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- Speaker Hartke: "The House will come to order. Members will please be in their chairs. We shall be led in prayer today by Lee Crawford, the Assistant Pastor of Victory Temple Church in Springfield. Our guests in the gallery may wish to rise and join us for the invocation and for the Pledge of Allegiance. Pastor Crawford."
- Pastor Crawford: "Let us pray. Most gracious and most sovereign King, we are most humble to be before You. We serve You with gladness. We come before You with singing in our hearts because of who You are. Everything we have become it is because of You, everything we have it is because of You. We count our many blessings, both the seen and the unseen because of You. It is not by works that any man should boast, but rather it is by Your grace. So, Father, today we thank You for being so merciful toward us and we thank You for being so gracious toward us. This we pray in Your Son's name. Amen."
- Speaker Hartke: "We shall be led in the Pledge today by Representative Rose."
- Rose et al: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."
- Speaker Hartke: "Roll Call for Attendance. Representative Currie, your report on the Democrat side."
- Currie: "Thank you, Speaker. Please let the record show that Representatives Howard, Morrow, O'Brien and Scully are all excused today."

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Speaker Hartke: "Representative Bost, the report on the Republican side."

Bost: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Let the record reflect Representative Stephens is excused today."

Speaker Hartke: "111 Members answering the Quorum Call, a quorum is present. The House is ready to do the business of the State. Committee Reports."

Clerk Rossi: "Committee Reports. Representative Scully, Chairperson from the Committee on Commerce & Business Development, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 235. Representative McCarthy, Chairperson from the Committee on Higher Education, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1387 and House Bill 1543; 'do pass Standard Debate' House Bill 465; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 1118 and House Bill 1286. Representative Osterman, Chairperson from the Committee on Local Government, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 528, House Bill 544, House Bill 1249, House Bill 1251, House Bill 1267, House Bill 1385, House Bill 1434, House Bill 1445, House Bill 1447, House Bill 1586; 'do pass as amended Short Debate'

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and House Bill 100 300. Representative Holbrook, Chairperson from the Committee on Environment & Energy, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1522. Representative Franks, Chairperson from the Committee on State Government Administration, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 93, House Bill 94, House Bill 362, House Bill 497, House Bill 438, House Bill 535, House Bill 1246 and House Bill 1425; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 1389, House Bill 1437, House Bill 1578 and House Bill 1585; recommends 'be adopted Short Debate' House Resolution 44 and House Joint Resolution 10. Representative Saviano, Chairperson from the Committee on Registration & Regulation, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, back with the reported the same following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 468, House Bill 1205 and House Bill 1356. Representative Fritchey, Chairperson from the Committee on Judiciary I-Civil Law, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 218, House Bill 1248, House Bill 1400, House Bill 1469, House Bill 1506, House

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Bill 1624; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 16, House Bill 51 and House Bill 469. Representative Burke, Chairperson from the Committee on Executive, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 333; recommends 'be adopted' House Resolution 23, House Resolution 30 and House Resolution Representative Delgado, Chairperson from the Committee on Human Services, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 199, House Bill 200, House Bill 294, House Bill 1284 and House Bill 1360; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 429; recommends 'be adopted' House Joint Resolution 3. Representative Giles, Chairperson from the Committee on Elementary & Secondary Education, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Thursday, February 20, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 201, House Bill 546 and House Bill 1177; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 205 and House Bill 295... House Bill 495. Representative McGuire, Chairperson from Committee on Aging, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, February 21, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1254

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and House Bill 1394; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 85 and House Bill 87. Representative Daniels, Chairperson from the Committee on Developmental Disabilities & Mental Illness, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, 2003, reported the same back with the February 21, following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1087 and House Bill 1103; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 88 and House Bill 1179; recommends 'be adopted' House Resolution 33. Representative Delgado, Chairperson from the Committee on Judiciary II-Criminal Law, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, February 21, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 405, House Bill 525, House Bill 532, House Bill 536, House Bill 537, House Bill 1208, House Bill 1377, House Bill 1487, House Bill 1577, House Bill 1604; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 184 and House Bill 538. Representative Bradley, Chairperson from the Committee on Personnel & Pensions, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, February 21, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1185; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 45. Representative McAuliffe, Chairperson from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, February 21, 2003,

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reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 1423."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Colvin, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Colvin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As many of you have may have noticed earlier this week, those of us in the House and Members of the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus..."

