

**STATE OF ILLINOIS**



# **HOUSE JOURNAL**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**63RD LEGISLATIVE DAY**

**THURSDAY, MAY 22, 2003**

**11:00 O'CLOCK A.M.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
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**63rd Legislative Day**

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The House met pursuant to adjournment.  
Speaker Madigan in the chair.  
Prayer by Reverend Donald Bethel of the Williams Prairie Baptist Church in Marion.  
Representative Phelps led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.  
By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:  
117 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

May 22, 2003

Anthony Rossi  
House of Representatives Chief Clerk  
402 Capitol  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Rossi:

On May 7, 2003, Senate Bill was presented on the House floor. I was present at the moment of the vote and intended to vote *No* on SB 885 but my switch was not functioning. Hence, my vote appears as absent.

Please let the record reflect my opposition to SB 885.

Thanks you for your intention to this matter.

Sincerely,  
s/Linda Chapa LaVia  
State Representative  
83<sup>rd</sup> District

### MOTIONS SUBMITTED

Representative Younge submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### MOTION

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL 696.

Representative Coulson submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### MOTION

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL 784.

Representative Meyer submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

#### MOTION

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL 954.

Representative McGuire submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

**MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendments numbered 1 and 2 to HOUSE BILL 3398.

Representative Miller submitted the following written motion, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

**MOTION**

I move to concur with Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL 3086.

**MOTION**

Representative Bradley moved to reconsider the vote by which SENATE BILL 1126 passed..  
Representative Bradley moved to lay that motion on the table.  
The question being on the motion to table, it was decided in the affirmative.  
The motion to reconsider was ordered to lie on the table.

**PENSION NOTE SUPPLIED**

Pension Notes have been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended, and SENATE BILL 428, as amended.

**JUDICIAL NOTE SUPPLIED**

Judicial Notes have been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended, and SENATE BILLS 428, as amended, and 802, as amended.

**FISCAL NOTE SUPPLIED**

Fiscal Notes have been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended, and SENATE BILL 428, as amended.

**STATE DEBT IMPACT NOTE SUPPLIED**

A State Debt Impact Note has been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended.

**HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IMPACT NOTE SUPPLIED**

Housing Affordability Impact Notes have been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended, and SENATE BILL 802, as amended.

**STATE MANDATES FISCAL NOTE SUPPLIED**

A State Mandates Fiscal Note has been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended.

**HOME RULE NOTE SUPPLIED**

A Home Rule Note has been supplied for HOUSE BILL 422, as amended.

**REQUEST FOR FISCAL NOTE**

Representative Black requested that a Fiscal Note be supplied for SENATE BILL 1754, as amended.

**REQUEST FOR STATE MANDATES FISCAL NOTE**

Representative Black requested that a State Mandates Fiscal Note be supplied for SENATE BILL 1754, as amended.

**REQUEST FOR STATE DEBT IMPACT NOTE**

Representative Black requested that a State Debt Impact Note be supplied for SENATE BILL 1754, as amended.

**REQUEST FOR HOME RULE NOTE**

Representative Krause requested that a Home Rule Note be supplied for SENATE BILL 802, as amended.

**MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE**

A message from the Senate by

Ms. Hawker, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 33

WHEREAS, The State Board of Education has filed its Report on Waiver of School Code Mandates, dated April 30, 2003, with the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of Illinois as required by Section 2-3.25g of the School Code; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that the General Assembly is encouraged to promptly review and evaluate the Report and determine whether to disapprove, in whole or in part, the Report or any waiver request or appealed request outlined in the Report.

Adopted by the Senate, May 22, 2003.

Linda Hawker, Secretary of the Senate

The foregoing message from the Senate reporting their adoption of SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 33 was placed in the Committee on Rules.

**REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES**

Representative Burke, Chairperson, from the Committee on Executive to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the bills be reported "do pass" and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: SENATE BILLS 100, 1064 and 2003.

That the bills be reported "do pass as amended" and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: SENATE BILLS 46, 172, 750, 994, 1915 and 1994.

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted":  
Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 212.  
Amendment No. 9 to SENATE BILL 802.

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bill 100 is as follows:  
8, Yeas; 1, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson	Y Acevedo,Edward(D)
Y Biggins,Bob(R)	Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson
Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)	N Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)
Y Jones,Lovana(D)	Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)
Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)	P Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson
A Saviano,Angelo(R)	A Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 212 is as follows:  
12, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson	Y Acevedo,Edward(D)
Y Biggins,Bob(R)	Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson
Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)	Y Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)
Y Jones,Lovana(D)	Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)
Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)	Y Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson
Y Saviano,Angelo(R)	Y Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 9 to Senate Bill 802 is as follows:  
8, Yeas; 4, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson	Y Acevedo,Edward(D)
N Biggins,Bob(R)	Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson
Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)	N Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)
N Jones,Lovana(D)	Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)
Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)	N Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson
Y Saviano,Angelo(R)	Y Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bill 1994 is as follows:  
7, Yeas; 4, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson	Y Acevedo,Edward(D)
N Biggins,Bob(R)	Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson
Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)	N Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)
Y Jones,Lovana(D)	Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)
Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)	N Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson
A Saviano,Angelo(R)	N Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bill 2003 is as follows:  
7, Yeas; 5, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson	Y Acevedo,Edward(D)
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N Biggins,Bob(R)  
 Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)  
 Y Jones,Lovana(D)  
 Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)  
 N Saviano,Angelo(R)

Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson  
 N Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)  
 Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)  
 N Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson  
 N Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bill 750 is as follows:  
 12, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson  
 Y Biggins,Bob(R)  
 Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)  
 Y Jones,Lovana(D)  
 Y Molaro,Robert(D)  
 Y Saviano,Angelo(R)

Y Acevedo,Edward(D)  
 Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson  
 Y Hassert,Brent(R)  
 Y McKeon,Larry(D)  
 Y Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson  
 Y Wirsing,David(R)

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bills 46, 172, 994, 1064 and 1915 is as follows:  
 12, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke,Daniel(D), Chairperson  
 Y Biggins,Bob(R)  
 Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)  
 Y Jones,Lovana(D)  
 Y Molaro,Robert(D) (Delgado)  
 Y Saviano,Angelo(R)

Y Acevedo,Edward(D)  
 Y Bradley,Richard(D), Vice-Chairperson  
 Y Hassert,Brent(R) (Krause)  
 Y McKeon,Larry(D) (Lyons, J.)  
 Y Pankau,Carole(R), Republican Spokesperson  
 Y Wirsing,David(R)

Representative Hoffman, Chairperson, from the Committee on Transportation & Motor Vehicles to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted":  
 Amendment No. 3 and No. 4 to SENATE BILL 150.

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 3 and No. 4 to House Bill 150 is as follows:

12, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

A Hoffman,Jay(D), Chairperson  
 Y Black,William(R)  
 Y Forby,Gary(D)  
 A Joyce,Kevin(D)  
 Y Mathias,Sidney(R)  
 Y Miller,David(D), Vice-Chairperson  
 Y Moffitt,Donald(R)  
 Y O'Brien,Mary(D)  
 Y Soto,Cynthia(D)  
 Y Wait,Ronald(R), Republican Spokesperson

Y Bassi,Suzanne(R)  
 Y Brosnahan,James(D)  
 A Fritchey,John(D)  
 A Lyons,Joseph(D)  
 A McAuliffe,Michael(R)  
 Y Millner,John(R)  
 A Molaro,Robert(D)  
 Y Reitz,Dan(D)  
 A Tenhouse,Art(R)  
 A Watson,Jim(R)

Representative Franks, Chairperson, from the Committee on State Government Administration to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:



That the bill be reported “do pass as amended” and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: SENATE BILL 699.

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:  
Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL 1754.

The committee roll call vote on Senate Bill 699 is as follows:  
9, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Franks,Jack(D), Chairperson	Y Brady,Dan(R)
Y Brauer,Rich(R)	Y Chapa LaVia,Linda(D)
Y Jakobsson,Naomi(D)	A Lindner,Patricia(R)
Y Myers,Richard(R), Republican Spokesperson	A Rose,Chapin(R)
Y Smith,Michael(D), Vice-Chairperson	Y Verschoore,Patrick(D)
Y Washington,Eddie(D)	

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1754 is as follows:  
6, Yeas; 2, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

Y Franks,Jack(D), Chairperson	N Brady,Dan(R)
P Brauer,Rich(R)	Y Chapa LaVia,Linda(D)
Y Jakobsson,Naomi(D)	A Lindner,Patricia(R)
N Myers,Richard(R), Republican Spokesperson	A Rose,Chapin(R)
Y Smith,Michael(D), Vice-Chairperson	Y Verschoore,Patrick(D)
Y Washington,Eddie(D)	

Representative Molaro, Chairperson, from the Committee on Revenue to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the Floor Amendment be reported “recommends be adopted”:  
Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 153.  
Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 594.  
Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL 843.

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bills 153 and 594 is as follows:  
5, Yeas; 4, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Molaro,Robert(D), Chairperson	N Beaubien,Mark(R), Republican Spokesperson
N Biggins,Bob(R) (Munson)	Y Currie,Barbara(D), Vice-Chairperson (Osterman)
Y Hannig,Gary(D)	Y Lang,Lou(D)
N Pankau,Carole(R)	N Sullivan,Ed(R)
Y Turner,Arthur(D)	

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 843 is as follows:  
5, Yeas; 3, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

A Molaro,Robert(D), Chairperson	N Beaubien,Mark(R), Republican Spokesperson
Y Biggins,Bob(R) (Munson)	Y Currie,Barbara(D), Vice-Chairperson (Osterman)
N Hannig,Gary(D)	Y Lang,Lou(D)
Y Pankau,Carole(R)	N Sullivan,Ed(R)
Y Turner,Arthur(D)	

Representative Feigenholtz, Chairperson, from the Committee on Human Services to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the resolution be reported "recommends be adopted" and be placed on the House Calendar: HOUSE RESOLUTION 307.

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted": Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILLS 130 and 1109 and Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 1332.

The committee roll call vote on House Resolution 307 is as follows:  
8, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A Delgado,William(D), Chairperson       | Y Bellock,Patricia(R), Republican Spokesperson |
| Y Feigenholtz,Sara(D), Vice-Chairperson | Y Flowers,Mary(D)                              |
| Y Howard,Constance(D)                   | Y Kurtz,Rosemary(R)                            |
| Y Lindner,Patricia(R)                   | Y Ryg,Kathleen(D)                              |
| Y Sullivan,Ed(R) (Froelich)             |  |

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILLS 130 and 1109 and House Floor Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL 1332 is as follows:  
8, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A Delgado,William(D), Chairperson       | Y Bellock,Patricia(R), Republican Spokesperson |
| Y Feigenholtz,Sara(D), Vice-Chairperson | Y Flowers,Mary(D)                              |
| Y Howard,Constance(D)                   | Y Kurtz,Rosemary(R)                            |
| Y Lindner,Patricia(R)                   | Y Ryg,Kathleen(D)                              |
| Y Sullivan,Ed(R) (Froelich)             |  |

Representative Osterman, Chairperson, from the Committee on Local Government to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted": Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL 422.

The committee roll call vote on House Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 422 is as follows:  
16, Yeas; 5, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Y Osterman,Harry(D), Chairperson             | Y Biggins,Bob(R)                             |
| Y Colvin,Marlow(D), Vice-Chairperson (Hamos) | Y Davis,William(D)                           |
| N Flider,Robert(D)                           | Y Froehlich,Paul(R)                          |
| N Grunloh,William(D)                         | Y Kelly,Robin(D)                             |
| Y Kurtz,Rosemary(R)                          | Y Mathias,Sidney(R), Republican Spokesperson |
| N Mautino,Frank(D)                           | Y May,Karen(D)                               |
| Y Meyer,James(R)                             | A Mitchell,Bill(R)                           |
| N Moffitt,Donald(R)                          | Y Nekritz,Elaine(D)                          |
| N Phelps,Brandon(D)                          | Y Pihos,Sandra(R)                            |
| Y Ryg,Kathleen(D)                            | Y Slone,Ricca(D)                             |
| Y Sommer,Keith(R) (Leitch)                   | Y Watson,Jim(R) (Winters)                    |

Representative Lang, Chairperson, from the Committee on Gaming to which the following were referred, action taken earlier today, and reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the bills be reported "do pass as amended" and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: HOUSE BILLS 145, 146, 147 and 148.

The committee roll call vote on House Bills 145, 146, 147 and 148 is as follows:  
8, Yeas; 2, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Lang,Lou(D), Chairperson	A Beaubien,Mark(R)
Y Berrios,Maria(D) (Bradley)	Y Boland,Mike(D)
Y Capparelli,Ralph(D)	Y Dunkin,Kenneth(D)
N Dunn,Joe(R)	A Hassert,Brent(R)
Y Molaro,Robert(D), Vice-Chairperson	N Pankau,Carole(R)
Y Rita,Robert(D)	A Schmitz,Timothy(R)
Y Scully,George(D)	A Stephens,Ron(R), Republican Spokesperson

### CHANGE OF SPONSORSHIP

Representative Madigan asked and obtained unanimous consent to be removed as chief sponsor and Representative Younge asked and obtained unanimous consent to be shown as chief sponsor of HOUSE BILL 696.

### INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

The following bill was introduced, read by title a first time, ordered printed and placed in the Committee on Rules:

HOUSE BILL 3813. Introduced by Representatives Black - Rose - Moffitt, AN ACT concerning compensation.

### SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

SENATE BILL 75. Having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.  
The following amendment was offered in the Committee on Executive, adopted and printed:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1

AMENDMENT NO. 1\_\_\_\_. Amend Senate Bill 75 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 7-7 and 7-8 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/7-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-7)

Sec. 7-7. For the purpose of making nominations in certain instances as provided in this Article and this Act, the following committees are authorized and shall constitute the central or managing committees of each political party, viz: A State central committee, a congressional committee for each congressional district, a county central committee for each county, a municipal central committee for each city, incorporated town or village, a ward committeeman for each ward in cities containing a population of 500,000 or more; a township committeeman for each township or part of a township that lies outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or more; a precinct committeeman for each precinct in counties having a population of less than 2,000,000; a county board district committee for each county board district created under Division 2-3 of the Counties Code; a State's Attorney committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney; a Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of 2 or more counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region; and a judicial subcircuit committee in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits ~~Cook County~~ for each judicial subcircuit in that circuit ~~Cook County~~. (Source: P.A. 87-1052.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8)

Sec. 7-8. The State central committee shall be composed of one or two members from each congressional district in the State and shall be elected as follows:

State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1983 the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

Alternative A. At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March 1970, and at the primary held every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected State central committeeman from the district. A political party may, in lieu of the foregoing, by a majority vote of delegates at any State convention of such party, determine to thereafter elect the State central committeemen in the manner following:

At the county convention held by such political party State central committeemen shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeman shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeman shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeman residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chairman of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeman for that congressional district.

The State central committee shall adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures to be followed in the election of members of the State central committee.

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chairman of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chairman, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chairman who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chairman shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of the sex opposite that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until his or her successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the male candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's male candidates for State central committeeman, and the female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeewoman, shall be declared elected State central committeeman and State central committeewoman from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeemen or State central committeewomen from a congressional district are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeman or State central committeewoman from the district, and, because of a failure to elect one male and one female to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of the sex opposite that of the committeeman or committeewoman elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chairman of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chairman of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall

be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 30 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a chairman, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, each State central committeeman and State central committeewoman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her congressional district by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeemen of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chairman of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeman in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of his or her county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same sex as his or her predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeeman and State central committeewoman by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chairman and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

#### Ward, Township and Precinct Committeemen

(b) At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March, 1972, and every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeman. Each candidate for ward committeeman must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeman of such party for such ward. At the primary election held on the third Tuesday in March, 1970, and every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeman. Each candidate for township committeeman must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeman of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary held on the third Tuesday in March, 1970 and every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeman. Each candidate for precinct committeeman must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeman. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeman of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeman of each political party.

Terms of Committeemen. All precinct committeemen elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeemen until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeemen who have 2 year terms, all State central committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen shall continue as such committeemen until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeman when a precinct committeeman ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeman shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeman in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeemen of such party,

in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

#### County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeemen, precinct committeemen and ward committeemen, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

#### Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within 2 or more counties, but not coterminous with the county lines of all of such counties, the precinct committeemen, township committeemen and ward committeemen, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeman in each district shall be a member and the chairman or, when a district has 2 State central committeemen, a co-chairman of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeemen or township committeemen or ward committeemen, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chairman of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

#### Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chairman of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chairman of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

#### Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chairman of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

#### Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits ~~Cook County~~ shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeemen of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the

precinct committeemen of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial subcircuit committee, each township committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

#### Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeemen, as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeman on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chairman and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

#### Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeemen, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeemen. When voting for such proxy the county chairman, ward committeeman or township committeeman, as the case may be shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section. (Source: P.A. 90-627, eff. 7-10-98; 91-426, eff. 8-6-99.)

