counties in Illinois. Last year there was a great deal of discussion about a Bill that would raise the minimum salaries and the Sponsor of that Bill at the time, who was not the Sponsor of this Bill, said he would never do that again. In fact, he thought that we should do away with the minimums and maximums all together. So this Bill was put in to do that. But it was amended in Committee to remove the maximums and leave in the minimums. So there's no protection to the taxpayers at all. You can go the...as high as you want to on paying salaries but you better make sure you don't go below a certain point. That doesn't seem to me to be fitting in with the philosophy of the moment and I urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if you will think back and recall what we did last fall when we had legislation passed in regards to county officials salaries, minimums and maximums. The minimums being increased and the maximums increased, the Governor, with an Amendatory Veto brought the minimums back to where they were in existence prior to that legislation. And at that time the House accepted his Amendatory Veto. The minimums that are included in this Bill of Representative Yourell's at this time are back where they were quite some time ago. I do not think there's any county in the State of Illinois but what isn't paying substantially more right now than what these minimums are. I think it's a good Bill and I think we should vote 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Kane."

Kane: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question? Does this remove the salary requirements for all county officials or do we still have some



in the statute?"

Yourell: "The only one, Doug, that's left in the present law...or not in present law is the circuit clerk of the Court and they're an officer of the Court and therefore not involved in this."

Kane: "How about supervisors of assessments?"

Yourell: "It removes the...let's see, county clerks, sheriffs, treasurers, coroners, recorders and auditors and it also removes the maximum for the salaries of county commissioners in the 17 non-township commission counties. There are currently no maximums to the salaries of county board members in township counties. That's a different Act as far as the supervisor of assessments is concerned. The same situation exists for the circuit clerks."

Kane: "Okay, but you're not doing anything with supervisors of assessments?"

Yourell: "No."

Kane: "Would you like to?"

Yourell: "Well, I have no objection if you want to do that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have the utmost respect for Mr. Yourell and what he's trying to do with this Bill but maybe it's my political history of knowing just how many abuses can come out of a Bill like this, Bus, I wonder if you realize what door you might be opening here where you have a county board that might be Republican and a sheriff that might be Democrat and how he could lower his salary arbitrarily. I wonder if you know and can realize that that can happen."

Yourell: "Yes, Representative Conti, that's the reason, the very reason we left the minimums in in this Bill. So that if you have a political situation with the county board where one of the different party's elected, they couldn't say to that individual elected that you're not at least going to get the minimum. And they have to still vote on the maximum. There were certain counties in the state that would like to and it happened in one county, I don't want to mention the county, but they reduced the salary of the county clerk because of a difference in the political



party back...and it was a lady, incidentally, and they said because she didn't have the experience. But all of the counties at least to my knowledge, are now at the minimums or right at the minimums. Leaving the minimums in will do what you want to do to protect a minority party from having the salary of an official reduced. This legislation is supported by the county sheriffs, the Urban Counties Council, the county clerks, the coroners, the... all the county officers in Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 119 'aye' and 25 'no'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 211. Representative Sharp, do you want to go with that one? Out of the record. 36. Representative Terzich, 36."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 36. A Bill for an Act to amend various Acts to revise obsolete procedural references. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, House Bill 36 is a law revision Bill.

It amends various Acts to revise obsolete and procedural references.. There are no substantive changes. It came out of the Judiciary Committee 11 to 0 and I would urge support of House Bill 36."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 131 'aye' and 1 'no' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 44."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 44. A Bill for an Act in relation to mittimus. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, House Bill 44 merely provides that an order signed by the Judge, which commits a person to a penal institution



acts as a mittimus and that no separate mittimus need be issued. This Act would require that the judge need only sign the original judgement or order of commitment, thereby doing away with the necessity of additional mittimus. The measure should cut down on judicial and institutional paperwork. The Bill came out of the Judiciary II Committee unopposed and has the support of the Conference of the Chief Circuit Judges, stated by a letter from Judge William Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office, and it also has the support of the Illinois Department of Corrections. The Bill came out of Committee 11 to 0."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber, the Gentleman from Will."