Speaker Hartke: "Shhh."

Colvin: "...were dressed in regale of African-American culture in celebration of African-American History Month. close of African-American History Month next week, Thursday the 27, we're gonna be doing it again. wanna encourage all of our colleagues, those of you who want to dress in bright colorful clothing, to join us We will also be providing lunch for the entire Illinois General Assembly at 12:30, right here in the side We're gonna have a wonderful array of Africanhall. American cuisine and we wanna to invite all of you to partake into our celebration, both Legislators and staff. So, please join us next Thursday on the 27 at 12:30 where we will be providing lunch and we'll be dressing in our African-American garb and if you have any bright colorful clothing, you're more than welcome to join in on the end of celebration of Black History Month. Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Thank you, Representative. I'm sure every

Member will be there. Chair recognizes Representative

Brady. For what reason do you seek recognition?"

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Brady: "Point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Hartke: "State your point."

Brady: "I'd like to welcome to the Illinois General Assembly on this the National TRIO Day and actually here in the State of Illinois TRIO Day, which many of you know is an educational opportunity for low-income and disabled Americans. And with us today, in the gallery, for the State of Illinois TRIO Day is members of the Upward Bound UIUC, Parkland Community College, Parkland College Student Services, Illinois State University, Heartland Community College and ISU from my district, Richland Community College, Kaskaskia Student Support Services and SIU Student Support Services. How about a nice round of applause for these people up in the galleries here for TRIO Day. Stand up you guys, stand up. Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Welcome to the Illinois General Assembly.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as yesterday, we're going to go down the Calendar, move Seconds to Thirds and then maybe even do a few Thirds this afternoon. On page 2 of the Calendar appears House Bill 14. Representative Franks. Out of the record. House Bill 20. Representative Lang. Out of the record. House Bill 43. Representative Burke. Out of the record. House Bill 44. Representative Lyons. Out of the record. House Bill 6... 116. Mr. Smith. Mike Smith. Out of the record. House Bill 123. Mr. Smith. Out of the record. House Bill 123. Mr. Holbrook. Out of the record. Representative (sic-House Bill) 128. Mr. Boland. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

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- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 128, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed. A fis..."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third..."
- Clerk Rossi: "...a fiscal note's been requested on the Bill and the note has not been filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "The Bill will remain on Second Reading. House Bill 176. Representative Bellock. Out of the record. House Bill 207. Representative Davis. Monique Davis. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 207, a Bill for an Act concerning lead poisoning. Second Reading of this House Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in committee. No Motions have been filed.

 No Floor Amendments approved for consideration."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 236.

 Representative Franks. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 236, a Bill for an Act concerning telecommunications. Second Reading of this House Bill.

 Amendment #1 was adopted in committee. No Motions have been filed. No Floor Amendments approved for consideration."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 298.

 Representative Poe. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 298, a Bill for an Act concerning vehicles. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."

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- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 308.

 Representative Molaro. Out of the record. House Bill 375.

 Representative Meyer. Out of the record. House Bill 367.

 Representative Yarbrough. 467. Representative Yarbrough.

 Representative Yarbrough, House Bill 467. Out of the record. House Bill 485. Representative Flowers. Mr.

 Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 485, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance coverage. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 486.

 Representative Flowers. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 486, a Bill for an Act concerning health care for women. Second Reading of this House Bill.

 No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 499.

 Representative Dunkin. Representative Dunkin. Mr. Clerk,
 read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 499, a Bill for an Act concerning drivers permits. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1094.

 Representative Phelps. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

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- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1094, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1096.

 Representative Phelps. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1096, a Bill for an Act in relation to deer hunting. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1166.

 Representative Colvin. Representative Colvin. Mr. Clerk,
 read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1166, a Bill for an Act concerning voter registration. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1187. Mr. Reitz.

 Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1187, a Bill for an Act in relation to public utilities. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1189. Mr. Reitz.

 Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1189, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. Second Reading of this House Bill. No... Committee Amendment #1 was adopted in committee. No

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- Motions have been filed. No Floor Amendments approved for consideration."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1192.

 Representative Bradley. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1192, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1273.

 Representative Saviano. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1273, a Bill for an Act in relation to transportation. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1491.