Section 10. The Circuit Courts Act is amended by changing Section 1 and by adding Sections 2f-1, 2f-2, 2f-4, and 2f-5 as follows:

(705 ILCS 35/1) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.1)

Sec. 1. Judicial circuits created. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit and the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook, shall be and is divided into judicial circuits as follows:

First Circuit--The counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson and Saline.

Second Circuit--The counties of Hardin, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Richland, Lawrence and Crawford.

Third Circuit--The counties of Madison and Bond.

Fourth Circuit--The counties of Clinton, Marion, Clay, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Montgomery, Shelby and Christian.

Fifth Circuit--The counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland and Coles.

Sixth Circuit--The counties of Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Macon, DeWitt and Piatt.

Seventh Circuit--The counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Scott, Greene and Jersey.

Eighth Circuit--The counties of Adams, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Brown, Pike, Calhoun and Menard.

Ninth Circuit--The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough and Fulton.

Tenth Circuit--The counties of Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.

Eleventh Circuit--The counties of McLean, Livingston, Logan, Ford and Woodford.

Twelfth Circuit--The county of Will.

Thirteenth Circuit--The counties of Bureau, LaSalle and Grundy.

Fourteenth Circuit--The counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Whiteside and Henry.

Fifteenth Circuit--The counties of JoDaviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle and Lee.

Sixteenth Circuit--The counties of Kane, DeKalb and Kendall.

Seventeenth Circuit--The counties of Winnebago and Boone.

Eighteenth Circuit--The county of DuPage.

Nineteenth Circuit--Before December 4, 2006, the counties of Lake and McHenry. On and after December 4, 2006, the County of Lake.

Twentieth Circuit--The counties of Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington and Perry.

Twenty-first Circuit--The counties of Iroquois and Kankakee.

Twenty-second Circuit--On and after December 4, 2006, the County of McHenry. (Source: P.A. 84-1030.)

(705 ILCS 35/2f-1 new)

Sec. 2f-1. 19th and 22nd judicial circuits.

(a) On December 4, 2006, the 19th judicial circuit is divided into the 19th and 22nd judicial circuits as provided in Section 1 of the Circuit Courts Act. This division does not invalidate any action taken by the 19th judicial circuit or any of its judges, officers, employees, or agents before December 4, 2006. This division does not affect any person's rights, obligations, or duties, including applicable civil and criminal penalties, arising out of any action taken by the 19th judicial circuit or any of its judges, officers, employees, or agents before December 4, 2006.

(b) Of the 7 circuit judgeships elected at large in the 19th circuit before the general election in 2006, the Supreme Court shall assign 5 to the 19th circuit and 2 to the 22nd circuit, based on residency of the circuit judges then holding those judgeships. The 5 assigned to the 19th circuit shall continue to be elected at large. The 2 assigned to the 22nd circuit shall continue to be elected at large.

(c) The 6 resident judgeships elected from Lake County before the general election in 2006 shall become resident judgeships in the 19th circuit on December 4, 2006, and the 3 resident judgeships elected from McHenry County before the general election in 2006 shall become resident judgeships in the 22nd circuit on December 4, 2006.

(d) On December 4, 2006, the Supreme Court shall allocate the associate judgeships of the 19th circuit before that date between the 19th and 22nd circuits based on the population of those circuits.

(e) On December 4, 2006, the Supreme Court shall allocate personnel, books, records, documents, property (real and personal), funds, assets, liabilities, and pending matters concerning the 19th circuit before that date between the 19th and 22nd circuits based on the population and staffing needs of those circuits and the efficient and proper administration of the judicial system. The rights of employees under applicable collective bargaining agreements are not affected by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.

(f) The judgeships set forth in this Section include the judgeships authorized under Sections 2g, 2h, and 2j. The judgeships authorized in those Sections are not in addition to those set forth in this Section.

(705 ILCS 35/2f-2 new)

Sec. 2f-2. 19th judicial circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 19th circuit shall be divided into 6 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits on or before February 1, 2004, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine a numerical order for the 6 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in



which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(b) The 19th circuit shall have a total of 6 resident judgeships.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all vacancies in resident judgeships existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and not filled at the 2004 general election, with respect to the resident judgeships of the 19th circuit, and (ii) the resident judgeships of the 19th circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 19th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge of a subcircuit must reside in the subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 19th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(705 ILCS 35/2f-4 new)

Sec. 2f-4. 12th circuit; subcircuits; additional judges.

(a) The 12th circuit shall be divided into 5 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits on or before February 1, 2004, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 5 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(a-5) Two of the 12th circuit's associate circuit judgeships shall be allotted as 12th circuit resident judgeships under subsection (c) as those associate judgeships are converted to resident judgeships in accordance with Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act.

(b) The 12th circuit shall have one additional resident judgeship, as well as its 2 existing resident judgeships and 2 former associate judgeships, for a total of 5 resident judgeships. The additional resident judgeship created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be filled by election beginning at the general election in 2006. As soon as possible after the subcircuits are created by law, the Supreme Court shall fill by appointment the additional resident judgeship created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly until the 2006 general election.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) the additional resident judgeship created by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, (ii) all vacancies in resident judgeships existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and not filled at the 2004 general election, with respect to the other resident judgeships of the 12th circuit, (iii) the resident judgeships of the 12th circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, and (iv) 2 associate judgeships of the 12th circuit as they are converted to resident judgeships as provided in subsection (a-5), for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 12th circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge of a subcircuit must reside in the subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 12th circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

(705 ILCS 35/2f-5 new)

Sec. 2f-5. 22nd circuit; subcircuits.

(a) The 22nd circuit shall be divided into 3 subcircuits. The subcircuits shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. The General Assembly by law shall create the subcircuits on or before February 1, 2004, using population data as determined by the 2000 federal census, and shall determine by lot a numerical order for the 3 subcircuits. That numerical order shall be the basis for the order in which resident judgeships are assigned to the subcircuits. Once a resident judgeship is assigned to a subcircuit, it shall continue to be assigned to that subcircuit for all purposes.

(b) The 22nd circuit shall have a total of 3 resident judgeships.

(c) The Supreme Court shall allot (i) all vacancies in resident judgeships existing on or occurring on or

after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and not filled at the 2004 general election, with respect to the resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit, and (ii) the resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit filled at the 2004 general election as those judgeships thereafter become vacant, for election from the various subcircuits until there is one resident judge to be elected from each subcircuit. No resident judge of the 22nd circuit serving on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office or to seek retention in office as resident judgeships are allotted by the Supreme Court in accordance with this Section.

(d) A resident judge of a subcircuit must reside in the subcircuit and must continue to reside in that subcircuit as long as he or she holds that office.

(e) Vacancies in resident judgeships of the 22nd circuit shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution.

Section 15. The Judicial Vacancies Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:  
(705 ILCS 40/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 72.42)

Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), ~~and (4)~~, and (5) of this subsection (a), vacancies in the office of a resident circuit judge in any county or in any unit or subcircuit of any circuit shall not be filled.

(1) If in any county of less than 45,000 inhabitants there remains in office no other resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(2) If in any county of 45,000 or more but less than 60,000 inhabitants there remains in office only one resident judge following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(3) If in any county of 60,000 or more inhabitants, other than the County of Cook or as provided in paragraph (5), there remain in office no more than 2 resident judges following the occurrence of a vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled.

(4) The County of Cook shall have 165 resident judges on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990. Of those resident judgeships, (i) 56 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County within Chicago, (ii) 27 shall be those authorized before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 from the unit of the Circuit of Cook County outside Chicago, (iii) 12 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1992, (iv) 10 shall be additional resident judgeships first elected at the general election in November of 1994, and (v) 60 shall be additional resident judgeships to be authorized one each for each reduction upon vacancy in the office of associate judge in the Circuit of Cook County as those vacancies exist or occur on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and as those vacancies are determined under subsection (b) of Section 2 of the Associate Judges Act until the total resident judgeships authorized under this item (v) is 60. Seven of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 12 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iii) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1991 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1992; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1992. Five of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1992 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December of 1994. The remaining 5 of the 10 additional resident judgeships provided in item (iv) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court during the period beginning July 1, 1993 and ending 60 days before the primary election in March of 1994; those judicial appointees shall serve until the first Monday in December 1994. The additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990; but no additional resident judgeships created upon vacancy in the office of associate judge provided in item (v) shall be filled during the 59 day period before the next primary election to nominate judges. The Circuit of Cook County shall be divided into units to be known as subcircuits as provided in Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, but before the date the subcircuits are created by law, shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court from the unit within Chicago or the unit outside Chicago, as the case may be, in which the vacancy occurs and filled by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act. A vacancy in the office of resident judge

of the Circuit of Cook County existing on or occurring on or after the date the subcircuits are created by law shall be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court and by election from the subcircuit to which it is allotted under Section 2f of the Circuit Courts Act.

(5) Resident judges in the 12th, 19th, and 22nd judicial circuits are as provided in Sections 2f-1, 2f-2, 2f-4, and 2f-5 of the Circuit Courts Act.

(b) Nothing in paragraphs (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this Section shall be construed to require or permit in any county a greater number of resident judges than there were resident associate judges on January 1, 1967.

(c) Vacancies authorized to be filled by this Section 2 shall be filled in the manner provided in Article VI of the Constitution.

(d) A person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit judge shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the subcircuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected if the vacancy occurred in a circuit divided into subcircuits ~~Cook County~~. If a vacancy in the office of circuit judge occurred in a circuit not divided into subcircuits ~~other than Cook County~~, a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the circuit from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected. Except as provided in Sections 2f-1, 2f-2, 2f-4, and 2f-5 of the Circuit Courts Act, if a vacancy occurred in the office of a resident circuit judge, a person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be, at the time of appointment, a resident of the county from which the person whose vacancy is being filled was elected. (Source: P.A. 90-342, eff. 8-8-97.)

Section 20. The Associate Judges Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

(705 ILCS 45/2) (from Ch. 37, par. 160.2)

Sec. 2. (a) The maximum number of associate judges authorized for each circuit is the greater of the applicable minimum number specified in this Section or one for each 35,000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding Federal census, except for circuits with a population of more than 3,000,000 where the maximum number of associate judges is one for each 29,000 or fraction thereof in population as determined by the last preceding federal census, reduced in circuits of less than 200,000 inhabitants by the number of resident circuit judges elected in the circuit in excess of one per county. In addition, in circuits of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be one additional associate judge authorized for each municipal district of the circuit court. The number of associate judges to be appointed in each circuit, not to exceed the maximum authorized, shall be determined from time to time by the Circuit Court. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit consisting of a single county shall be 14, except that the minimum in the 22nd circuit shall be 8. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit consisting of 2 counties with a combined population of at least 275,000 but less than 300,000 shall be 10. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 303,000 but not more than 309,000 shall be 10. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 329,000, but not more than 335,000 shall be 11. The minimum number of associate judges authorized for any circuit with a population of at least 173,000 shall be 5. As used in this Section, the term "resident circuit judge" has the meaning given it in the Judicial Vacancies Act.

(b) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for a circuit with a population of more than 3,000,000 shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (b). For each vacancy that exists on or occurs on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1990, that maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 60. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed.

(c) The maximum number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) for the 12th judicial circuit shall be reduced as provided in this subsection (c). For each vacancy that exists on or occurs after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, that maximum number shall be reduced by one until the total number of associate judges authorized under subsection (a) is reduced by 2. A vacancy exists or occurs when an associate judge dies, resigns, retires, is removed, or is not reappointed upon expiration of his or her term; a vacancy does not exist or occur at the expiration of a term if the associate judge is reappointed. (Source: P.A. 92-17, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was held on the order of Second Reading.

SENATE BILL 726. Having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time. Representative Krause offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 726 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 2705-207 as follows:

(20 ILCS 2705/2705-207 new)

Sec. 2705-207. Regional Transportation Task Force.

(a) The Regional Transportation Task Force is created within the Department.

(b) The Task Force shall consist of 11 voting members, as follows: 3 members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be designated as chair of the task force at the time of appointment; 2 members appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 members appointed by the Senate Minority Leader; 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and 2 members appointed by the House Minority Leader.

The following shall serve, ex officio, as non-voting members: the Secretary of Transportation; one member designated by the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS); one member designated by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC); one member designated by the Regional Transportation Authority (RTA); one member designated by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority (ISTHA); 2 members of Congress representing Illinois from different political parties, as designated by the Governor; and 4 members designated by the Metropolitan Mayors Caucus.

If a vacancy occurs in the task force membership, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment.

(c) The task force may begin to conduct business upon the appointment of a majority of the voting members, including the chair.

(d) The task force may adopt bylaws; it must meet at least once each calendar quarter; and it may establish committees and officers as it deems necessary. For purposes of task force meetings, a quorum is 6 voting members. Meetings of the task force are subject to the Open Meetings Act. The task force must afford an opportunity for public comment at each of its meetings.

(e) Task force members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their reasonable travel expenses from funds available for that purpose. The Department shall provide staff and administrative support services to the task force. The Department and the task force may accept donated services and other resources from registered not-for-profit organizations as may be necessary to complete the work of the task force with minimal expense to the State of Illinois.

(f) The task force shall gather information and make recommendations to the Governor and to the General Assembly regarding metro area transportation programs in northeastern Illinois, which includes, without limitation, the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. These recommendations must include, without limitation:

(1) examining the feasibility of merging CATS, NIPC, RTA, and ISTHA into a single agency;

(2) identifying areas where functions of these and other agencies are redundant or unnecessary;

(3) identifying methods to promote cost effectiveness, efficiency, and equality in meeting area transportation needs; and

(4) examining regional and economic impact as it relates to potential policy implementation.

(g) The task force shall submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by March 1, 2004 concerning its findings and recommendations.

(h) This Section is repealed on January 1, 2005.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

SENATE BILL 274. Having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time. Representative Fritchey offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 274 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Health Care Services Lien Act.

Section 5. Definitions. In this Act:

"Health care professional" means any individual in any of the following license categories: licensed physician, licensed dentist, licensed optometrist, licensed naprapath, licensed clinical psychologist, or licensed physical therapist.

"Health care provider" means any entity in any of the following license categories: licensed hospital, licensed home health agency, licensed ambulatory surgical treatment center, or licensed emergency medical services personnel.

Section 10. Lien created; limitation.

(a) Every health care professional and health care provider that renders any service in the treatment, care, or maintenance of an injured person, except services rendered under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act or the Workers' Occupational Diseases Act, shall have a lien upon all claims and causes of action of the injured person for the amount of the health care professional's or health care provider's reasonable charges up to the date of payment of damages to the injured person. The total amount of all liens under this Act, however, shall not exceed 40% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise secured by or on behalf of the injured person on his or her claim or right of action.

(b) The lien shall include a written notice containing the name and address of the injured person, the date of the injury, the name and address of the health care professional or health care provider, and the name of the party alleged to be liable to make compensation to the injured person for the injuries received. The lien notice shall be served on both the injured person and the party against whom the claim or right of action exists. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, payment in good faith to any person other than the healthcare professional or healthcare provider claiming or asserting such lien prior to the service of such notice of lien shall, to the extent of the payment so made, bar or prevent the creation of an enforceable lien. Service shall be made by registered or certified mail or in person.

(c) All health care professionals and health care providers holding liens under this Act with respect to a particular injured person shall share proportionate amounts within the statutory limitation set forth in subsection (a). The statutory limitations under this Section may be waived or otherwise reduced only by the lienholder. No individual licensed category of health care professional (such as physicians) or health care provider (such as hospitals) as set forth in Section 5, however, may receive more than one-third of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise secured by or on behalf of the injured person on his or her claim or right of action. If the total amount of all liens under this Act meets or exceeds 40% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise, then:

(1) all the liens of health care professionals shall not exceed 20% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise; and

(2) all the liens of health care providers shall not exceed 20% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise;

provided, however, that health care services liens shall be satisfied to the extent possible for all health care professionals and health care providers by reallocating the amount unused within the aggregate total limitation of 40% for all health care services liens under this Act; and provided further that the amounts of liens under paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to the one-third limitation under this subsection.