Leinenweber: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question or two?"

Leinenweber: "What's a mittimus?"

Speaker Redmond: "...as maximus."

Terzich: "Well, it just so happens, Harry, that I have this written down here. It says right here, it says..."

Leinenweber: "The second question is, what's the plural of mittimus?"

Terzich: "Mittimi."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. We're honored by a visit by a former House Members, Senator Harold Washington, former Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Author of the Medical Malpractice Insurance. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 137 'aye', no 'nay' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 69."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Again, this is another law revision Bill. House Bill 69 repeals a Section of the Civil Practice Act which provides that when a judgement is rendered against several persons, one or more of them may appeal without the others joining in them. Again, this Bill came out of Judiciary Committee 11 to 0 and I would urge



your support. Mr. Speaker, is that telephone call for me?"

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk, do you have an announcement?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Clerk's Office has just run out of Roll Call forms."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, maybe an adjournment...is in order then."

Speaker Redmond: "Can't do anything with your Bill now, Representative Terzich, we don't have any forms. Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, while we're waiting for the new paper, you asked me to make the announcement that the photos are still available in the Speaker's Corridor. The Membership that has not had their photo taken today would kindly be reminded to step out of the chamber at this time and take your...kindly have your pictures taken for your I.D. Cards. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to make a motion to suspend the rules...the posting rule, 18(b), so that House Bill 943 can be considered by the Appropriations I Committee on Tuesday, March 20, in room 114 at 2:00."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection to the suspension of the rules? Representative Jaffe?"

Ryan: "I have spoken with the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Speaker of the House, the Majority Leader and they have all agreed to this."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, I just would like to know what that Bill is."

Ryan: "It reduces the salary of all Democrat House Members."

Jaffe: "In that event, I will object to it."

Ryan: "It appropriates 37 million dollars for the construction of the jails. The Bill...we're going to take the capital funds out of the Capital Development Board's appropriation and ask for the authorization in the Appropriation to inc...to go ahead and start on the construction of the jails in Southern Illinois due to the daily escalating costs of construction. And this is at the request of the Governor, in agreement with President Rock, Speaker Redmond, Senator Shapiro and myself."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, being more reasonable than Representative Ryan, I will



not object."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing no objections, the rule is...we'll use the Attendance Roll Call and the rule is suspended. Representative Kozubowski."

Kozubowski: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. To correct an error that appears in this morning's Calendar next Tuesday, March 20, the Cities and Villages Committee of the House will not meet. And all Bills scheduled for that day will be posted for the 27th."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative...on the Order of Speaker's Table, Representative Woods Bowman." Representative George (Ray) Hudson, for what purpose do you rise?"

Hudson: "Parliamentary Inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your inquiry."

Hudson: "With the consent of the House, could I be recorded as voting 'yes' on House Bill 218? It will not change the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted."

Hudson: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bosmar."

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Joint Resolution 9 extends for a very limited period, namely up until June 1 of this year the Joint Committee on Long Terms State Debts, which has already issued a general report that you have seen. The purpose for having the extension is simply to get a Bill or a couple of Bills into shape for consideration by the standing committees so that we can all get our signals straight and make the work of the House go a little more easily. So I ask for your favorable consideration on this measure."

Hudson: "Would you repeat your request?"

Bowman: "Yes. I'm requesting a favorable vote on House Joint Resolution 9."

Speaker Redmond: "But I don't know what question to put. What...what."

Bowman: "Do you want to know what House Joint Resolution 9 does specifically?"





Is that what you're asking me? I thought I explained it. I'm asking that we take a vote on House Joint Resolution 9 at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. The Parliamentarian advises me that it requires an affirmative vote of 89 votes. So the question is... Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield on that?"