 Representative Novak. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1491, a Bill for an Act concerning driver training. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. House Bill 1574. Mr. Millner. Mr. Millner. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1574, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No Motions filed."
- Speaker Hartke: "Third Reading. On page 4 of the Calendar, on Third Reading appears House Bill 6, Representative Feigenholtz. Out of the record. House Bill 34. Mr. Lang.

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Mr. Lang. Out of the record. House Bill 55. Mr. Lang. Out of the record. House Bill 99. Mr. Boland. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 99, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Lang... excuse me, Boland"

Boland: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It must be a long day or something. Thank you very much. House Bill 99 basically changes the signature requirement for advisory referendum from the current ten percent of all registered voters to eight percent of the last gubernatorial election. This brings it into line with the requirement for constitutional questions, which obviously are of much greater weight and importance than advisory referendums. But it does simplify the... the procedure. It makes them both the same. We passed this out of the House, I believe, actually three times and it did pass out of committee unanimously."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Parke: "What's the genesis of this legislation, Representative.

Why are we going to require less people to have a say in what goes on a constitutional ballot that costs money?"

Boland: "Actually, what this does is just affects advisory referendum, it brings it into line and simplifies the requirement. Right now, the requirement of ten percent of

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the registered voters, one of the requirements that came about through the Motor Voter Act was that makes it very, very hard for county clerks and other election officials to remove a name from the list of registered voters. And so, the… the… basing it upon the list of registered voters actually isn't a very accurate type of requirement and also this makes it more simplified that we now know that all of it will be the same eight percent of the gubernatorial election."

Parke: "Well, I mean, it's always great to try and put everything in compliance, but maybe there was a underlying reason that they wanted ten percent. I mean, ya know, to put something on that ballot requires... it's gonna cost people money to put things on the ballot and perhaps something isn't a good idea. What do you think lowering it from ten to eight what are we accomplishing? Isn't eight still a lot of people that have to sign a petition? So, what's the difference between eight or ten, I mean, two percent, obviously. But... but if we want the input on the general public before we put an idea before the Body, even as an advisory referendum, shouldn't we get the great majority of the citizens, as many as possible, to give their opinion whether or not it should be advisory?"

Boland: "Well, Representative, number one, I really feel that if there is any additional cost it'd be a extremely nominal amount. But to answer your second part, ten percent of the registered voters is practically an impossible hurdle, it's almost never done, I cannot recall... I'm... I don't wanna give

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my age, but let's just say it's quite a bit older than probably you are..."

Boland: "I don't think so."

Parke: "...and I cannot remember an advisory question being on the statewide ballot. I ran one once before I got into office many years ago in a countywide and it was just about an impossible task. It can be done, but it's just extremely onerous and if citizens wanna do something like this, they... they have whatever issue they'd like to bring before us and think that we oughta know what they're thinking, then I think we oughta make it at least the same as what we do on the very important issues of a Constitutional Amendment."

Parke: "Well, the advisory... I mean, this is just advisory."

Boland: "Right."

Parke: "It just advises. How many... in the last 10 years how many advisory referendum have passed in the State of Illinois?"

Boland: "Well, as far as I know, very, very few. I couldn't tell ya but if there is any it would be less then one handful, but part of that is because of that very onerous requirement. But the main thing I think is what we're saying here is that... that for the very important constitutional question if somebody, for example, wanted to eliminate a number of us or something, wanted to change the way the General Assembly is structured, they could do it with eight percent of the last gubernatorial election, a must smaller hurdle than somebody who just says, ya know, I

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think we oughta have an advisory referendum on ERA or you name it, any kind of question about."

Parke: "Well, why... why do you... why do you think that it should be an advisory referendum? I mean, isn't that what a county board is elected to do, is to make decisions on behalf of the people that voted them into office? How do you... how do you say, why should the Legislature, why should a village board put something on as an advisory referendum when in fact they're elected to make those decisions?"

Boland: "Well, sometimes the people have a difference maybe or maybe their... their county board or maybe the statewide government, whatever, does not really have a feel on what people feel about a particular issue and... and so this is one way that they can do that."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Black: "Representative, to run for mayor in the City of Chicago how many signatures do you have to have?"

Boland: "I believe it's 25 thousand."

Black: "Do you know what the percentage... what would that percentage be? Do you..."