If the total amount of all liens under this Act meets or exceeds 40% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise, the total amount of all the liens of attorneys under the Attorneys Lien Act shall not exceed 30% of the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise. If an appeal is taken by any party to a suit based on the claim or cause of action, however, the attorney's lien shall not be affected or limited by the provisions of this Act.

(d) If services furnished by health care professionals and health care providers are billed at one all-inclusive rate, the total reasonable charges for those services shall be reasonably allocated among the health care professionals and health care providers and treated as separate liens for purposes of this Act, including the filing of separate lien notices. For services provided under an all-inclusive rate, the liens of health care professionals and health care providers may be asserted by the entity that bills the all-inclusive rate.

(e) Payments under the liens shall be made directly to the health care professionals and health care

providers. For services provided under an all-inclusive rate, payments under liens shall be made directly to the entity that bills the all-inclusive rate.

Section 15. Notice of judgment or award. A judgment, award, settlement, or compromise secured by or on behalf of an injured person may not be satisfied without the injured person or his or her authorized representative first giving notice of the judgment, award, settlement, or compromise to the health care professional or health care provider that rendered a service in the treatment, care, or maintenance of the injured person and that has served a lien notice pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 10. The notice shall be in writing and served upon the lien holder or, in the case of a lien holder operated entirely by a unit of local government, upon the individual or entity authorized to receive service under Section 2-211 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 20. Items to which lien attaches. The lien of a health care professional or health care provider under this Act shall, from and after the time of the service of the lien notice, attach to any verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise secured by or on behalf of the injured person. If the verdict, judgment, award, settlement, or compromise is to be paid over time by means of an annuity or otherwise, any lien under this Act shall be satisfied by the party obligated to compensate the injured person to the fullest extent permitted by Section 10 before the establishment of the annuity or other extended payment mechanism.

Section 25. Examination of health care records.

(a) Upon written request by medical authorization signed by the patient or the patient's representative, or by subpoena, any party to a pending court action against whom a claim is asserted for damages resulting from injuries shall be permitted to examine the records of any health care professional or health care provider concerning the health care professional's or health care provider's treatment, care, or maintenance of the injured person. Within 20 days after receiving a written request by medical authorization signed by the patient or the patient's representative, or by subpoena, a health care professional or health care provider claiming a lien under this Act must furnish to the requesting party, or file with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, all of the following:

(1) A written statement of the nature and extent of the injuries sustained by the injured person.

(2) A written statement of the nature and extent of the treatment, care, or maintenance given to or furnished for the injured person by the health care professional or health care provider.

(3) A written statement of the history, if any, as given by the injured person, insofar as shown by the health care records, as to the manner in which the injuries were received.

(b) If a health care professional or health care provider fails or refuses to give or file a written statement in conformity with and as required by subsection (a) after being so requested in writing in conformity with subsection (a), the lien of that health care professional or health care provider under this Act shall immediately become null and void.

Section 30. Adjudication of rights. On petition filed by the injured person or the health care professional or health care provider and on the petitioner's written notice to all interested adverse parties, the circuit court shall adjudicate the rights of all interested parties and enforce their liens.

Section 35. Liens created under prior law. A lien validly created under the Clinical Psychologists Lien Act, the Dentists Lien Act, the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Lien Act, Home Health Agency Lien Act, the Hospital Lien Act, the Optometrists Lien Act, the Physical Therapist Lien Act, or the Physicians Lien Act remains in full force and effect on and after July 1, 2003. Such a lien shall be enforceable according to, and otherwise governed by, the provisions of the Act or Code under which it was created, as those provisions existed on June 30, 2003.

Section 40. Attorney's lien. Nothing in this Act shall affect the priority of any attorney's lien under the Attorneys Lien Act.

Section 45. Amounts not recovered under lien. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the right of a health care professional or health care provider, or attorney, to pursue collection, through all available means, of its reasonable charges for the services it furnishes to an injured person. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a lien holder may seek payment of the amount of its reasonable charges that remain not paid after the satisfaction of its lien under this Act.

Section 900. The Attorneys Lien Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(770 ILCS 5/1) (from Ch. 13, par. 14)

Sec. 1. Attorneys at law shall have a lien upon all claims, demands and causes of action, including all claims for unliquidated damages, which may be placed in their hands by their clients for suit or collection, or upon which suit or action has been instituted, for the amount of any fee which may have been agreed upon by and between such attorneys and their clients, or, in the absence of such agreement, for a reasonable

fee, for the services of such suits, claims, demands or causes of action, plus costs and expenses. In the case of a claim, demand, or cause of action with respect to which the total amount of all liens under the Health Care Services Lien Act meets or exceeds 40% of the sum paid or due the injured person, the total amount of all liens under this Act shall not exceed 30% of the sum paid or due the injured person. All attorneys shall share proportionate amounts within this statutory limitation. If an appeal is taken by any party to a suit based on the claim or cause of action, however, the attorney's lien shall not be affected or limited by the provisions of this Act.

To enforce such lien, such attorneys shall serve notice in writing, which service may be made by registered or certified mail, upon the party against whom their clients may have such suits, claims or causes of action, claiming such lien and stating therein the interest they have in such suits, claims, demands or causes of action. Such lien shall attach to any verdict, judgment or order entered and to any money or property which may be recovered, on account of such suits, claims, demands or causes of action, from and after the time of service of the notice. On petition filed by such attorneys or their clients any court of competent jurisdiction shall, on not less than 5 days' notice to the adverse party, adjudicate the rights of the parties and enforce the lien. (Source: P.A. 86-1156; 87-425.)

(770 ILCS 10/Act rep.)

Section 905. The Clinical Psychologists Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 20/Act rep.)

Section 910. The Dentists Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 22/Act rep.)

Section 915. The Emergency Medical Services Personnel Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 25/Act rep.)

Section 920. The Home Health Agency Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 35/Act rep.)

Section 925. The Hospital Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 72/Act rep.)

Section 930. The Optometrists Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 75/Act rep.)

Section 935. The Physical Therapist Lien Act is repealed.

(770 ILCS 80/Act rep.)

Section 940. The Physicians Lien Act is repealed. Section 945. If and only if the provisions of House Bill 1205 of the 93rd General Assembly creating the Naprapathic Lien Act become law, the Naprapathic Lien Act is repealed.

Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect on July 1, 2003."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### **HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING**

HOUSE BILL 46. Having been read by title a second time on May 21, 2003, and held on the order of Second Reading, the same was again taken up.

Floor Amendment No. 2 remained in the Committee on Environment & Energy.

Representative Reitz offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

#### **AMENDMENT NO. 4**

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend House Bill 46, AS AMENDED, by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program Act.

Section 5. Findings and State policy. The General Assembly recognizes that agriculture is a vital sector

of the Illinois economy and that an important growth industry for the Illinois agricultural sector is renewable fuels production. Renewable fuels produced from Illinois agricultural products hold great potential for growing the State's economy, reducing our dependence on foreign oil supplies, and improving the environment by reducing harmful emissions from vehicles. Illinois is the nation's leading producer of ethanol, a clean, renewable fuel with significant environmental benefits. The General Assembly finds that reliable supplies of renewable fuels will be integral to the long term energy security of the United States. The General Assembly declares that it is the public policy of the State of Illinois to promote and encourage the production and use of renewable fuels as a means not only to improve air quality in the State and the nation, but also to grow the agricultural sector of the Illinois economy. To achieve these public policy objectives, the General Assembly hereby authorizes the creation and implementation of the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program within the Department.

Section 10. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Biodiesel" means a renewable diesel fuel derived from biomass that is intended for use in diesel engines.

"Biodiesel blend" means a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel fuel in which the resultant product contains no less than 1% and no more than 99% biodiesel.

"Biomass" means non-fossil organic materials that have an intrinsic chemical energy content. "Biomass" includes, but is not limited to, soybean oil, other vegetable oils, and ethanol.

"Department" means the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

"Diesel fuel" means any product intended for use or offered for sale as a fuel for engines in which the fuel is injected into the combustion chamber and ignited by pressure without electric spark.

"Director" means the Director of Commerce and Community Affairs.

"Ethanol" means a product produced from agricultural commodities or by-products used as a fuel or to be blended with other fuels for use in motor vehicles.

"Fuel" means fuel as defined in Section 1.19 of the Motor Fuel Tax Law.

"Gasohol" means motor fuel that is no more than 90% gasoline and at least 10% denatured ethanol that contains no more than 1.25% water by weight.

"Gasoline" means all products commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline (including casing head and absorption or natural gasoline).

"Illinois agricultural product" means any agricultural commodity grown in Illinois that is used by a production facility to produce renewable fuel in Illinois, including, but not limited to, corn, barley, and soy beans.

"Labor Organization" means any organization:

- (1) in which construction trades, crafts, or labor employees, or all or any of these participate; and
- (2) that represents construction trades, crafts, or labor employees, or any or all of these; and
- (3) that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of negotiating with the employers of construction trades, crafts, or labor employees, or any or all of these, terms and conditions of employment, including but not limited to: wages, hours of work, overtime provisions, fringe benefits, and the settlement of grievances; and
- (4) that participates in apprenticeship and training approved and registered with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, in the State of Illinois.

"Majority blended ethanol fuel" means motor fuel that contains no less than 70% and no more than 90% denatured ethanol and no less than 10% and no more than 30% gasoline.

"Motor vehicles" means motor vehicles as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code and watercraft propelled by an internal combustion engine.

"Owner" means any individual, sole proprietorship, limited partnership, co-partnership, joint venture, corporation, cooperative, or other legal entity that operates or will operate a plant located within the State of Illinois.

"Plant" means a production facility that produces a renewable fuel. "Plant" includes land, any building or other improvement on or to land, and any personal properties deemed necessary or suitable for use, whether or not now in existence, in the processing of fuel from agricultural commodities or by-products.

"Renewable fuel" means ethanol, gasohol, majority blended ethanol fuel, biodiesel blend fuel, and biodiesel.

Section 15. Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program.

(a) The Department must develop and administer the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program to assist in the construction, modification, alteration, or retrofitting of renewable fuel plants in Illinois. The recipient of a grant under this Section must:



- (1) be constructing, modifying, altering, or retrofitting a plant in the State of Illinois;
- (2) be constructing, modifying, altering, or retrofitting a plant that has annual production capacity of no less than 30,000,000 gallons of renewable fuel per year; and
- (3) enter into a project labor agreement as prescribed by Section 25 of this Act.

(b) Grant applications must be made on forms provided by and in accordance with procedures established by the Department.

(c) The Department must give preference to applicants that use Illinois agricultural products in the production of renewable fuel at the plant for which the grant is being requested.

Section 20. Grants. Subject to appropriation from the General Revenue Fund, the Director is authorized to award grants to eligible applicants. The annual aggregate amount of grants awarded shall not exceed \$15,000,000.

Section 25. Project labor agreements.

(a) The project labor agreement must include the following:

- (1) provisions establishing the minimum hourly wage for each class of labor organization employee;
- (2) provisions establishing the benefits and other compensation for each class of labor organization employee; and
- (3) provisions establishing that no strike or disputes will be engaged in by the labor organization employees.

The owner of the plant and the labor organizations shall have the authority to include other terms and conditions as they deem necessary.

(b) The project labor agreement shall be filed with the Director in accordance with procedures established by the Department. At a minimum, the project labor agreement must provide the names, addresses, and occupations of the owner of the plant and the individuals representing the labor organization employees participating in the project labor agreement. The agreement must also specify the terms and conditions required in subsection (a).

Section 30. Administration of the Act; rules. The Department shall administer this Act and shall adopt any rules necessary for that purpose.

Section 905. The Prevailing Wage Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 3, and 4 as follows:

(820 ILCS 130/2) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-2)

Sec. 2. This Act applies to the wages of laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in any public works, as hereinafter defined, by any public body and to anyone under contracts for public works.

As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise:

"Public works" means all fixed works constructed ~~for public use~~ by any public body, other than work done directly by any public utility company, whether or not done under public supervision or direction, or paid for wholly or in part out of public funds. "Public works" as defined herein includes all projects financed in whole or in part with bonds issued under the Industrial Project Revenue Bond Act (Article 11, Division 74 of the Illinois Municipal Code), the Industrial Building Revenue Bond Act, the Illinois Development Finance Authority Act, the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act, or the Build Illinois Bond Act, and all projects financed in whole or in part with loans or other funds made available pursuant to the Build Illinois Act. "Public works" also includes all projects financed in whole or in part with funds from the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs under the Illinois Renewable Fuels Development Program Act for which there is no project labor agreement.

"Construction" means all work on public works involving laborers, workers or mechanics.

"Locality" means the county where the physical work upon public works is performed, except (1) that if there is not available in the county a sufficient number of competent skilled laborers, workers and mechanics to construct the public works efficiently and properly, "locality" includes any other county nearest the one in which the work or construction is to be performed and from which such persons may be obtained in sufficient numbers to perform the work and (2) that, with respect to contracts for highway work with the Department of Transportation of this State, "locality" may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Transportation be construed to include two or more adjacent counties from which workers may be accessible for work on such construction.

"Public body" means the State or any officer, board or commission of the State or any political subdivision or department thereof, or any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds, ~~authorized by law to construct public works or to enter into any contract for the construction of public works~~, and includes every county, city, town, village, township, school district, irrigation, utility, reclamation improvement or other district and every other political subdivision, district or municipality of the state whether such political subdivision, municipality or district operates under a special charter or not.

The terms "general prevailing rate of hourly wages", "general prevailing rate of wages" or "prevailing rate of wages" when used in this Act mean the hourly cash wages plus fringe benefits for training and apprenticeship programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, health and welfare, insurance, vacations and pensions paid generally, in the locality in which the work is being performed, to employees engaged in work of a similar character on public works. (Source: P.A. 91-105, eff. 1-1-00; 91-935, eff. 6-1-01; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

(820 ILCS 130/3) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-3)

Sec. 3. Not less than the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for work of a similar character on public works in the locality in which the work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for legal holiday and overtime work, shall be paid to all laborers, workers and mechanics employed by or on behalf of any public body engaged in the construction of public works. Only such laborers, workers and mechanics as are directly employed by contractors or subcontractors in actual construction work on the site of the building or construction job, and laborers, workers and mechanics engaged in the transportation of materials and equipment to or from the site, but not including the transportation by the sellers and suppliers or the manufacture or processing of materials or equipment, in the execution of any contract or contracts for public works with any public body shall be deemed to be employed upon public works. The wage for a tradesman performing maintenance is equivalent to that of a tradesman engaged in construction. (Source: P.A. 83-443.)

(820 ILCS 130/4) (from Ch. 48, par. 39s-4)

Sec. 4. The public body awarding any contract for public work or otherwise undertaking any public works, shall ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract, and where the public body performs the work without letting a contract therefor, shall ascertain the prevailing rate of wages on a per hour basis in the locality, and such public body shall specify in the resolution or ordinance and in the call for bids for the contract, that the general prevailing rate of wages in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or perform such work, also the general prevailing rate for legal holiday and overtime work, as ascertained by the public body or by the Department of Labor shall be paid for each craft or type of worker needed to execute the contract or to perform such work, and it shall be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded and upon any subcontractor under him, and where the public body performs the work, upon the public body, to pay not less than the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics employed by them in the execution of the contract or such work; provided, however, that if the public body desires that the Department of Labor ascertain the prevailing rate of wages, it shall notify the Department of Labor to ascertain the general prevailing rate of hourly wages for work under contract, or for work performed by a public body without letting a contract as required in the locality in which the work is to be performed, for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. Upon such notification the Department of Labor shall ascertain such general prevailing rate of wages, and certify the prevailing wage to such public body. The public body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the contract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing rate of wages as found by the public body or Department of Labor or determined by the court on review shall be paid to all laborers, workers and mechanics performing work under the contract. It shall also require in all such contractor's bonds that the contractor include such provision as will guarantee the faithful performance of such prevailing wage clause as provided by contract. All bid specifications shall list the specified rates to all laborers, workers and mechanics in the locality for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract. If the Department of Labor revises the prevailing rate of hourly wages to be paid by the public body, the revised rate shall apply to such contract, and the public body shall be responsible to notify the contractor and each subcontractor, of the revised rate. Two or more investigatory hearings under this Section on the issue of establishing a new prevailing wage classification for a particular craft or type of worker shall be consolidated in a single hearing before the Department. Such consolidation shall occur whether each separate investigatory hearing is conducted by a public body or the Department. The party requesting a consolidated investigatory hearing shall have the burden of establishing that there is no existing prevailing wage classification for the particular craft or type of worker in any of the localities under consideration.