Speaker Redmond: "We can't do it. We don't have any of the forms so we can't take a Roll Call so we'll have to let this one go till next week... because we don't have any forms. House Bill, on Second Reading, House Bill 21."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 21. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 163."

Clerk O'Brien: "Oh, there were...there were Amendments on that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan. Oh, pardon me."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I think there were Amendments..."

Speaker Redmond: "I guess there are Floor Amendments. We'll back up on that then."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 to House Bill 21. Representative Deuster. On page 1, line 2..."

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

Madigan: "I believe this is a controversial Bill. It will probably recall...require a Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Take it out of the record then. 163."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 163. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any motions with respect to Amendment #1?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendment."



Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 257."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 257. A Bill for an Act in relation to immunity from civil damages in connection with snow and ice removal.

Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #2 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to Amendment #2?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3. Schlickman. Amends House Bill 257..."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Request of the Minority Leader's aide. 316."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 316. A Bill for an Act in relation to local improvements made by special assessment or special tax benefit of state property. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Fiscal note been furnished?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No, a fiscal note has not been furnished."

Speaker Redmond: "Hold it on Second Reading. 327."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 327. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to internal auditing in State Government.

Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 357."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 357. A Bill for an Act to provide for supplemental appropriations for the Office of State Appellate Defenders. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions with respect to Amendment 1?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No floor Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 358."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 358. A Bill for an Act in relation to alcoholic



liquors. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 and 2 were tabled in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3. Friedrich."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like this Bill held. I have another Amendment..."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, we'll take it out of the record. 361, which now appears on the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, is that in there. Should that be on Third Reading? The records indicate it's proper in Second Reading, Mr. Mautino. Why don't we just move it along and then you'll be..."

Clerk O'Brien: "It hasn't been journalized as being read a second time. House Bill 361. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act creating the Illinois Educational Facilities Authority. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 383."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 383. A Bill for an Act authorizing the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities convey certain real property in the City of Anna. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motion with respect to Amendment 1?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 442. Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, has an appraisal note been filed? Land appraisal note?"

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk. We'll have to call upstairs. That should be filed in the Committee and it 's suppose to be retained in the Committee unless it has been furnished. So I guess it isn't customary to affix it to the... We'll just hold this one on: Second Reading and we'll find out. 442. Has the fiscal note been



furnished on this? Okay. 442."

Clerk O'Brien: "A fiscal note is filed. House Bill 442. A Bill for an Act creating the Study Commission on experimental methods of human reproduction. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 455."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 455. A Bill for an Act in relation to state administration and institutions for the handicapped. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendments #1 and 2 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motion with respect to the Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No floor Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 533. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, can you tell me what the problem is with House Bill 383, why that couldn't be moved to Third Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yeah, the rules require that there be an appraisal and the inquiry is to whether or not that had been filed. The Clerk..."

Ryan: "What rule is that, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk advises me that that is filed in the Committee and it's not supposed to be released to the floor unless it has been filed. Now we're checking with the Committee to see whether or not that appraisal has been filed."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "533."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 533. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to make an appropriation to the State Treasurer. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Announcements. Any Committee Chairman with announcements other than Kozubowski? Agreed Resolutions."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 110, McPike and 112, Terzich."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, on the Agreed Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. McPike's Resolution 110 honors the Baha'i community and Terzich's 112 honors Reverend John Brennan. I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion on the Agreed Resolutions?"

The question is on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries, the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Further Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 23. Redmond - Ryan. House Joint Resolution 24. Brummer - Madigan."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee on Assignments. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 111. Bullock. With respect to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Landry Grant. House Resolution 113.