Boland: "I don't know what percentage that is offhand. It is...

My guess would be with the size of the city it's a much smaller amount than what I'm talking about here."

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Black: "All right. So, I guess I was trying to make sure that we weren't making a advisory referendum have a lower threshold than we would have somebody running for the Mayor of Chicago, but I think you're probably right. That threshold on a percentage basis of necessary signatures for a mayoral race in Chicago would probably be less than what you are..."

Boland: "Right."

Black: "...attempting to take it down."

Boland: "Right."

Black: "Okay. Fine. Thank you."

Boland: "Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Meyer. Representative Meyer."

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

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor indicates he will yield."

Meyer: "Representative, this is the second Bill that I've seen in two days being considered for passage in this House that has to do with advisory referendums. Is there something out there that's driving this conversation on advisory referendums now?"

Boland: "No, there isn't, former classmate, there actually isn't I just... it's just my belief and I believe the belief of a lot of people that if folks want to put a... a question on the ballot, they ought to be able to do it without too much of a onerous hurdle."

Meyer: "When you phrase an advisory referendum, how specific do you have to be in terms of that question that you're

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putting out? Is it a very vague general question or is it very specific?"

Boland: "Well, it's set forth by statute and it has to be fairly specific, I guess."

Meyer: "In other words, you're saying that you can't just purely say do you wanna fix the storm sewers in town and put that on the ballot?"

Boland: "Sure you could, yeah, ya know..."

Meyer: "Okay."

Boland: "...that'd be a..."

Meyer: "Well, that's fairly... fairly general I would say. It doesn't give any dollar amounts or anything else. Is there a hierarchy when you deal with advisory referendums versus other referendums that would be more specific in nature towards a bonding issue, say?"

Boland: "No..."

Meyer: "What I'm driving at, do they entertain the same relevance in terms of putting them on the ballot?"

Boland: "There are... there are specific statutory requirements if you wanna do a bond issue. That's a different thing."

Meyer: "Well, would a bond issue have preference over an advisory referendum if both of them were filed and the advisory referendum was filed first?"

Boland: "I believe what you're talking about is rather if there's a say three bonding issues that that would fill up the ballot so that an advisory one couldn't be put on."

Meyer: "Well, I'm more concerned with three advisory referendums being... filling... being put on the ballot to fill

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it up so that the bonding issue, which may be very time related, would not be able to be haled during that election, would be pushed off for a future election. For instance..."

Boland: "Well..."

Meyer: "...let... let me give you an example. A simple delaying tactic of some could be used to put simple do-nothing advisory referendums on a ballot when we wanna put a bond issue to build a new school."

Boland: "Well, let... let me address that because the governing body, if it's a school board or something that wants to put a bond issue out there, it's very easy for them to get on the ballot. I mean, all it does is take a majority of the governing body and the issue is on the ballot. The advisory referendum by citizens, which we're talking about here, is actually a... a quite a hard task, if you've ever been involved in it, I have and it's quite a hard task to do. We did this in my area with the creation of CUB, an advisory referendum and it's really a very, very hard thing to do. You've gotta get a lot of people involved, a lot of petition passing. It's time consuming, versus a governing board, it's very easy for them to put on an issue on the ballot."

Meyer: "Well, my concern is we've now put more and more elections onto the same day so we have fewer elections during a year now than we used to have and certainly, we only have so many ballot spaces for referendums, either advisory or referendums that would have more meat to them.

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And my concern is, is that we don't make it so easy to put a non... really a meaningless or a less meaningful question on the ballot and thereby knock out something that would maybe have more of an impact on a community at a local level, because it's junked up with other things that others have just like to know."

Boland: "Well, just... just to address that, eight percent of the last gubernatorial vote is a tremendous amount of signatures that you've gotta get. It's really... it's not easy to do, it's not something that's very simple and I don't think you'll see a tremendous flood of them. I think you'll see occasionally one maybe on a local ballot or maybe even there might be a statewide one, but it's... it's really not an easy task."

Meyer: "Well, Representative, thank you for all your answers and I have to make the remark here that your issue here seems like it was probably one of those reform ideas that came up in our class that we had together about 35 years ago and I hope you got an 'A' for it, because I know I struggled to get an 'A'."

Boland: "I did as well."

Meyer: "Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Since no one is seeking recognition, Representative Boland to close."