It shall be mandatory upon the contractor or construction manager to whom a contract for public works is awarded to post, at a location on the project site of the public works that is easily accessible to the workers engaged on the project, the prevailing wage rates for each craft or type of worker or mechanic needed to execute the contract or project or work to be performed. A failure to post a prevailing wage rate as required by this Section is a violation of this Act. (Source: P.A. 92-783, eff. 8-6-02.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 4 was ordered engrossed; and the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### **HOUSE BILL ON THIRD READING**

The following bill and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. This bill has been examined, any amendments thereto engrossed and any errors corrected. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Reitz, HOUSE BILL 46 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 2)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

### **SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

The following bills and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Jefferson, SENATE BILL 1506 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 3)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Ryg, SENATE BILL 1503 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 4)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Steve Davis, SENATE BILL 1521 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 99, Yeas; 18, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 5)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative McCarthy, SENATE BILL 1523 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 6)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Franks, SENATE BILL 1530 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 114, Yeas; 2, Nays; 2, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 7)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Nekritz, SENATE BILL 1542 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 8)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Eileen Lyons, SENATE BILL 1543 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 9)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Saviano, SENATE BILL 1545 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 10)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Froehlich, SENATE BILL 1546 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 11)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Beaubien, SENATE BILL 1581 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 12)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Mendoza, SENATE BILL 1751 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
117, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 13)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Franks, SENATE BILL 1785 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
117, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 14)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Currie, SENATE BILL 1765 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 15)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Steve Davis, SENATE BILL 1804 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
101, Yeas; 17, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 16)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Hannig, SENATE BILL 1789 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 17)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Fritchey, SENATE BILL 1872 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
87, Yeas; 31, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 18)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Granberg, SENATE BILL 1918 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 19)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Yarbrough, SENATE BILL 1983 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 20)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Froehlich, SENATE BILL 167 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 21)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Miller, SENATE BILL 191 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 1, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 22)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Mulligan, SENATE BILL 192 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 23)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Pankau, SENATE BILL 196 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
78, Yeas; 40, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 24)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Dunkin, SENATE BILL 240 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 25)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Feigenholtz, SENATE BILL 306 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 26)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Rita, SENATE BILL 372 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 27)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Nekritz, SENATE BILL 404 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
98, Yeas; 18, Nays; 2, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 28)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Howard, SENATE BILL 553 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:  
118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 29)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Scully, SENATE BILL 619 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 116, Yeas; 1, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 30)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Moffitt, SENATE BILL 715 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 31)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Daniels, SENATE BILL 808 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 115, Yeas; 1, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 32)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Madigan, SENATE BILL 844 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 33)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Steve Davis, SENATE BILL 884 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 117, Yeas; 0, Nays; 1, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 34)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Bassi, SENATE BILL 974 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 111, Yeas; 5, Nays; 2, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 35)



This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Dunkin, SENATE BILL 1028 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 36)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Bradley, SENATE BILL 1126 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 94, Yeas; 19, Nays; 5, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 37)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Munson, SENATE BILL 1353 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 38)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Monique Davis, SENATE BILL 1363 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 39)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Novak, SENATE BILL 1003 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 94, Yeas; 20, Nays; 4, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 40)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

On motion of Representative Hoffman, SENATE BILL 748 was taken up and read by title a third time. And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 85, Yeas; 27, Nays; 5, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 41)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

On motion of Representative Madigan, SENATE BILL 1668 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 118, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 42)

This bill, as amended, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence in the House amendment/s adopted.

### SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

SENATE BILL 472. Having been printed, was taken up and read by title a second time.  
Representative Cross offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 472 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee Act.

Section 2. Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee.

(a) There is created the Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, consisting of 15 members appointed as follows:

- (1) Three members appointed by the President of the Senate;
- (2) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;
- (3) Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- (4) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;
- (5) One member appointed by the Attorney General;
- (6) One member appointed by the Governor;
- (7) One member appointed by the Cook County State's Attorney;
- (8) One member appointed by the Office of the Cook County Public Defender;
- (9) One member appointed by the Office of the State Appellate Defender; and
- (10) One member appointed by the office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor.

(b) The Committee shall study the impact of the various reforms to the capital punishment system enacted by the 93rd General Assembly and annually report to the General Assembly on the effects of these reforms. Each report shall include:

(1) The impact of the reforms on the issue of uniformity and proportionality in the application of the death penalty including, but not limited to, the tracking of data related to whether the reforms have eliminated the statistically significant differences in sentencing related to the geographic location of the homicide and the race of the victim found by the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment in its report issued on April 15, 2002.

(2) The implementation of training for police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as recommended by the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment.

(3) The impact of the various reforms on the quality of evidence used during capital prosecutions.

(4) The quality of representation provided by defense counsel to defendants in capital prosecutions.

(5) The impact of the various reforms on the costs associated with the administration of the Illinois capital punishment system.

(c) The Committee shall hold hearings on a periodic basis to receive testimony from the public regarding the manner in which reforms have impacted the capital punishment system.

(d) The Committee shall submit its final report to the General Assembly no later than 5 years after the effective date of this Act.

Section 5. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act is amended by adding Section 7.2 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3930/7.2 new)

Sec. 7.2. Custodial Interview Pilot Program.

(a) Legislative findings and intent. The General Assembly finds that technology has made it possible to electronically record custodial interviews of suspects during first degree murder investigations. This technology will protect law enforcement agencies against claims of abuse and coercion by suspects while providing a memorialized account of interviews at police stations. The technology will also provide a better means for courts to review confessions of suspects with direct evidence of demeanor, tone, manner, and content of statements. The General Assembly intends to create a Custodial Interview Pilot Program to establish 4 pilot programs at police stations in the State of Illinois. For each program, video and audio experts shall install equipment and train participating law enforcement agencies to electronically record custodial interviews at their respective police stations. Participating law enforcement agencies shall choose how to use the equipment in cooperation with the local State's Attorney's office. The participating law enforcement agencies may choose to electronically record interviews of suspects for offenses other than first degree murder if they adopt local protocols in cooperation with the local State's Attorney's office.

(b) Definitions. In this Section:

(1) "Electronically record" means to memorialize by video and audio electronic equipment.

(2) "Custodial interviews" means interviews of suspects during first degree murder investigations or other investigations established by local protocol by law enforcement authorities that take place at the police station.

(c) Custodial Interview Pilot Program. The Authority shall, subject to appropriation, establish a Custodial Interview Pilot Program to operate 4 custodial interview pilot programs. The programs shall be established in a police station in the County of Cook and in 3 other police stations geographically distributed throughout the State. Each participating law enforcement agency must:

(1) Promulgate procedures for recording custodial interviews of suspects during first degree murder investigations by video and audio means.

(2) Promulgate procedures for maintaining and storing video and audio recordings.

(d) Each of the 4 pilot programs established by the Authority shall be in existence for a minimum of 2 years after its establishment under this Act.

(e) Report. No later than one year after the establishment of pilot programs under this Section, the Authority must report to the General Assembly on the efficacy of the Custodial Interview Pilot Program.

(f) The Authority shall adopt rules in cooperation with the Illinois Department of State Police to implement this Section.

Section 6. The Illinois Police Training Act is amended by changing Section 6.1 as follows:

(50 ILCS 705/6.1)

Sec. 6.1. Decertification of full-time and part-time police officers. (a) The Board must review police officer conduct and records to ensure that no police officer is certified or provided a valid waiver if that police officer has been convicted of a felony offense under the laws of this State or any other state which if committed in this State would be punishable as a felony. The Board must also ensure that no police officer is certified or provided a valid waiver if that police officer has been convicted on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1999 of any misdemeanor specified in this Section or if committed in any other state would be an offense similar to Section 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-14, 11-17, 11-19, 12-2, 12-15, 16-1, 17-1, 17-2, 28-3, 29-1, 31-1, 31-6, 31-7, 32-4a, or 32-7 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or to Section 5 or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control Act. The Board must appoint investigators to enforce the duties conferred upon the Board by this Act.

(b) It is the responsibility of the sheriff or the chief executive officer of every local law enforcement agency or department within this State to report to the Board any arrest or conviction of any officer for an offense identified in this Section.

(c) It is the duty and responsibility of every full-time and part-time police officer in this State to report to the Board within 30 days, and the officer's sheriff or chief executive officer, of his or her arrest or conviction for an offense identified in this Section. Any full-time or part-time police officer who knowingly makes, submits, causes to be submitted, or files a false or untruthful report to the Board must have his or her certificate or waiver immediately decertified or revoked.

(d) Any person, or a local or State agency, or the Board is immune from liability for submitting, disclosing, or releasing information of arrests or convictions in this Section as long as the information is submitted, disclosed, or released in good faith and without malice. The Board has qualified immunity for the release of the information.

(e) Any full-time or part-time police officer with a certificate or waiver issued by the Board who is

convicted of any offense described in this Section immediately becomes decertified or no longer has a valid waiver. The decertification and invalidity of waivers occurs as a matter of law. Failure of a convicted person to report to the Board his or her conviction as described in this Section or any continued law enforcement practice after receiving a conviction is a Class 4 felony.

(f) The Board's investigators are peace officers and have all the powers possessed by policemen in cities and by sheriff's, provided that the investigators may exercise those powers anywhere in the State, only after contact and cooperation with the appropriate local law enforcement authorities.

(g) The Board must request and receive information and assistance from any federal, state, or local governmental agency as part of the authorized criminal background investigation. The Department of State Police must process, retain, and additionally provide and disseminate information to the Board concerning criminal charges, arrests, convictions, and their disposition, that have been filed before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly against a basic academy applicant, law enforcement applicant, or law enforcement officer whose fingerprint identification cards are on file or maintained by the Department of State Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation must provide the Board any criminal history record information contained in its files pertaining to law enforcement officers or any applicant to a Board certified basic law enforcement academy as described in this Act based on fingerprint identification. The Board must make payment of fees to the Department of State Police for each fingerprint card submission in conformance with the requirements of paragraph 22 of Section 55a of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

(h) A police officer who has been certified or granted a valid waiver may also be decertified or have his or her waiver revoked upon a determination by the Board that he or she, while under oath, has knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding. A determination may be made only after an investigation and hearing upon a verified complaint filed with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. No action may be taken by the Board regarding a complaint unless a majority of the members of the Board are present at the meeting at which the action is taken.

(1) The Board shall adopt rules governing the investigation and hearing of a verified complaint to assure the police officer due process and to eliminate conflicts of interest within the Board itself.

(2) Upon receipt of the initial verified complaint, the Board must make a finding within 30 days of receipt of the complaint as to whether sufficient evidence exists to support the complaint. The Board is empowered to investigate and dismiss the complaint if it finds, by a vote of a majority of the members present, that there is insufficient evidence to support it. Upon the initial filing, the sheriff or police chief, or other employing agency, of the accused officer may suspend, with or without pay, the accused officer pending a decision of the Board. Upon a Board finding of insufficient evidence, the police officer shall be reinstated with back pay, benefits, and seniority status as appropriate. The sheriff or police chief, or employing agency, shall take such necessary action as is ordered by the Board.

(3) If the Board finds, by a vote of a majority of the members present, that sufficient evidence exists to support the complaint, it shall authorize a hearing before an administrative law judge within 45 days of the Board's finding, unless, based upon the complexity and extent of the allegations and charges, additional time is needed. In no event may a hearing before an administrative law judge take place later than 60 days after the Board's finding.

(i) The Board shall have the power and authority to appoint administrative law judges on a contractual basis. The Administrative law judges must be attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois. The Board shall also adopt rules governing the appointment of administrative law judges and the conduct of hearings consistent with the requirements of this Section. The administrative law judge shall hear all evidence and prepare a written recommendation of his or her findings to the Board. At the hearing the accused police officer shall be afforded the opportunity to:

(1) Be represented by counsel;

(2) Be heard in his or her own defense;

(3) Produce evidence in his or her defense;

(4) Request that the Board compel the attendance of witnesses and production of court records and documents.

(j) Once a case has been set for hearing, the person who filed the verified complaint shall have the opportunity to produce evidence to support any charge against a police officer that he or she, while under oath, has knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding.

(1) The person who filed the verified complaint shall have the opportunity to be represented by counsel and shall produce evidence to support his or her charges;

(2) The person who filed the verified complaint may request the Board to compel the attendance of

witnesses and production of court records and documents.

(k) The Board shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of court records and documents and shall have the power to administer oaths.

(l) The administrative law judge shall have the responsibility of receiving into evidence relevant testimony and documents, including court records, to support or disprove the allegations made by the person filing the verified complaint, and, at the close of the case, hear arguments. If the administrative law judge finds that there is not clear and convincing evidence to support the verified complaint that the police officer has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding, the administrative law judge shall make a written recommendation of dismissal to the Board. If the administrative law judge finds that there is clear and convincing evidence to support the verified complaint that the police officer has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding, the administrative law judge shall make a written recommendation of decertification to the Board.

(m) Any person, with the exception of the police officer who is the subject of the hearing, who is served by the Board with a subpoena to appear, testify or produce evidence and refuses to comply with the subpoena is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Any circuit court or judge, upon application by the Board, may compel compliance with a subpoena issued by the Board.

(n) Within 15 days of receiving the recommendation, the Board shall consider the recommendation of the administrative law judge and the record of the hearing at a Board meeting. If, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Board meeting, the Board finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the police officer has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding, the Board shall order that the police officer be decertified as a full-time or part-time police officer. If less than two-thirds of the members present vote to decertify the police officer, the Board shall dismiss the complaint.

(o) The provisions of the Administrative Review Law shall govern all proceedings for the judicial review of any order rendered by the Board. The moving party shall pay the reasonable costs of preparing and certifying the record for review. If the moving party is the police officer and he or she prevails, the court may award the police officer actual costs incurred in all proceedings, including reasonable attorney fees. If the court awards the police officer the actual costs incurred in a proceeding, including reasonable attorney fees, the costs and attorney fees shall be paid, subject to appropriation, from the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board Costs and Attorney Fees Fund, a special fund that is created in the State Treasury. The Fund shall consist of moneys appropriated or transferred into the Fund for the purpose of making payments of costs and attorney fees in accordance with this subsection (o). The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall administer the Fund and adopt rules for the administration of the Fund and for the submission and disposition of claims for costs and attorney fees in accordance with this subsection (o).

(p) If the police officer is decertified under subsection (h), the Board shall notify the defendant who was a party to the proceeding that resulted in the police officer's decertification and his or her attorney of the Board's decision. Notification shall be by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the party's last known address and to the party's attorney if any.

(q) Limitation of action.

(1) No complaint may be filed pursuant to this Section until after a verdict or other disposition is rendered in the underlying case or the underlying case is dismissed in the trial court.

(2) A complaint pursuant to this Section may not be filed more than 2 years after the final resolution of the case. For purposes of this Section, final resolution is defined as the trial court's ruling on the State post-conviction proceeding in the case in which it is alleged the police officer, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding. In the event a post-conviction petition is not filed, an action pursuant to this Section may not be commenced more than 2 years after the denial of a petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court, or if no petition for certiorari is filed, 2 years after the date such a petition should have been filed. In the event of an acquittal, no proceeding may be commenced pursuant to this Section more than 6 years after the date upon which judgment on the verdict of acquittal was entered.

(r) Interested parties. Only interested parties to the criminal prosecution in which the police officer allegedly, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding may file a verified complaint pursuant to this Section. For purposes of this Section, "interested parties" include the defendant and any police officer who has personal knowledge that the police officer who is the subject of the complaint has, while under oath, knowingly and willfully made false

statements as to a material fact during a homicide proceeding. (Source: P.A. 91-495, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 10. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by changing Sections 9-1 and 14-3 as follows:

(720 ILCS 5/9-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 9-1)

Sec. 9-1. First degree Murder - Death penalties - Exceptions - Separate Hearings - Proof - Findings - Appellate procedures - Reversals.

(a) A person who kills an individual without lawful justification commits first degree murder if, in performing the acts which cause the death:

(1) he either intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual or another, or knows that such acts will cause death to that individual or another; or

(2) he knows that such acts create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to that individual or another; or

(3) he is attempting or committing a forcible felony other than second degree murder.