Lechowicz. With respect to the memory of Mrs. Margaret M. Leon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I'd like to have the Death Resolution 113 read."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 113. Whereas, this chamber was deeply saddened to learn of the recent passing of Mrs. Margaret M. Leon, the beloved wife of State Representative and Member of the 35th Ward Regular Democrat Organization, John F. Leon. And whereas, she was the dear mother of John Francis, the fond grandmother of John the III and Debra, sister of Arthur, Emily Tantillo, Eleanor Berg, the late George, and Irene Krull; and whereas, throughout her years of married left she not only provided strong support to her husband and family but took a keen interest in civil affairs. And whereas her passing is a severe loss, not only to the members of her immediate family but to all who were privileged to know her. Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we express our profound sorrow and deep sense of loss upon learning of the passing of Mrs. Margaret M. Leon; and that we further express our sympathy to the members of her bereaved family; and be it further



resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to her husband, State Representative John F. Leon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask leave to have the Membership of the House added as Co-sponsors on this Death Resolution. Margaret Leon was a wonderful lady, a devoted wife and a credit to all the people of Illinois. It's with a deep heart that I move the adoption of this Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and the Resolution is adopted. Representative Bullock, do you have another Death Resolution?"

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the Body that Resolution 111 be read."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk, Resolution 111."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 111. Whereas, Representative Carol Moseley Braun of the 24th Legislative District was seated as Member of the Illinois Eighty-first General Assembly and was distinguished herself in this position. And whereas, Representative Braun was the proud grand-daughter of Elizabeth Landry Grant and throughout the years developed and sustained a genuine and admirable family relationship. And whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth Landry Grant, born August, 1901, in Placmont, Louisiana of Joseph and Tempe Grant and had 10 brothers and sisters and whereas, she came to Chicago in 1916 with her husband, Wilson Moseley, and had a son, Joseph Moseley. And whereas, Joseph Moseley, belated father of Representative Carol Moseley Braun, passed on to his children the deepest meaning of life. And whereas, Mrs. Grant traced her ancestry in this country to the late 1700's, through an Ethiopian adopted the name of Landry, and whereas as a housewife she was always an intensely political woman who eschewed partisan politics for the cause of black liberation and equal rights. She was a follower of Marcus Garney and in 1920 the late Father Devine. And whereas, in 1972 she attended and participated in the national black



political convention in Gary, Indiana and became...because of her dedication to fundamental changes for black people of America, shaped the political activism of her son and grandchildren. And whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth Landry Grant departed this physical world having died on March 14, 1979, but lived a life that was worthy of emulation and whereas on March 17, 1979, Mrs. Elizabeth Landry Grant shall be funeralized in Chicago and whereas each Member of the General Assembly mourns the bereavement of our colleague, Representative Carol Moseley Braun, and offers to her and her family our sincere condolences. Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois that a suitable copy of this Resolution be presented to Representative Carol Moseley Braun and her family."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bullock."

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have leave also that all of the Members of this chamber be shown as Sponsors of this Resolution. I have only gotten to know Representative Braun in a short period of time. Her district is adjacent to mine, south of my district. She feels a great sense of loss with the passing of her grandmother, who over the years gave her the type of inspiration and guidance that all of our family and loved ones try to impart to us. She had to leave early but I would like for all Members of this chamber to join with me and the many citizens throughout the State of Illinois and my district in standing with her in this hour of bereavement. I will hopefully be able to present this to the family at an appropriate time and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Resolution 111. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries, the Resolution is adopted. Representative Lechowicz, the Adjournment Resolution has been adopted. Three minutes for Perfunct."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House stand adjourned, giving the Clerk five minutes for a Perfunctory Session. And we move the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion. Those in



favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried and the House stands adjourned. Representative Lechowicz, what time is it?"

Lechowicz: "It's 3:00, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Representative Ryan, it was 3:00."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative McClain....Committee Reports. Chairman of the Committee on Environment Energy and Natural Resources, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass House Bill 76, 239, 318 and 388. Do pass as amended House Bill 340."

Lechowicz: "Just as a point of information, we shall return...the House stands adjourned until 1:00 Tuesday of next week."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 975. Satterthwaite - Willer. A Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to deposit of public forms. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 976. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 977. Wikoff. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 978. Macdonald - Willer. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Labor. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 979. White. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 980. Skinner. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 981. Skinner. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. No further business. The House now stands adjourned."





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