Boland: "Thank you very much. Ladies and Gentlemen, this just simplifies the process, makes it in line with what we have for constitutional questions and takes away really the absurdity of requiring more signatures for an advisory

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referendum than for a Constitutional Amendment. So, I think it's a good Bill. I appreciate one of my freshman colleagues over here, Froehlich, Representative Froehlich, for joining me on this. And I would appreciate a 'yes' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 99?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 96 Members voting 'yes', 12 Members voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Chair recognizes Representative Beaubien. For what reason do you seek recognition?"

Beaubien: "A point of personal privilege."

Speaker Hartke "State your point."

Beaubien: "I'd like acknowledge..."

Speaker Hartke: "Shhh..."

Beaubien: "...the birthday of a nine-term State Representative who's getting a little bit long in the tooth, I believe it's Terry Parke's birthday today, according to our secretary. I'd also like to point out that due to the budget crisis and not knowing the customs of the House, there's no cake here today, but I'm sure next week he'll have some for us. Congratulations, Terry."

Speaker Hartke: "Happy birthday, Terry. The Chair recognizes Representative Black."

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- Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I, too, rise to a point of personal privilege."
- Speaker Hartke: "State your point."
- Black: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, yesterday and this happens on occasion, I know you would agree with me, it's rare, but I made a terrible mistake and I... I know it's..."
- Speaker Hartke: "No. No. Surely not."
- Black: "I'm very upset about it, but I apologize to the Body.

 I said that we did not have, on our side of the aisle, a staff attorney. I was perplexed by a particularly sticky legal question, but I have been corrected. In fact, just walking up the aisle is the lovely and talented, Alison Burnett, who's one of our staff attorneys and she's also joined by the lovely and talented Scott Nelson, first cousin to Congressman Jerry Weller, who is also one of our staff attorneys. So, I stand corrected, Mr. Speaker."
- Speaker Hartke: "I'm sure you will be forgiven. Mr. Clerk, what is the status of House Bill 1574?"
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 1574 is on the Order of House Bills-Third Reading."
- Speaker Hartke: "Move that Bill back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment at the request of the Sponsor. House Bill 198. Representative Monique Davis, 198. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 198, a Bill for an Act in relation to correctional... correctional facilities. Third Reading of this House Bill."
- Speaker Hartke: "Representative Davis."

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- Davis, M.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 198 amends the Capital Development Board Act. It provides that the Capital Development Board should adopt rules requiring all bidders to certify that at least ten percent of the persons involved in the construction of correctional facilities will hold apprentice or training level position... positions. It requires the board to adopt the rules imposing monetary sanctions for any violations. And I will answer questions, Sir."
- Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Parke."
- Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield? Yes, she will. Good. Representative, is this similar to the prison industries program?"
- Davis, M.: "I'm not sure. You say the prison industries? What they are..."
- Parke: "And this is a quota Bill. It creates a quota?"
- Davis, M.: "It doesn't create a quota, it merely asks that ten percent of those working on the construction of new prisons will be apprentice trainees. And Representative Parke, this is to help get some people skilled and qualified to work in those unions."
- Parke: "I still think it's a quota Bill. It says here that it's a quota. Now, does that mean if they meet... they do 9.99 that they are out of compliance with your legislation?"
- Davis, M.: "I don't understand what you mean."

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- Parke: "You said that you want ten percent... at least ten percent of the persons involved in the construction of a correctional facility to hold apprentice or training level positions, so if they do 9.99, what happens?"
- Davis, M.: "Well, I believe in the legislation there is room for allowing when this cannot occur. So, a 9.99 I'm sure would be one of those situations in which every effort was made, but could not be completed."
- Parke: "Well, I have a question, in your legislation do you have fines? Do you fine the contractor or the subcontractor for not doing this?"
- Davis, M.: "There are... I don't see any amount, it says the board can adopt rules. That will be up the board... the Capital Development Board to adopt rules that will provide or impose sanctions against contractors who do not meet this minimum."
- Parke: "Now... well, then they could fine people, they could fine 'em for not..."
- Davis, M.: "Well, it's up to their..."
- Parke: "And who is... who is the ten percent? Is apprentice any apprentice or is there a pool of apprentices? Where are you gonna get your apprentices from?"
- Davis, M.: "People who apply?"
- Parke: "People who apply."
- Speaker Hartke: "Are you finished, Mr. Parke?"
- Parke: "No, I'm not. Thank you. Yeah, well they come from the union and so these are apprentices. Now, in a training level position, what is a training level position?"