(b) Aggravating Factors. A defendant who at the time of the commission of the offense has attained the age of 18 or more and who has been found guilty of first degree murder may be sentenced to death if:

(1) the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his official duties, or in retaliation for performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was a peace officer or fireman; or

(2) the murdered individual was an employee of an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections, or any similar local correctional agency, killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his official duties, or in retaliation for performing his official duties, or the murdered individual was an inmate at such institution or facility and was killed on the grounds thereof, or the murdered individual was otherwise present in such institution or facility with the knowledge and approval of the chief administrative officer thereof; or

(3) the defendant has been convicted of murdering two or more individuals under subsection (a) of this Section or under any law of the United States or of any state which is substantially similar to subsection (a) of this Section regardless of whether the deaths occurred as the result of the same act or of several related or unrelated acts so long as the deaths were the result of either an intent to kill more than one person or of separate acts which the defendant knew would cause death or create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to the murdered individual or another; or

(4) the murdered individual was killed as a result of the hijacking of an airplane, train, ship, bus or other public conveyance; or

(5) the defendant committed the murder pursuant to a contract, agreement or understanding by which he was to receive money or anything of value in return for committing the murder or procured another to commit the murder for money or anything of value; or

(6) the murdered individual was killed in the course of another felony if:

(a) the murdered individual:

(i) was actually killed by the defendant, or

(ii) received physical injuries personally inflicted by the defendant substantially contemporaneously with physical injuries caused by one or more persons for whose conduct the defendant is legally accountable under Section 5-2 of this Code, and the physical injuries inflicted by either the defendant or the other person or persons for whose conduct he is legally accountable caused the death of the murdered individual; and

(b) in performing the acts which caused the death of the murdered individual or which resulted in physical injuries personally inflicted by the defendant on the murdered individual under the circumstances of subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (6) of subsection (b) of this Section, the defendant acted with the intent to kill the murdered individual or with the knowledge that his acts created a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to the murdered individual or another; and

(c) the other felony was an inherently violent crime ~~one of the following: armed robbery, armed violence, robbery, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated vehicular hijacking, forcible detention, arson, aggravated arson, aggravated stalking, burglary, residential burglary, home invasion, calculated criminal drug conspiracy as defined in Section 405 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, streetgang criminal drug conspiracy as defined in Section 405.2 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the attempt to commit an inherently violent crime. In this subparagraph (c), "inherently violent crime" includes, but is not limited to, armed robbery, robbery, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated~~

criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated arson, aggravated stalking, residential burglary, and home invasion any of the felonies listed in this subsection (c); or

(7) the murdered individual was under 12 years of age and the death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(8) the defendant committed the murder with intent to prevent the murdered individual from testifying or participating in any criminal investigation or prosecution or giving material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; or the defendant committed the murder because the murdered individual was a witness in any prosecution or gave material assistance to the State in any investigation or prosecution, either against the defendant or another; for purposes of this paragraph (8), "participating in any criminal investigation or prosecution" is intended to include those appearing in the proceedings in any capacity such as trial judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigators, witnesses, or jurors; or

(9) the defendant, while committing an offense punishable under Sections 401, 401.1, 401.2, 405, 405.2, 407 or 407.1 or subsection (b) of Section 404 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(10) the defendant was incarcerated in an institution or facility of the Department of Corrections at the time of the murder, and while committing an offense punishable as a felony under Illinois law, or while engaged in a conspiracy or solicitation to commit such offense, intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured or caused the intentional killing of the murdered individual; or

(11) the murder was committed in a cold, calculated and premeditated manner pursuant to a preconceived plan, scheme or design to take a human life by unlawful means, and the conduct of the defendant created a reasonable expectation that the death of a human being would result therefrom; or

(12) the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel, employed by a municipality or other governmental unit, killed in the course of performing his official duties, to prevent the performance of his official duties, or in retaliation for performing his official duties, and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was an emergency medical technician - ambulance, emergency medical technician - intermediate, emergency medical technician - paramedic, ambulance driver, or other medical assistance or first aid personnel; or

(13) the defendant was a principal administrator, organizer, or leader of a calculated criminal drug conspiracy consisting of a hierarchical position of authority superior to that of all other members of the conspiracy, and the defendant counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of the murdered person; or

(14) the murder was intentional and involved the infliction of torture. For the purpose of this Section torture means the infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain, motivated by an intent to increase or prolong the pain, suffering or agony of the victim; or

(15) the murder was committed as a result of the intentional discharge of a firearm by the defendant from a motor vehicle and the victim was not present within the motor vehicle; or

(16) the murdered individual was 60 years of age or older and the death resulted from exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty; or

(17) the murdered individual was a disabled person and the defendant knew or should have known that the murdered individual was disabled. For purposes of this paragraph (17), "disabled person" means a person who suffers from a permanent physical or mental impairment resulting from disease, an injury, a functional disorder, or a congenital condition that renders the person incapable of adequately providing for his or her own health or personal care; or

(18) the murder was committed by reason of any person's activity as a community policing volunteer or to prevent any person from engaging in activity as a community policing volunteer; or

(19) the murdered individual was subject to an order of protection and the murder was committed by a person against whom the same order of protection was issued under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986; or

(20) the murdered individual was known by the defendant to be a teacher or other person employed in any school and the teacher or other employee is upon the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent to a

school, or is in any part of a building used for school purposes; or

(21) the murder was committed by the defendant in connection with or as a result of the offense of terrorism as defined in Section 29D-30 of this Code.

(c) Consideration of factors in Aggravation and Mitigation.

The court shall consider, or shall instruct the jury to consider any aggravating and any mitigating factors which are relevant to the imposition of the death penalty. Aggravating factors may include but need not be limited to those factors set forth in subsection (b). Mitigating factors may include but need not be limited to the following:

(1) the defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

(2) the murder was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, although not such as to constitute a defense to prosecution;

(3) the murdered individual was a participant in the defendant's homicidal conduct or consented to the homicidal act;

(4) the defendant acted under the compulsion of threat or menace of the imminent infliction of death or great bodily harm;

(5) the defendant was not personally present during commission of the act or acts causing death;

(6) the defendant's background includes a history of extreme emotional or physical abuse;

(7) the defendant suffers from a reduced mental capacity.

(d) Separate sentencing hearing.

Where requested by the State, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine the existence of factors set forth in subsection (b) and to consider any aggravating or mitigating factors as indicated in subsection (c). The proceeding shall be conducted:

(1) before the jury that determined the defendant's guilt; or

(2) before a jury impanelled for the purpose of the proceeding if:

A. the defendant was convicted upon a plea of guilty; or

B. the defendant was convicted after a trial before the court sitting without a jury; or

C. the court for good cause shown discharges the jury that determined the defendant's guilt; or

(3) before the court alone if the defendant waives a jury for the separate proceeding.

(e) Evidence and Argument.

During the proceeding any information relevant to any of the factors set forth in subsection (b) may be presented by either the State or the defendant under the rules governing the admission of evidence at criminal trials. Any information relevant to any additional aggravating factors or any mitigating factors indicated in subsection (c) may be presented by the State or defendant regardless of its admissibility under the rules governing the admission of evidence at criminal trials. The State and the defendant shall be given fair opportunity to rebut any information received at the hearing.

(f) Proof.

The burden of proof of establishing the existence of any of the factors set forth in subsection (b) is on the State and shall not be satisfied unless established beyond a reasonable doubt.

(g) Procedure - Jury.

If at the separate sentencing proceeding the jury finds that none of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections. If there is a unanimous finding by the jury that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exist, the jury shall consider aggravating and mitigating factors as instructed by the court and shall determine whether the sentence of death shall be imposed. If the jury determines unanimously, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence ~~that there are no mitigating factors sufficient to preclude the imposition of the death sentence~~, the court shall sentence the defendant to death. If the court does not concur with the jury determination that death is the appropriate sentence, the court shall set forth reasons in writing including what facts or circumstances the court relied upon, along with any relevant documents, that compelled the court to non-concur with the sentence. This document and any attachments shall be part of the record for appellate review. The court shall be bound by the jury's sentencing determination.

~~If after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, one or more jurors determines that death is not the appropriate sentence. Unless the jury unanimously finds that there are no mitigating factors sufficient to preclude the imposition of the death sentence~~ the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h) Procedure - No Jury.

In a proceeding before the court alone, if the court finds that none of the factors found in subsection (b)



exists, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

If the Court determines that one or more of the factors set forth in subsection (b) exists, the Court shall consider any aggravating and mitigating factors as indicated in subsection (c). If the Court determines, after weighing the factors in aggravation and mitigation, that death is the appropriate sentence that there are no mitigating factors sufficient to preclude the imposition of the death sentence, the Court shall sentence the defendant to death.

~~If Unless the court finds that there are no mitigating factors sufficient to preclude the imposition of the sentence of death is not the appropriate sentence,~~ the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(h-5) Decertification as a capital case.

In a case in which the defendant has been found guilty of first degree murder by a judge or jury, or a case on remand for resentencing, and the State seeks the death penalty as an appropriate sentence, on the court's own motion or the written motion of the defendant, the court may decertify the case as a death penalty case if the court finds that the only evidence supporting the defendant's conviction is the uncorroborated testimony of an informant witness, as defined in Section 115-21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, concerning the confession or admission of the defendant or that the sole evidence against the defendant is a single eyewitness or single accomplice without any other corroborating evidence. If the court decertifies the case as a capital case under either of the grounds set forth above, the court shall issue a written finding. The State may pursue its right to appeal the decertification pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 604(a)(1). If the court does not decertify the case as a capital case, the matter shall proceed to the eligibility phase of the sentencing hearing.

(i) Appellate Procedure.

The conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court. Such review shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court may overturn the death sentence, and order the imposition of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections if the court finds that the death sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case. If the Illinois Supreme Court finds that the death sentence is fundamentally unjust as applied to the particular case, independent of any procedural grounds for relief, the Illinois Supreme Court shall issue a written opinion explaining this finding.

(j) Disposition of reversed death sentence.

In the event that the death penalty in this Act is held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, any person convicted of first degree murder shall be sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

In the event that any death sentence pursuant to the sentencing provisions of this Section is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or of the State of Illinois, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced to death shall cause the defendant to be brought before the court, and the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment under Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(k) Guidelines for seeking the death penalty.

The Attorney General and State's Attorneys Association shall consult on voluntary guidelines for procedures governing whether or not to seek the death penalty. The guidelines do not have the force of law and are only advisory in nature. (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 91-434, eff. 1-1-00; 92-854, eff. 12-5-02.)

(720 ILCS 5/14-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 14-3)

Sec. 14-3. Exemptions. The following activities shall be exempt from the provisions of this Article:

(a) Listening to radio, wireless and television communications of any sort where the same are publicly made;

(b) Hearing conversation when heard by employees of any common carrier by wire incidental to the normal course of their employment in the operation, maintenance or repair of the equipment of such common carrier by wire so long as no information obtained thereby is used or divulged by the hearer;

(c) Any broadcast by radio, television or otherwise whether it be a broadcast or recorded for the purpose of later broadcasts of any function where the public is in attendance and the conversations are overheard incidental to the main purpose for which such broadcasts are then being made;

(d) Recording or listening with the aid of any device to any emergency communication made in the normal course of operations by any federal, state or local law enforcement agency or institutions dealing in emergency services, including, but not limited to, hospitals, clinics, ambulance services, fire fighting

agencies, any public utility, emergency repair facility, civilian defense establishment or military installation;

(e) Recording the proceedings of any meeting required to be open by the Open Meetings Act, as amended;

(f) Recording or listening with the aid of any device to incoming telephone calls of phone lines publicly listed or advertised as consumer "hotlines" by manufacturers or retailers of food and drug products. Such recordings must be destroyed, erased or turned over to local law enforcement authorities within 24 hours from the time of such recording and shall not be otherwise disseminated. Failure on the part of the individual or business operating any such recording or listening device to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall eliminate any civil or criminal immunity conferred upon that individual or business by the operation of this Section;

(g) With prior notification to the State's Attorney of the county in which it is to occur, recording or listening with the aid of any device to any conversation where a law enforcement officer, or any person acting at the direction of law enforcement, is a party to the conversation and has consented to it being intercepted or recorded under circumstances where the use of the device is necessary for the protection of the law enforcement officer or any person acting at the direction of law enforcement, in the course of an investigation of a forcible felony, a felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, a felony violation of the Cannabis Control Act, or any "streetgang related" or "gang-related" felony as those terms are defined in the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act. Any recording or evidence derived as the result of this exemption shall be inadmissible in any proceeding, criminal, civil or administrative, except (i) where a party to the conversation suffers great bodily injury or is killed during such conversation, or (ii) when used as direct impeachment of a witness concerning matters contained in the interception or recording. The Director of the Department of State Police shall issue regulations as are necessary concerning the use of devices, retention of tape recordings, and reports regarding their use;

(g-5) With approval of the State's Attorney of the county in which it is to occur, recording or listening with the aid of any device to any conversation where a law enforcement officer, or any person acting at the direction of law enforcement, is a party to the conversation and has consented to it being intercepted or recorded in the course of an investigation of any offense defined in Article 29D of this Code. In all such cases, an application for an order approving the previous or continuing use of an eavesdropping device must be made within 48 hours of the commencement of such use. In the absence of such an order, or upon its denial, any continuing use shall immediately terminate. The Director of State Police shall issue rules as are necessary concerning the use of devices, retention of tape recordings, and reports regarding their use.

Any recording or evidence obtained or derived in the course of an investigation of any offense defined in Article 29D of this Code shall, upon motion of the State's Attorney or Attorney General prosecuting any violation of Article 29D, be reviewed in camera with notice to all parties present by the court presiding over the criminal case, and, if ruled by the court to be relevant and otherwise admissible, it shall be admissible at the trial of the criminal case.

This subsection (g-5) is inoperative on and after January 1, 2005. No conversations recorded or monitored pursuant to this subsection (g-5) shall be inadmissible in a court of law by virtue of the repeal of this subsection (g-5) on January 1, 2005;:-

(h) Recordings made simultaneously with a video recording of an oral conversation between a peace officer, who has identified his or her office, and a person stopped for an investigation of an offense under the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(i) Recording of a conversation made by or at the request of a person, not a law enforcement officer or agent of a law enforcement officer, who is a party to the conversation, under reasonable suspicion that another party to the conversation is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense against the person or a member of his or her immediate household, and there is reason to believe that evidence of the criminal offense may be obtained by the recording; ~~and~~

(j) The use of a telephone monitoring device by either (1) a corporation or other business entity engaged in marketing or opinion research or (2) a corporation or other business entity engaged in telephone solicitation, as defined in this subsection, to record or listen to oral telephone solicitation conversations or marketing or opinion research conversations by an employee of the corporation or other business entity when:

(i) the monitoring is used for the purpose of service quality control of marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation, the education or training of employees or contractors engaged in marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation, or internal research related to marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation; and

(ii) the monitoring is used with the consent of at least one person who is an active party to the marketing or opinion research conversation or telephone solicitation conversation being monitored.

No communication or conversation or any part, portion, or aspect of the communication or conversation made, acquired, or obtained, directly or indirectly, under this exemption (j), may be, directly or indirectly, furnished to any law enforcement officer, agency, or official for any purpose or used in any inquiry or investigation, or used, directly or indirectly, in any administrative, judicial, or other proceeding, or divulged to any third party.

When recording or listening authorized by this subsection (j) on telephone lines used for marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation purposes results in recording or listening to a conversation that does not relate to marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation; the person recording or listening shall, immediately upon determining that the conversation does not relate to marketing or opinion research or telephone solicitation, terminate the recording or listening and destroy any such recording as soon as is practicable.

Business entities that use a telephone monitoring or telephone recording system pursuant to this exemption (j) shall provide current and prospective employees with notice that the monitoring or recordings may occur during the course of their employment. The notice shall include prominent signage notification within the workplace.

Business entities that use a telephone monitoring or telephone recording system pursuant to this exemption (j) shall provide their employees or agents with access to personal-only telephone lines which may be pay telephones, that are not subject to telephone monitoring or telephone recording.

For the purposes of this subsection (j), "telephone solicitation" means a communication through the use of a telephone by live operators:

- (i) soliciting the sale of goods or services;
- (ii) receiving orders for the sale of goods or services;
- (iii) assisting in the use of goods or services; or
- (iv) engaging in the solicitation, administration, or collection of bank or retail credit accounts.