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Davis, M.: "I am not a construction worker, nor a contractor, so I don't..."

Parke: "Well, you're sponsoring this legislation."

Davis, M.: "Well, a training level position is a position in which a person is receiving training. A training level position is a position in which a person is learning to do something."

Parke: "So, you were gonna..."

Davis, M.: "A training level position is a position in which instructions are being given for a person to obtain knowledge in order to perform a function."

Parke: "Will... will an apprentice make less money than a journeyman?"

Davis, M.: "I'm sure they will, Representative..."

Parke: "Could a..."

Davis, M.: "...because a journeyman is a skilled..."

Parke: "Could a subtractor..."

Davis, M.: "...a journeyman is a skilled laborer who has received the required certification from his or her union that makes he or she a journeyman."

Parke: "All right. Well, then can a subcontractor hire only apprentices and put a team of apprentices on a job without worrying about a journeyman?"

Davis, M.: "Absolutely not, Representative, surely you would not want that to happen, nor would I."

Parke: "Well, hey, but there are certainly... there are people that sometimes skirt the intent of law to save money. Oh, yeah."

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Davis, M.: "Well, I don't..."

Parke: "Yeah, yeah, Representative, it does happen."

Davis, M.: "Not with this legislation, Representative. This legislation..."

Parke: "Oh, this legislation is different than any other legislation. Is that because you're the Sponsor?"

Davis, M.: "That's probably so, Sir."

Parke: "Oh, I see. Representative Monique Davis only sponsors

Bills that will not be any kind of problems with it. I

like that."

Davis, M.: "Well, you know we served on the Labor Committee together..."

Parke: "Yes, we did."

Davis, M.: "...so, Representative Parke, you know that the legislation that I sponsor in reference to labor is certainly the kind of legislation that even you would like to support."

Parke: "Well, I have begged to differ with over the years on that issue, so I'm not so sure I agree with that statement. But I'm just trying to find out with... I don't like the idea of quotas and telling somebody that they have to have something and then can fine them. So, I just don't think that I want a bunch of apprentices or a majority of apprentices, because there's no stipulation in here that says you can't do that. Working on a major correction facility which might eventually not be as quality of work as if you had exclusively journeymen working on it or under the supervision of journeymen. I highly respect the union

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journeymen who have worked years and years to get that designation and now we're gonna tell people that are building prisons that you must hire a small amount, ten percent of people or better, that are not as skilled as a journeyman. So, I have a problem with your concept. And so, to the Bill, Mr. Speaker. I'm gonna rise in opposition to this legislation. I don't think we should be telling somebody building a prison who they can put on the jobsite, I think that ought to be something that's negotiated through a collective bargaining agreement, that's done between the... the people who hire contractors There's nothing wrong with recommending subcontractors. it. But the Capital Development Board then can fine a contractor or subcontractor because that's what they agree to do, I don't think that's right. I think that still reserves in the free market system under the collective bargaining programs that, for the most part, we have... especially... well, exclusively if it's a... if it's a public contract, that you have to have collective bargaining. I don't think this is necessary and I rise in opposition to this."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Forby."

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

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Forby: "Is this a mandate when a contractor goes on a job they gotta hire ten percent of the people to work?"

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Davis, M.: "What this Bill does, Representative, it says that the Capital Development Board would establish rules that apply to those bidders seeking contracts to build prisons in the State of Illinois. Those contractors who will be building prisons in the State of Illinois will hire ten percent apprentices or trainees. If the Capital Development Board feels that this position or these effort has... efforts has not... have not been made, they have the right in their policymaking rules or rule-making to establish whatever sanctions they choose. This Bill does not mandate that any quotas are capped, it merely says the Capital Development Board should establish rules that ask these contractors and bidders to bring 10 percent of those working to build the prisons as apprenticeship people or trainees."

Forby: "So, it's not a mandate, they just ask..."

Davis, M.: "No, Sir, it is not."

Forby: "So, the contractor when he bids a job he don't have to put money in for using 10 percent of these people?"

Davis, M.: "No, they don't."