For the purposes of this subsection (j), "marketing or opinion research" means a marketing or opinion research interview conducted by a live telephone interviewer engaged by a corporation or other business entity whose principal business is the design, conduct, and analysis of polls and surveys measuring the opinions, attitudes, and responses of respondents toward products and services, or social or political issues, or both; and

(k) Recording the interview or statement of any person when the person knows that the interview is being conducted by a law enforcement officer or prosecutor and the interview takes place at a police station that is currently participating in the Custodial Interview Pilot Program established under the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act. (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-854, eff. 12-5-02.)

Section 15. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Sections 114-13, 116-3, 122-1, and 122-2.1 and adding Article 107A and Sections 114-15, 115-21, 115-22, 116-5, and 122-2.2 as follows:

(725 ILCS 5/107A Art. heading new) ARTICLE 107A. LINEUP AND PHOTO SPREAD PROCEDURE

(725 ILCS 5/107A-5 new)

Sec. 107A-5. Lineup and photo spread procedure.

(a) All lineups shall be photographed or otherwise recorded. These photographs shall be disclosed to the accused and his or her defense counsel during discovery proceedings as provided in Illinois Supreme Court Rules. All photographs of suspects shown to an eyewitness during the photo spread shall be disclosed to the accused and his or her defense counsel during discovery proceedings as provided in Illinois Supreme Court Rules.

(b) Each eyewitness who views a lineup or photo spread shall sign a form containing the following information:

(1) The suspect might not be in the lineup or photo spread and the eyewitness is not obligated to make an identification.

(2) The eyewitness should not assume that the person administering the lineup or photo spread knows which person is the suspect in the case.

(c) Suspects in a lineup or photo spread should not appear to be substantially different from "fillers" or "distracters" in the lineup or photo spread, based on the eyewitness' previous description of the perpetrator, or based on other factors that would draw attention to the suspect.

(725 ILCS 5/107A-10 new)

Sec. 107A-10. Pilot study on sequential lineup procedures.

(a) Legislative intent. Because the goal of a police investigation is to apprehend the person or persons responsible for committing a crime, it is useful to conduct a pilot study in the field on the effectiveness of the sequential method for lineup procedures.

(b) Establishment of pilot jurisdictions. The Department of State Police shall select 3 police departments to participate in a one-year pilot study on the effectiveness of the sequential lineup method for photo and live lineup procedures. One such pilot jurisdiction shall be a police district within a police department in a municipality whose population is at least 500,000 residents; one such pilot jurisdiction shall be a police department in a municipality whose population is at least 100,000 but less than 500,000; and one such pilot jurisdiction shall be a police department in a municipality whose population is less than 100,000. All such pilot jurisdictions shall be selected no later than January 1, 2004.

(c) Sequential lineup procedures in pilot jurisdictions. For any offense alleged to have been committed in a pilot jurisdiction on or after January 1, 2004, selected lineup identification procedure shall be presented in the sequential method in which a witness is shown lineup participants one at a time, using the following procedures:

(1) The witness shall be requested to state whether the individual shown is the perpetrator of the crime prior to viewing the next lineup participant. Only one member of the lineup shall be a suspect and the remainder shall be "fillers" who are not suspects but fit the general description of the offender without the suspect unduly standing out;

(2) The lineup administrator shall be someone who is not aware of which member of the lineup is the suspect in the case; and

(3) Prior to presenting the lineup using the sequential method the lineup administrator shall:

(A) Inform the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those shown, and the witness should not feel compelled to make an identification;

(B) Inform the witness that he or she will view individuals one at a time and will be requested to state whether the individual shown is the perpetrator of the crime, prior to viewing the next lineup participant; and

(C) Ask the witness to state in his or her own words how sure he or she is that the person identified is the actual offender. During the statement, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, the witness's actual words shall be documented.

(d) Application. This Section applies to selected live lineups that are composed and presented at a police station and to selected photo lineups regardless of where presented; provided that this Section does not apply in police investigations in which a spontaneous identification is possible and no lineup procedure is being used. This Section does not affect the right to counsel afforded by the U.S. or Illinois Constitutions or State law at any stage of a criminal proceeding.

(e) Selection of lineups. The participating jurisdictions shall develop a protocol for the selection and administration of lineups which is practical, designed to elicit information for comparative evaluation purposes, and is consistent with objective scientific research methodology.

(f) Training and administrators. The Department of State Police shall offer training to police officers and any other appropriate personnel on the sequential method of conducting lineup procedures in the pilot jurisdictions and the requirements of this Section. The Department of State Police may seek funding for training and administration from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board if necessary.

(g) Report on the pilot study. The Department of State Police shall gather information from each of the participating police departments selected as a pilot jurisdiction with respect to the effectiveness of the sequential method for lineup procedures and shall file a report of its findings with the Governor and the General Assembly no later than April 1, 2005.

(725 ILCS 5/114-13) (from Ch. 38, par. 114-13)

Sec. 114-13. Discovery in criminal cases. (a) Discovery procedures in criminal cases shall be in accordance with Supreme Court Rules.

(b) Any public investigative, law enforcement, or other public agency responsible for investigating any homicide offense or participating in an investigation of any homicide offense, other than defense investigators, shall provide to the authority prosecuting the offense all investigative material, including but not limited to reports, memoranda, and field notes, that have been generated by or have come into the possession of the investigating agency concerning the homicide offense being investigated. In addition, the investigating agency shall provide to the prosecuting authority any material or information, including but not limited to reports, memoranda, and field notes, within its possession or control that would tend to

negate the guilt of the accused of the offense charged or reduce his or her punishment for the homicide offense. Every investigative and law enforcement agency in this State shall adopt policies to ensure compliance with these standards. Any investigative, law enforcement, or other public agency responsible for investigating any "non-homicide felony" offense or participating in an investigation of any "non-homicide felony" offense, other than defense investigators, shall provide to the authority prosecuting the offense all investigative material, including but not limited to reports and memoranda that have been generated by or have come into the possession of the investigating agency concerning the "non-homicide felony" offense being investigated. In addition, the investigating agency shall provide to the prosecuting authority any material or information, including but not limited to reports and memoranda, within its possession or control that would tend to negate the guilt of the accused of the "non-homicide felony" offense charged or reduce his or her punishment for the "non-homicide felony" offense. This obligation to furnish exculpatory evidence exists whether the information was recorded or documented in any form. Every investigative and law enforcement agency in this State shall adopt policies to ensure compliance with these standards. (Source: Laws 1963, p. 2836.)

(725 ILCS 5/114-15 new)

Sec. 114-15. Mental retardation.

(a) In a first degree murder case in which the State seeks the death penalty as an appropriate sentence, any party may raise the issue of the defendant's mental retardation by motion. A defendant wishing to raise the issue of his or her mental retardation shall provide written notice to the State and the court as soon as the defendant reasonably believes such issue will be raised.

(b) The issue of the defendant's mental retardation shall be determined in a pretrial hearing. The court shall be the fact finder on the issue of the defendant's mental retardation and shall determine the issue by a preponderance of evidence in which the moving party has the burden of proof. The court may appoint an expert in the field of mental retardation. The defendant and the State may offer experts from the field of mental retardation. The court shall determine admissibility of evidence and qualification as an expert.

(c) If after a plea of guilty to first degree murder, or a finding of guilty of first degree murder in a bench trial, or a verdict of guilty for first degree murder in a jury trial, or on a matter remanded from the Supreme Court for sentencing for first degree murder, and the State seeks the death penalty as an appropriate sentence, the defendant may raise the issue of defendant's mental retardation not at eligibility but at aggravation and mitigation. The defendant and the State may offer experts from the field of mental retardation. The court shall determine admissibility of evidence and qualification as an expert.

(d) In determining whether the defendant is mentally retarded, the mental retardation must have manifested itself by the age of 18. IQ tests and psychometric tests administered to the defendant must be the kind and type recognized by experts in the field of mental retardation. In order for the defendant to be considered mentally retarded, a low IQ must be accompanied by significant deficits in adaptive behavior in at least 2 of the following skill areas: communication, self-care, social or interpersonal skills, home living, self-direction, academics, health and safety, use of community resources, and work. An intelligence quotient (IQ) of 75 or below is presumptive evidence of mental retardation.

(e) Evidence of mental retardation that did not result in disqualifying the case as a capital case, may be introduced as evidence in mitigation during a capital sentencing hearing. A failure of the court to determine that the defendant is mentally retarded does not preclude the court during trial from allowing evidence relating to mental disability should the court deem it appropriate.

(f) If the court determines at a pretrial hearing or after remand that a capital defendant is mentally retarded, and the State does not appeal pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 604, the case shall no longer be considered a capital case and the procedural guidelines established for capital cases shall no longer be applicable to the defendant. In that case, the defendant shall be sentenced under the sentencing provisions of Chapter V of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(725 ILCS 5/115-21 new)

Sec. 115-21. Informant testimony.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "informant" means someone who is purporting to testify about admissions made to him or her by the accused while incarcerated in a penal institution contemporaneously.

(b) This Section applies to any capital case in which the prosecution attempts to introduce evidence of incriminating statements made by the accused to or overheard by an informant.

(c) In any case under this Section, the prosecution shall timely disclose in discovery:

(1) the complete criminal history of the informant;

(2) any deal, promise, inducement, or benefit that the offering party has made or will make in the future to the informant;

(3) the statements made by the accused;

(4) the time and place of the statements, the time and place of their disclosure to law enforcement officials, and the names of all persons who were present when the statements were made;

(5) whether at any time the informant recanted that testimony or statement and, if so, the time and place of the recantation, the nature of the recantation, and the names of the persons who were present at the recantation;

(6) other cases in which the informant testified, provided that the existence of such testimony can be ascertained through reasonable inquiry and whether the informant received any promise, inducement, or benefit in exchange for or subsequent to that testimony or statement; and

(7) any other information relevant to the informant's credibility.

(d) In any case under this Section, the prosecution must timely disclose its intent to introduce the testimony of an informant. The court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the testimony of the informant is reliable, unless the defendant waives such a hearing. If the prosecution fails to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the informant's testimony is reliable, the court shall not allow the testimony to be heard at trial. At this hearing, the court shall consider the factors enumerated in subsection (c) as well as any other factors relating to reliability.

(e) A hearing required under subsection (d) does not apply to statements covered under subsection (b) that are lawfully recorded.

(f) This Section applies to all death penalty prosecutions initiated on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.

(725 ILCS 5/115-22 new)

Sec. 115-22. Witness inducements. When the State intends to introduce the testimony of a witness in a capital case, the State shall, before trial, disclose to the defendant and to his or her defense counsel the following information, which shall be reduced to writing:

(1) whether the witness has received or been promised anything, including pay, immunity from prosecution, leniency in prosecution, or personal advantage, in exchange for testimony;

(2) any other case in which the witness testified or offered statements against an individual but was not called, and whether the statements were admitted in the case, and whether the witness received any deal, promise, inducement, or benefit in exchange for that testimony or statement; provided that the existence of such testimony can be ascertained through reasonable inquiry;

(3) whether the witness has ever changed his or her testimony;

(4) the criminal history of the witness; and

(5) any other evidence relevant to the credibility of the witness.

(725 ILCS 5/116-3)

Sec. 116-3. Motion for fingerprint or forensic testing not available at trial regarding actual innocence.

(a) A defendant may make a motion before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in his or her case for the performance of fingerprint or forensic DNA testing, including comparison analysis of genetic marker groupings of the evidence collected by criminal justice agencies pursuant to the alleged offense, to those of the defendant, to those of other forensic evidence, and to those maintained under subsection (f) of Section 5-4-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, on evidence that was secured in relation to the trial which resulted in his or her conviction, but which was not subject to the testing which is now requested because the technology for the testing was not available at the time of trial. Reasonable notice of the motion shall be served upon the State.

(b) The defendant must present a prima facie case that:

(1) identity was the issue in the trial which resulted in his or her conviction; and

(2) the evidence to be tested has been subject to a chain of custody sufficient to establish that it has not been substituted, tampered with, replaced, or altered in any material aspect.

(c) The trial court shall allow the testing under reasonable conditions designed to protect the State's interests in the integrity of the evidence and the testing process upon a determination that:

(1) the result of the testing has the scientific potential to produce new, noncumulative evidence materially relevant to the defendant's assertion of actual innocence even though the results may not completely exonerate the defendant;

(2) the testing requested employs a scientific method generally accepted within the relevant scientific community.

(Source: P.A. 90-141, eff. 1-1-98.)

(725 ILCS 5/116-5 new)

Sec. 116-5. Motion for DNA database search (genetic marker groupings comparison analysis).

(a) Upon motion by a defendant charged with any offense where DNA evidence may be material to the defense investigation or relevant at trial, a court may order a DNA database search by the Department of State Police. Such analysis may include comparing:

(1) the genetic profile from forensic evidence that was secured in relation to the trial against the genetic profile of the defendant,

(2) the genetic profile of items of forensic evidence secured in relation to trial to the genetic profile of other forensic evidence secured in relation to trial, or

(3) the genetic profiles referred to in subdivisions (1) and (2) against:

(i) genetic profiles of offenders maintained under subsection (f) of Section 5-4-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, or

(ii) genetic profiles, including but not limited to, profiles from unsolved crimes maintained in state or local DNA databases by law enforcement agencies.

(b) If appropriate federal criteria are met, the court may order the Department of State Police to request the National DNA index system to search its database of genetic profiles.

(c) If requested by the defense, a defense representative shall be allowed to view any genetic marker grouping analysis conducted by the Department of State Police. The defense shall be provided with copies of all documentation, correspondence, including digital correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports generated in relation to the analysis.

(d) Reasonable notice of the motion shall be served upon the State.

(725 ILCS 5/122-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 122-1)

Sec. 122-1. Petition in the trial court. (a) Any person imprisoned in the penitentiary may institute a proceeding under this Article if the person ~~who~~ asserts that:

(1) in the proceedings which resulted in his or her conviction there was a substantial denial of his or her rights under the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Illinois or both; ~~or may institute a proceeding under this Article.~~

(2) the death penalty was imposed and there is newly discovered evidence not available to the person at the time of the proceeding that resulted in his or her conviction that establishes a substantial basis to believe that the defendant is actually innocent by clear and convincing evidence.

(a-5) A proceeding under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) may be commenced within a reasonable period of time after the person's conviction notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article. In such a proceeding regarding actual innocence, if the court determines the petition is frivolous or is patently without merit, it shall dismiss the petition in a written order, specifying the findings of fact and conclusions of law it made in reaching its decision. Such order of dismissal is a final judgment and shall be served upon the petitioner by certified mail within 10 days of its entry.

(b) The proceeding shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court in which the conviction took place a petition (together with a copy thereof) verified by affidavit. Petitioner shall also serve another copy upon the State's Attorney by any of the methods provided in Rule 7 of the Supreme Court. The clerk shall docket the petition for consideration by the court pursuant to Section 122-2.1 upon his or her receipt thereof and bring the same promptly to the attention of the court.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5), if the petitioner is under sentence of death, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months after the denial of a petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court on direct appeal, or more than 6 months from the date for filing such a petition if none is filed, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence.

When a defendant has a sentence other than death, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months after the denial of the Petition for Leave to Appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court, or more than 6 months from the date for filing such a petition if none is filed, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence.

This limitation does not apply to a petition advancing a claim of actual innocence. ~~no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months after the denial of a petition for leave to appeal or the date for filing such a petition if none is filed or more than 45 days after the defendant files his or her brief in the appeal of the sentence before the Illinois Supreme Court (or more than 45 days after the deadline for the filing of the defendant's brief with the Illinois Supreme Court if no brief is filed) or 3 years from the date of conviction, whichever is sooner, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence.~~

(d) A person seeking relief by filing a petition under this Section must specify in the petition or its

heading that it is filed under this Section. A trial court that has received a petition complaining of a conviction or sentence that fails to specify in the petition or its heading that it is filed under this Section need not evaluate the petition to determine whether it could otherwise have stated some grounds for relief under this Article.

(e) A proceeding under this Article may not be commenced on behalf of a defendant who has been sentenced to death without the written consent of the defendant, unless the defendant, because of a mental or physical condition, is incapable of asserting his or her own claim. (Source: P.A. 89-284, eff. 1-1-96; 89-609, eff. 1-1-97; 89-684, eff. 6-1-97; 90-14, eff. 7-1-97.)

(725 ILCS 5/122-2.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 122-2.1)

Sec. 122-2.1. (a) Within 90 days after the filing and docketing of each petition, the court shall examine such petition and enter an order thereon pursuant to this Section.

(1) If the petitioner is under sentence of death and is without counsel and alleges that he is without means to procure counsel, he shall state whether or not he wishes counsel to be appointed to represent him. If appointment of counsel is so requested, the court shall appoint counsel if satisfied that the petitioner has no means to procure counsel.

(2) If the petitioner is sentenced to imprisonment and the court determines the petition is frivolous or is patently without merit, it shall dismiss the petition in a written order, specifying the findings of fact and conclusions of law it made in reaching its decision. Such order of dismissal is a final judgment and shall be served upon the petitioner by certified mail within 10 days of its entry.

(b) If the petition is not dismissed pursuant to this Section, the court shall order the petition to be docketed for further consideration in accordance with Sections 122-4 through 122-6. If the petitioner is under sentence of death, the court shall order the petition to be docketed for further consideration and hearing within one year of the filing of the petition. Continuances may be granted as the court deems appropriate.

(c) In considering a petition pursuant to this Section, the court may examine the court file of the proceeding in which the petitioner was convicted, any action taken by an appellate court in such proceeding and any transcripts of such proceeding. (Source: P.A. 86-655; 87-904.)

(725 ILCS 5/122-2.2 new)

Sec. 122-2.2. Mental retardation and post-conviction relief.

(a) In cases where no determination of mental retardation was made and a defendant has been convicted of first-degree murder, sentenced to death, and is in custody pending execution of the sentence of death, the following procedures shall apply:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or rule of court, a defendant may seek relief from the death sentence through a petition for post-conviction relief under this Article alleging that the defendant was mentally retarded as defined in Section 114-15 at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed.

(2) The petition must be filed within 180 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly or within 180 days of the issuance of the mandate by the Illinois Supreme Court setting the date of execution, whichever is later.

(3) All other provisions of this Article governing petitions for post-conviction relief shall apply to a petition for post-conviction relief alleging mental retardation.

Section 20. The Capital Crimes Litigation Act is amended by changing Sections 15 and 19 as follows:

(725 ILCS 124/15) (Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2004)

Sec. 15. Capital Litigation Trust Fund. (a) The Capital Litigation Trust Fund is created as a special fund in the State Treasury. The Trust Fund shall be administered by the State Treasurer to provide moneys for the appropriations to be made, grants to be awarded, and compensation and expenses to be paid under this Act. All interest earned from the investment or deposit of moneys accumulated in the Trust Fund shall, under Section 4.1 of the State Finance Act, be deposited into the Trust Fund.

(b) Moneys deposited into the Trust Fund shall not be considered general revenue of the State of Illinois.

(c) Moneys deposited into the Trust Fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes of providing funding for the prosecution and defense of capital cases as provided in this Act and shall not be appropriated, loaned, or in any manner transferred to the General Revenue Fund of the State of Illinois.

(d) Every fiscal year the State Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Capital Litigation Trust Fund an amount equal to the full amount of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly (both by original and supplemental appropriation), less any unexpended balance from the previous fiscal year, from the Capital Litigation Trust Fund for the specific purpose of making funding available for the



prosecution and defense of capital cases. The Public Defender and State's Attorney in Cook County, the State Appellate Defender, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, and the Attorney General shall make annual requests for appropriations from the Trust Fund.

(1) The Public Defender in Cook County shall request appropriations to the State Treasurer for expenses incurred by the Public Defender and for funding for private appointed defense counsel in Cook County.

(2) The State's Attorney in Cook County shall request an appropriation to the State Treasurer for expenses incurred by the State's Attorney.

(3) The State Appellate Defender shall request a direct appropriation from the Trust Fund for expenses incurred by the State Appellate Defender in providing assistance to trial attorneys under item (c)(5) of Section 10 of the State Appellate Defender Act and an appropriation to the State Treasurer for payments from the Trust Fund for the defense of cases in counties other than Cook County.

(4) The State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall request a direct appropriation from the Trust Fund to pay expenses incurred by the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and an appropriation to the State Treasurer for payments from the Trust Fund for expenses incurred by State's Attorneys in counties other than Cook County.

(5) The Attorney General shall request a direct appropriation from the Trust Fund to pay expenses incurred by the Attorney General in assisting the State's Attorneys in counties other than Cook County.

The Public Defender and State's Attorney in Cook County, the State Appellate Defender, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, and the Attorney General may each request supplemental appropriations from the Trust Fund during the fiscal year.

(e) Moneys in the Trust Fund shall be expended only as follows:

(1) To pay the State Treasurer's costs to administer the Trust Fund. The amount for this purpose may not exceed 5% in any one fiscal year of the amount otherwise appropriated from the Trust Fund in the same fiscal year.

(2) To pay the capital litigation expenses of trial defense including, but not limited to, DNA testing, including DNA testing under Section 116-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, analysis, and expert testimony, investigatory and other assistance, expert, forensic, and other witnesses, and mitigation specialists, and grants and aid provided to public defenders or assistance to attorneys who have been appointed by the court to represent defendants who are charged with capital crimes.

(3) To pay the compensation of trial attorneys, other than public defenders, who have been appointed by the court to represent defendants who are charged with capital crimes.

(4) To provide State's Attorneys with funding for capital litigation expenses including, but not limited to, investigatory and other assistance and expert, forensic, and other witnesses necessary to prosecute capital cases. State's Attorneys in any county other than Cook County seeking funding for capital litigation expenses including, but not limited to, investigatory and other assistance and expert, forensic, or other witnesses under this Section may request that the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor or the Attorney General, as the case may be, certify the expenses as reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for payment from the Trust Fund, on a form created by the State Treasurer. Upon certification of the expenses and delivery of the certification to the State Treasurer, the Treasurer shall pay the expenses directly from the Capital Litigation Trust Fund if there are sufficient moneys in the Trust Fund to pay the expenses.

(5) To provide financial support through the Attorney General pursuant to the Attorney General Act for the several county State's Attorneys outside of Cook County, but shall not be used to increase personnel for the Attorney General's Office.

(6) To provide financial support through the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor pursuant to the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act for the several county State's Attorneys outside of Cook County, but shall not be used to increase personnel for the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor.

(7) To provide financial support to the State Appellate Defender pursuant to the State Appellate Defender Act.

Moneys expended from the Trust Fund shall be in addition to county funding for Public Defenders and State's Attorneys, and shall not be used to supplant or reduce ordinary and customary county funding.

(f) Moneys in the Trust Fund shall be appropriated to the State Appellate Defender, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, the Attorney General, and the State Treasurer. The State Appellate Defender shall receive an appropriation from the Trust Fund to enable it to provide assistance to appointed defense counsel throughout the State and to Public Defenders in counties other than Cook. The State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor and the Attorney General shall receive appropriations from the Trust Fund

to enable them to provide assistance to State's Attorneys in counties other than Cook County. Moneys shall be appropriated to the State Treasurer to enable the Treasurer (i) to make grants to Cook County, (ii) to pay the expenses of Public Defenders and State's Attorneys in counties other than Cook County, (iii) to pay the expenses and compensation of appointed defense counsel in counties other than Cook County, and (iv) to pay the costs of administering the Trust Fund. All expenditures and grants made from the Trust Fund shall be subject to audit by the Auditor General.

(g) For Cook County, grants from the Trust Fund shall be made and administered as follows:

(1) For each State fiscal year, the State's Attorney and Public Defender must each make a separate application to the State Treasurer for capital litigation grants.

(2) The State Treasurer shall establish rules and procedures for grant applications. The rules shall require the Cook County Treasurer as the grant recipient to report on a periodic basis to the State Treasurer how much of the grant has been expended, how much of the grant is remaining, and the purposes for which the grant has been used. The rules may also require the Cook County Treasurer to certify on a periodic basis that expenditures of the funds have been made for expenses that are reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for payment from the Trust Fund.

(3) The State Treasurer shall make the grants to the Cook County Treasurer as soon as possible after the beginning of the State fiscal year.

(4) The State's Attorney or Public Defender may apply for supplemental grants during the fiscal year.

(5) Grant moneys shall be paid to the Cook County Treasurer in block grants and held in separate accounts for the State's Attorney, the Public Defender, and court appointed defense counsel other than the Cook County Public Defender, respectively, for the designated fiscal year, and are not subject to county appropriation.

(6) Expenditure of grant moneys under this subsection (g) is subject to audit by the Auditor General.

(7) The Cook County Treasurer shall immediately make payment from the appropriate separate account in the county treasury for capital litigation expenses to the State's Attorney, Public Defender, or court appointed defense counsel other than the Public Defender, as the case may be, upon order of the State's Attorney, Public Defender or the court, respectively.

(h) If a defendant in a capital case in Cook County is represented by court appointed counsel other than the Cook County Public Defender, the appointed counsel shall petition the court for an order directing the Cook County Treasurer to pay the court appointed counsel's reasonable and necessary compensation and capital litigation expenses from grant moneys provided from the Trust Fund. These petitions shall be considered in camera. Orders denying petitions for compensation or expenses are final. Counsel may not petition for expenses that may have been provided or compensated by the State Appellate Defender under item (c)(5) of Section 10 of the State Appellate Defender Act.

(i) In counties other than Cook County, and excluding capital litigation expenses or services that may have been provided by the State Appellate Defender under item (c)(5) of Section 10 of the State Appellate Defender Act:

(1) Upon certification by the circuit court, on a form created by the State Treasurer, that all or a portion of the expenses are reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for payment from the Trust Fund and the court's delivery of the certification to the Treasurer, the Treasurer shall pay the certified expenses of Public Defenders from the money appropriated to the Treasurer for capital litigation expenses of Public Defenders in any county other than Cook County, if there are sufficient moneys in the Trust Fund to pay the expenses.

(2) If a defendant in a capital case is represented by court appointed counsel other than the Public Defender, the appointed counsel shall petition the court to certify compensation and capital litigation expenses including, but not limited to, investigatory and other assistance, expert, forensic, and other witnesses, and mitigation specialists as reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for payment from the Trust Fund. Upon certification on a form created by the State Treasurer of all or a portion of the compensation and expenses certified as reasonable, necessary, and appropriate for payment from the Trust Fund and the court's delivery of the certification to the Treasurer, the State Treasurer shall pay the certified compensation and expenses from the money appropriated to the Treasurer for that purpose, if there are sufficient moneys in the Trust Fund to make those payments.

(3) A petition for capital litigation expenses under this subsection shall be considered in camera. Orders denying petitions for compensation or expenses are final.

(j) If the Trust Fund is discontinued or dissolved by an Act of the General Assembly or by operation of law, any balance remaining in the Trust Fund shall be returned to the General Revenue Fund after

deduction of administrative costs, any other provision of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. (Source: P.A. 91-589, eff. 1-1-00.)

(725 ILCS 124/19) (Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2004)

Sec. 19. Report; repeal. (a) The Cook County Public Defender, the Cook County State's Attorney, the State Appellate Defender, the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, and the Attorney General shall each report separately to the General Assembly by January 1, 2004 detailing the amounts of money received by them through this Act, the uses for which those funds were expended, the balances then in the Capital Litigation Trust Fund or county accounts, as the case may be, dedicated to them for the use and support of Public Defenders, appointed trial defense counsel, and State's Attorneys, as the case may be. The report shall describe and discuss the need for continued funding through the Fund and contain any suggestions for changes to this Act.

(b) ~~(Blank). Unless the General Assembly provides otherwise, this Act is repealed on July 1, 2004.~~ (Source: P.A. 91-589, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 25. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by changing Section 5-4-3 as follows:

(730 ILCS 5/5-4-3) (from Ch. 38, par. 1005-4-3)

Sec. 5-4-3. Persons convicted of, or found delinquent for, certain offenses or institutionalized as sexually dangerous; specimens; genetic marker groups.

(a) Any person convicted of, found guilty under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for, or who received a disposition of court supervision for, a qualifying offense or attempt of a qualifying offense, convicted or found guilty of any offense classified as a felony under Illinois law, found guilty or given supervision for any offense classified as a felony under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, or institutionalized as a sexually dangerous person under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act, or committed as a sexually violent person under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act shall, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, be required to submit specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue to the Illinois Department of State Police in accordance with the provisions of this Section, provided such person is:

(1) convicted of a qualifying offense or attempt of a qualifying offense on or after July 1, 1990 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989~~, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, periodic imprisonment, fine, probation, conditional discharge or any other form of sentence, or given a disposition of court supervision for the offense; ~~or~~

(1.5) found guilty or given supervision under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for a qualifying offense or attempt of a qualifying offense on or after January 1, 1997; ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996~~; ~~or~~

(2) ordered institutionalized as a sexually dangerous person on or after July 1, 1990; ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989~~; ~~or~~

(3) convicted of a qualifying offense or attempt of a qualifying offense before July 1, 1990 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989~~ and is presently confined as a result of such conviction in any State correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving a sentence of probation, conditional discharge or periodic imprisonment as a result of such conviction; ~~or~~

(3.5) convicted or found guilty of any offense classified as a felony under Illinois law or found guilty or given supervision for such an offense under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 on or after August 22, 2002; ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~; ~~or~~

(4) presently institutionalized as a sexually dangerous person or presently institutionalized as a person found guilty but mentally ill of a sexual offense or attempt to commit a sexual offense; ~~or~~

(4.5) ordered committed as a sexually violent person on or after the effective date of the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act; ~~or~~

(5) seeking transfer to or residency in Illinois under Sections 3-3-11.05 through 3-3-11.5 of the Unified Code of Corrections and the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision or the Interstate Agreements on Sexually Dangerous Persons Act.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Section, any person incarcerated in a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections on or after August 22, 2002 ~~the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly~~ shall be required to submit a specimen of blood, saliva, or tissue prior to his or her release on parole or mandatory supervised release, as a condition of his or her parole or mandatory supervised release.

(a-5) Any person who was otherwise convicted of or received a disposition of court supervision for any other offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or who was found guilty or given supervision for such a violation under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, may, regardless of the sentence imposed, be required by an order of the court to submit specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue to the Illinois Department of State Police

in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(b) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(1.5), (a)(2), (a)(3.5), and (a-5) to provide specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue shall provide specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue within 45 days after sentencing or disposition at a collection site designated by the Illinois Department of State Police.

(c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4), and (a)(4.5) to provide specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge, parole, or release at a collection site designated by the Illinois Department of State Police.

(c-5) Any person required by paragraph (a)(5) to provide specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue shall, where feasible, be required to provide the specimens before being accepted for conditioned residency in Illinois under the interstate compact or agreement, but no later than 45 days after arrival in this State.

(c-6) The Illinois Department of State Police may determine which type of specimen or specimens, blood, saliva, or tissue, is acceptable for submission to the Division of Forensic Services for analysis.

(d) The Illinois Department of State Police shall provide all equipment and instructions necessary for the collection of blood samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. Only a physician authorized to practice medicine, a registered nurse or other qualified person trained in venipuncture may withdraw blood for the purposes of this Act. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Illinois Department of State Police, Division of Forensic Services, for analysis and categorizing into genetic marker groupings.

(d-1) The Illinois Department of State Police shall provide all equipment and instructions necessary for the collection of saliva samples. The collection of saliva samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. Only a person trained in the instructions promulgated by the Illinois State Police on collecting saliva may collect saliva for the purposes of this Section. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Illinois Department of State Police, Division of Forensic Services, for analysis and categorizing into genetic marker groupings.

(d-2) The Illinois Department of State Police shall provide all equipment and instructions necessary for the collection of tissue samples. The collection of tissue samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. Only a person trained in the instructions promulgated by the Illinois State Police on collecting tissue may collect tissue for the purposes of this Section. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Illinois Department of State Police, Division of Forensic Services, for analysis and categorizing into genetic marker groupings.

(d-5) To the extent that funds are available, the Illinois Department of State Police shall contract with qualified personnel and certified laboratories for the collection, analysis, and categorization of known samples.

(e) The genetic marker groupings shall be maintained by the Illinois Department of State Police, Division of Forensic Services.

(f) The genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this Act shall be confidential and shall be released only to peace officers of the United States, of other states or territories, of the insular possessions of the United States, of foreign countries duly authorized to receive the same, to all peace officers of the State of Illinois and to all prosecutorial agencies, and to defense counsel as provided by Section 116-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. The genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this Act shall be used only for (i) valid law enforcement identification purposes and as required by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for participation in the National DNA database or (ii) technology validation purposes or (iii) assisting in the defense of the criminally accused pursuant to Section 116-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Notwithstanding any other statutory provision to the contrary, all information obtained under this Section shall be maintained in a single State data base, which may be uploaded into a national database, and which information may be subject to expungement only as set forth in subsection (f-1).