Forby: "So, that's just the... it's just an option then for the contractors?"

Davis, M.: "Yes, it is."

Forby: "Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Sponsor and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to the Bill.

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The Sponsor is well-intentioned, but having grown up in a construction-related business and trying to follow up on the previous Representative on your side of the aisle, who has just spoke, this Bill is, regardless of the speaker's... the Sponsor's intent, this Bill is an absolute mandate, an absolute mandate. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, any public building project in the State of Illinois is subject to the Prevailing Wage Act and since it's subject to Prevailing Wage Act, most contractors who bid on large state construction projects like a prison are in fact union contractors. If this Bill, in its current form, were to become law, this is a very soft way of absolutely forbidding a nonunion contractor. While he or she can still bid on the contract there is no way, if this Bill becomes law, that a nonunion contractor could fulfill the obligations of the contract, because a nonunion contractor cannot have an apprentice or a training position, those are certified by the labor union and there's no way, generally speaking, no way, generally speaking, for a nonunion contractor to have an apprentice or a trainee on his or her payroll. So, it's a very soft way and I don't think it's the intention of the Sponsor, but it is a soft way of eliminating nonunion bidders who are willing to pay prevailing wage on state contracts. Furthermore, what's very, very unclear in this Bill and I think has a law of unintended consequences, if a union contractor bids on a construction project, say to build a new prison, and there are a number of subcontractors and so that the electrical

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contractor who gets the bid, a union electrical contractor decides that for the first 60 days of work on that project he only needs two workers on the job. Now, what if, in fact, those two workers are journeymen electricians and I... and I'm using the word journeymen, it could mean either man or woman, as I interpret this law one of those two workers on that job had better be a trainee or an apprentice, otherwise the spirit of the law is not being followed. electrical union contractor would more or les... more likely tell you that until I have to move ten or twelve of my electricians on the jobsite there's no way I can have two working and guarantee you that one of those would be a trainee or an apprentice. The Bill is also extremely unclear if the general contractor, the one doing the concrete, the actual block and building work, if general contractor starts out on the first day of contract with the required ten percent apprenticeable or trainees on his or her payroll, but after a month of say cold weather or rainy weather the trainee or the apprentice who's new to this business finds that he or she doesn't like to work outside in cold weather or rainy weather or that the work is a little more difficult or a little more physical than they thought, so they quit. Now, the general contractor falls below the ten percent threshold level. He immediately will go to the union hall and try to find an apprentice or a certified trainee, but he may not be able to do so. My question is and it's completely unclear, I interpret it that the CDB could show up on the jobsite and

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say whoa, wait a minute, you are not meeting requirements or ten percent apprenticeable or positions, construction must halt until you do. don't think that's the con... I don't think that's the intention, but the law, as it is, appears before us now does not make that clear and if you are shut down because failed to meet that ten percent trainee apprenticeable position, then many union workers are laid off the job. And in a time when the unemployment rate is of critical importance to working men and women in this state, that is not what we should be about, that is not what we should do. Even though I feel very comfortable that the Sponsor does not have that intent, there is no language in this Bill that prevents that from happening. This is a Bill that needs a little more work and a little more thought and if it can be done in the proper manner, I might be willing to support such an effort, but I cannot in good conscience support the Bill in its current form. And I would urge you to vote 'no' or 'present'."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Meyer."

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

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Meyer: "Representative, I'm somewhat confused by the language of the Bill. I'm looking at it right now and according to the Bill itself, that you're presenting today, it indicates that the board will adopt rules requiring all bidders to certify that at least 10 percent of the persons involved in

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the construction of the correctional facility will hold apprenticeship or training level positions. And your Bill, I think, is flawed in that it doesn't re... doesn't look at each of the different types of jobs. As we all know, when you construct a major facility like that, you're gonna have... you're gonna have steel workers, you're gonna have electricians, you're gonna have plumbers, you're gonna have just a number of different trade... trades involved in this. And is that ten percent of each of those trades or just ten percent of all of the trades combined? Would that mean that if you had a hundred workers there that you could have 10 electrician apprentices and no apprentices in the other journeys or..."

Davis, M.: "Rep..."

Meyer: "...what is your intention?"