(f-1) Upon receipt of notification of a reversal of a conviction based on actual innocence, or of the granting of a pardon pursuant to Section 12 of Article V of the Illinois Constitution, if that pardon document specifically states that the reason for the pardon is the actual innocence of an individual whose DNA record has been stored in the State or national DNA identification index in accordance with this Section by the Illinois Department of State Police, the DNA record shall be expunged from the DNA identification index, and the Department shall by rule prescribe procedures to ensure that the record and any samples, analyses, or other documents relating to such record, whether in the possession of the Department or any law enforcement or police agency, or any forensic DNA laboratory, including any duplicates or copies thereof, are destroyed and a letter is sent to the court verifying the expungement is completed.

(f-5) Any person who intentionally uses genetic marker grouping analysis information, or any other information derived from a DNA sample, beyond the authorized uses as provided under this Section, or any other Illinois law, is guilty of a Class 4 felony, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000.

(g) For the purposes of this Section, "qualifying offense" means any of the following:

(1) any violation or inchoate violation of Section 11-6, 11-9.1, 11-11, 11-18.1, 12-15, or 12-16 of the Criminal Code of 1961; ~~or~~

(1.1) any violation or inchoate violation of Section 9-1, 9-2, 10-1, 10-2, 12-11, 12-11.1, 18-1, 18-2, 18-3, 18-4, 19-1, or 19-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 for which persons are convicted on or after July 1, 2001; ~~or~~

(2) any former statute of this State which defined a felony sexual offense; ~~or~~

(3) (blank); ~~or~~

(4) any inchoate violation of Section 9-3.1, 11-9.3, 12-7.3, or 12-7.4 of the Criminal Code of 1961;  
or

(5) any violation or inchoate violation of Article 29D of the Criminal Code of 1961.

(g-5) (Blank).

(h) The Illinois Department of State Police shall be the State central repository for all genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this Act. The Illinois Department of State Police may promulgate rules for the form and manner of the collection of blood, saliva, or tissue samples and other procedures for the operation of this Act. The provisions of the Administrative Review Law shall apply to all actions taken under the rules so promulgated.

(i) A person required to provide a blood, saliva, or tissue specimen shall cooperate with the collection of the specimen and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the blood, saliva, or tissue specimen is a Class A misdemeanor.

(j) Any person required by subsection (a) to submit specimens of blood, saliva, or tissue to the Illinois Department of State Police for analysis and categorization into genetic marker grouping, in addition to any other disposition, penalty, or fine imposed, shall pay an analysis fee of \$200. If the analysis fee is not paid at the time of sentencing, the court shall establish a fee schedule by which the entire amount of the analysis fee shall be paid in full, such schedule not to exceed 24 months from the time of conviction. The inability to pay this analysis fee shall not be the sole ground to incarcerate the person.

(k) All analysis and categorization fees provided for by subsection (j) shall be regulated as follows:

(1) The State Offender DNA Identification System Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State Treasury.

(2) All fees shall be collected by the clerk of the court and forwarded to the State Offender DNA Identification System Fund for deposit. The clerk of the circuit court may retain the amount of \$10 from each collected analysis fee to offset administrative costs incurred in carrying out the clerk's responsibilities under this Section.

(3) Fees deposited into the State Offender DNA Identification System Fund shall be used by Illinois State Police crime laboratories as designated by the Director of State Police. These funds shall be in addition to any allocations made pursuant to existing laws and shall be designated for the exclusive use of State crime laboratories. These uses may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Costs incurred in providing analysis and genetic marker categorization as required by subsection (d).

(B) Costs incurred in maintaining genetic marker groupings as required by subsection (e).

(C) Costs incurred in the purchase and maintenance of equipment for use in performing analyses.

(D) Costs incurred in continuing research and development of new techniques for analysis and genetic marker categorization.

(E) Costs incurred in continuing education, training, and professional development of forensic scientists regularly employed by these laboratories.

(l) The failure of a person to provide a specimen, or of any person or agency to collect a specimen, within the 45 day period shall in no way alter the obligation of the person to submit such specimen, or the authority of the Illinois Department of State Police or persons designated by the Department to collect the specimen, or the authority of the Illinois Department of State Police to accept, analyze and maintain the specimen or to maintain or upload results of genetic marker grouping analysis information into a State or national database. (Source: P.A. 91-528, eff. 1-1-00; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 92-40, eff. 6-29-01; 92-571, eff. 6-26-02; 92-600, eff. 6-28-02; 92-829, eff. 8-22-02; 92-854, eff. 12-5-02; revised 1-20-03.)

Section 90. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.595 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.595 new)

Sec. 5.595. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board Costs and Attorney Fees Fund.

Section 95. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed and the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was adopted and the bill, as amended, was advanced to the order of Third Reading.

### HOUSE BILL ON THIRD READING

The following bill and any amendments adopted thereto were printed and laid upon the Members' desks. This bill has been examined, any amendments thereto engrossed and any errors corrected. Any amendments pending were tabled pursuant to Rule 40(a).

On motion of Representative Jakobsson, HOUSE BILL 465 was taken up and read by title a third time. Pending discussion, Representative Smith moved the previous question.

And the question being, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the negative by the following vote: 55, Yeas; 60, Nays; 2, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 43)

This bill, having failed to receive the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared lost.

On motion of Representative McKeon, HOUSE BILL 3064 was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: 116, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 44)

This bill, having received the votes of a constitutional majority of the Members elected, was declared passed.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

### RESOLUTION

Having been reported out of the Committee on Transportation & Motor Vehicles on April 30, 2003, HOUSE RESOLUTION 173 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Hoffman moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted.

At the hour of 5:51 o'clock p.m., Representative Currie moved that the House do now adjourn until Friday, May 23, 2003, at 8:30 o'clock a.m.

The motion prevailed.

And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

May 22, 2003

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

118 PRESENT

P Acevedo	P Dunkin	P Leitch	P Phelps
P Aguilar	P Dunn	P Lindner	P Pihos
P Bailey	P Eddy	P Lyons, Eileen	P Poe
P Bassi	P Feigenholtz	P Lyons, Joseph	P Reitz
P Beaubien	P Flider	P Mathias	P Rita
P Bellock	P Flowers	P Mautino	P Rose
P Berrios	P Forby	P May	P Ryg
P Biggins	P Franks	P McAuliffe	P Sacia
P Black	P Fritchey	P McCarthy	P Saviano
P Boland	P Froehlich	P McGuire	P Schmitz
P Bost	P Giles	P McKeon	P Scully
P Bradley	P Graham	P Mendoza	P Slone
P Brady	P Granberg	P Meyer	P Smith
P Brauer	P Grunloh	P Miller	P Sommer
P Brosnahan	P Hamos	P Millner	P Soto
P Burke	P Hannig	P Mitchell, Bill	P Stephens
P Capparelli	P Hassert	P Mitchell, Jerry	P Sullivan
P Chapa LaVia	P Hoffman	P Moffitt	P Tenhouse
P Churchill	P Holbrook	P Molaro	P Turner
P Collins	P Howard	P Morrow	P Verschoore
P Colvin	P Hultgren	P Mulligan	P Wait
P Coulson	P Jakobsson	P Munson	P Washington
P Cross	P Jefferson	P Myers	P Watson
P Cultra	P Jones	P Nekritz	P Winters
P Currie	P Joyce	P Novak	P Wirsing
P Daniels	P Kelly	P O'Brien	P Yarbrough
P Davis, Monique	P Kosel	P Osmond	P Younge
P Davis, Steve	P Krause	P Osterman	P Mr. Speaker
P Davis, Will	P Kurtz	P Pankau	
P Delgado	P Lang	P Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE BILL 46  
USE & OCC TAXES-ETHANOL  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	A Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1506  
SOS-TRADEMRK-BUSINESS ORG-MISC  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	A Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1503  
INCOME WITHHOLD SUPPORT-PENALT  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	A Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1521  
 OFF-HIGHWAY TRAILS FUND  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

99 YEAS

18 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	N Feigenholtz	N Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	N May	N Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	N McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	N Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	N Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
N Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
N Coulson	N Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	N Nekritz	Y Winters
N Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	P Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	N Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	N Krause	N Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1523  
 DEAF & HARD OF HEARING COMMN  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1530  
 PROCUREMENT-FELONS BARRED  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

114 YEAS

2 NAYS

2 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
P Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	N Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
P Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1542  
PUBLIC AID COMMITTEE-APPEALS  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1543  
 NURSNG HOME-SEX ASSAULT-REVIEW  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1545  
CRNA-LIC QUALIFICATIONS  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1546  
 SPECIAL ASSESS-BI-ANNUAL BILL  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1581  
VEH CD-NO LICENSE-INJURY  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1751  
 CIV PRO-ATTACHMNT-CONVICT-GANG  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1785  
WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	N Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1765  
TAX EXPENDITURES COMMISSION  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	A Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1804  
OFF-HIGHWAY TRAILS FUND  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

101 YEAS

17 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	N Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	N May	N Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	N Graham	Y Mendoza	N Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	N Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
N Coulson	N Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	N Nekritz	Y Winters
N Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	N Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	N Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	N Krause	N Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1789  
 AUDIT EXPENSE FUND TRANSFER  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1872  
WHISTLEBLOWER ACT  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

87 YEAS

31 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	N Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	N Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	N Mathias	N Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	N Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
N Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	N Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	N Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
N Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	N Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
N Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	N Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
N Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	N Moffitt	N Tenhouse
N Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	N Myers	N Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	N Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1918  
 FINANCE-ROAD FUND-TECH  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1983  
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 167  
COUNCIL ON RESPONSIBLE FATHER  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 191  
SCH CD-SPECIAL ED-ADOPT CHILD  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	P Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 192  
SCH CD-SPEC ED-ADM EXPENSES  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 196  
PARK DIST-INCREASE CORP TX LMT  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

78 YEAS

40 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	N Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	N Poe
N Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	N Rose
Y Berrios	N Forby	Y May	N Ryg
N Biggins	N Franks	Y McAuliffe	N Sacia
N Black	N Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
N Boland	N Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	N McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	N Grunloh	N Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	N Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	N Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
N Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	N Verschoore
Y Colvin	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	N Wait
N Coulson	N Jakobsson	N Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	N Jefferson	N Myers	N Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	N Winters
Y Currie	N Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	N Kosel	N Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 240  
 HOME REPAIR FRAUD-SENIORS  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	P Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 306  
MEDICAID-PRE & PERINATAL CARE  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 372  
 SCH CD-DRIVR ED-ORGAN DONATION  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 404  
CHILDREN'S PRIVACY PROTECTION  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

98 YEAS

18 NAYS

2 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	N Dunn	Y Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	N Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	N Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
N Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
N Black	P Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
N Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
P Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
N Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	N Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 553  
 DATA SECURITY ON ST COMPUTERS  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 619  
MILITARY LEAVE-ACTIVE DUTY  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

116 YEAS

1 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	N Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	A Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 715  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 808  
DHS-MHDD FUNDING REDUCTION  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

115 YEAS

1 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	P Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
A Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	N Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 844  
MUNI-SUBDIVISION CD-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 884  
TELCO CONTRACT FILING ICC  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

117 YEAS

0 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	P Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 974  
METRO WATER RECLAM DIST-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

111 YEAS

5 NAYS

2 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	N Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
N Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	P Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	P Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1028  
COMMEMORATIVE DATES-JUNETEENTH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1126  
 CLERK OF COURT-TAX INTERCEPT  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

94 YEAS

19 NAYS

5 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	N Dunn	Y Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	N Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	P Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
N Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	P McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	N Grunloh	Y Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	N Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
Y Capparelli	N Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	N Jakobsson	Y Munson	P Washington
N Cross	P Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	N Nekritz	N Winters
Y Currie	N Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	P Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1353  
HIGHWAYS-DISASTER RELIEF  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 SENATE BILL 1003  
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECT-TECH  
 THIRD READING  
 PASSED

May 22, 2003

94 YEAS

20 NAYS

4 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	N Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	P Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
N Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
N Beaubien	Y Flider	N Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	N Sacia
Y Black	P Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	N Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	N Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	N Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	N Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
N Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	N Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	N Munson	Y Washington
N Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	P Kosel	N Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	N Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	N Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	P Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1363  
IHPA-FREEDOM TRAIL COMMISSION  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 748  
HIGHER EDUCATION-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

85 YEAS

27 NAYS

5 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Phelps
N Aguilar	N Dunn	P Lindner	N Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	N Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
N Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
P Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	N Franks	N McAuliffe	N Sacia
P Black	Y Fritchey	N McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	N Froehlich	Y McGuire	N Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	A Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	P Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	N Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	N Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	N Hultgren	Y Mulligan	N Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	N Munson	Y Washington
P Cross	Y Jefferson	N Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
N Currie	N Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	N Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	N Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
SENATE BILL 1668  
WORKPLACE HEALTH-TECH  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

118 YEAS

0 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	Y Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
Y Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence



STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-THIRD  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 HOUSE BILL 465  
 SCH CD-ELIMINATE GA SCHOLRSHP  
 THIRD READING  
 LOST

May 22, 2003

55 YEAS

60 NAYS

2 PRESENT

N Acevedo	N Dunkin	N Leitch	Y Phelps
N Aguilar	Y Dunn	N Lindner	Y Pihos
N Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	N Poe
N Bassi	A Feigenholtz	N Lyons, Joseph	N Reitz
N Beaubien	Y Flider	N Mathias	N Rita
Y Bellock	N Flowers	N Mautino	Y Rose
N Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	N Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	N Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	P McGuire	N Schmitz
N Bost	Y Giles	N McKeon	N Scully
Y Bradley	N Graham	N Mendoza	N Slone
N Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
N Brauer	Y Grunloh	N Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	N Hamos	N Millner	N Soto
N Burke	Y Hannig	N Mitchell, Bill	N Stephens
N Capparelli	Y Hassert	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	N Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	P Molaro	N Turner
N Collins	N Howard	N Morrow	Y Verschoore
N Colvin	Y Hultgren	N Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	N Washington
Y Cross	N Jefferson	N Myers	Y Watson
N Cultra	N Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	N Wirsing
Y Daniels	N Kelly	N O'Brien	N Yarbrough
N Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	N Osmond	N Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
N Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	N Pankau	
N Delgado	Y Lang	N Parke	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-THIRD  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE BILL 3064  
PUB LBR-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEE  
THIRD READING  
PASSED

May 22, 2003

116 YEAS

0 NAYS

1 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Dunkin	Y Leitch	Y Phelps
Y Aguilar	Y Dunn	Y Lindner	Y Pihos
Y Bailey	Y Eddy	Y Lyons, Eileen	Y Poe
Y Bassi	A Feigenholtz	Y Lyons, Joseph	Y Reitz
Y Beaubien	Y Flider	Y Mathias	Y Rita
Y Bellock	Y Flowers	Y Mautino	Y Rose
Y Berrios	Y Forby	Y May	Y Ryg
Y Biggins	Y Franks	Y McAuliffe	Y Sacia
Y Black	Y Fritchey	Y McCarthy	Y Saviano
Y Boland	Y Froehlich	Y McGuire	Y Schmitz
Y Bost	Y Giles	Y McKeon	Y Scully
Y Bradley	Y Graham	Y Mendoza	Y Slone
Y Brady	Y Granberg	Y Meyer	Y Smith
Y Brauer	Y Grunloh	Y Miller	Y Sommer
Y Brosnahan	Y Hamos	Y Millner	Y Soto
Y Burke	Y Hannig	Y Mitchell, Bill	Y Stephens
Y Capparelli	Y Hassert	Y Mitchell, Jerry	Y Sullivan
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Hoffman	Y Moffitt	Y Tenhouse
Y Churchill	Y Holbrook	Y Molaro	Y Turner
Y Collins	Y Howard	Y Morrow	Y Verschoore
Y Colvin	Y Hultgren	Y Mulligan	Y Wait
Y Coulson	Y Jakobsson	Y Munson	Y Washington
Y Cross	Y Jefferson	Y Myers	Y Watson
P Cultra	Y Jones	Y Nekritz	Y Winters
Y Currie	Y Joyce	Y Novak	Y Wirsing
Y Daniels	Y Kelly	Y O'Brien	Y Yarbrough
Y Davis, Monique	Y Kosel	Y Osmond	Y Younge
Y Davis, Steve	Y Krause	Y Osterman	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Davis, Will	Y Kurtz	Y Pankau	
Y Delgado	Y Lang	Y Parke	

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