Davis, M.: "Representative, it does not specify that each different discipline must have ten percent. The Bill is very simple, which might make mean... that's why it's hard to The Bill... the Bill merely says that the understand. Capital Development Board, who develops rules contracts, will develop rules that require those seeking to build prisons will have at least, at least, ten percent of its workers who are apprentices or apprenticeship trainers. Now, if Representative there who mentioned you've got two workers and the both workers have to be journeymen common sense would say to the board you cannot have ten percent apprentices on this particular job. Now, we're not developing the rules in this Body, the rules are being

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developed by the Capital Development Board. And let me tell you why it's needed. It's needed because the prisons are filled with African-American males mostly, many Latinos, but those are not the people who ever get a chance to participate in the building of these facilities. when we're building prisons and we exclude all of the kind of people who will occupy these prisons, then we need new legislation. Now, the reason I put this Bill in and I have not heard from one union, listen to me good now, I have not received one letter of oppo... opposition. I have not received one phone call and neither have you in opposition to this Bill. People of color have a right to learn to become members of the building trade and this Bill says 10 percent of those who will be working on these massive projects, building prisons in the State of Illinois, will have to make sure that at least 10 percent are apprentices or trainees."

Meyer: "Well..."

Davis, M.: "Why and how could you object to that?"

Meyer: "Representative, I... I am even more confused now than I was when I stood up to ask the question originally. We went from apprentices to minority hiring, which this Bill doesn't do a thing to address."

Davis, M.: "Well, we will not say that in the Bill, because it's not... you can't do it."

Meyer: "Well, if that's what you're driving at though,

Representative, your Bill doesn't accomplish what you're

trying to do. All it does..."

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Davis, M.: "What the Bill will do..."

Meyer: "If I could just finish. If I could. And I'm trying to say this in a positive manner to you. Your Bill just says apprentices, it doesn't say what race or anything else, is there a quota for this race or that race, it just says apprentices. And it doesn't direct as to whether they're apprentices in the steelworkers union... or steelworkers journey or if they're apprentices in electricians' trade or the plumbers' trade or anything else. It just says 10 percent will be apprentices."

Davis, M.: "If we did that, Representative, we would be developing a quota. We're not doing that because we're not developing a quota. We're saying to the Capital Development Board, as you issue these contracts to people it is your responsibility, Capital Development Board, because you are issuing the contract to the bidder, as you issue the contract wherever possible they should be required to have ten percent on these massive projects. These are massive projects, of ten percent apprentices or apprentice trainers. I have received no opposition from any union in reference to this legislation."

Meyer: "The Bill that I have in front of me is very clear that the board will further adopt rules imposing monetary sanctions for each day of construction that a contractor fails to meet the ten percent minimum. Now, that is a very clear statement that there are penalties involved if they do not comply once they're... once they receive the bid and they're on the job. If they fall out of... out of

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compliance, that is there looking them in the face. It doesn't address the minority issue that you were indicating in part of your previous answer. I... I personally think it needs to be rewritten to address the very concerns you want it to address..."

Davis, M.: "The Federal Government..."

Meyer: "...because there's no guarantee...?"

Davis, M.: "No, no."

Meyer: ...there is no guarantee that the ... "

Davis, M.: "The Federal Government doesn't allow..."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Davis, please let Representative Meyer finish..."

Davis, M.: "Okay."

Speaker Hartke: "...and then you can answer the question."

Meyer: "There is no guarantee that the Capital Development Board will write any of that into the rules that... that they will write based on the wording of the Bill as it is right now."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Davis."

Davis, M.: "Well, Representative, as I stated before, first of all, the Federal Government does not allow you to place into legislation that certain groups should get certain things. You understand what I'm saying? You just can't do that. Normally, when a bidder bids on a contract he goes before the board who is issuing the contract and the stipulation that he must meet is decided upon by those two people, the bidder, and this... in this case, the Capital Development Board. Now, the... this Bill does not set out

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the rules. This Bill does not say you gotta have two electricians or one journeyman in plumbing. We're not setting out the rules because we don't know what kind of contractor will be bidding on certain things, but the Capital Development Board will certainly know that. that's why we're leaving it up to the Capital Development Board to establish the rules by which this 10 percent apprenticeship on these massive, billion dollar projects can be maintained. It does not state that anybody would have untrained workers. Representative, this Bill has been in the hopper since early January. I know unions, I know labor, I sat on the Labor Committee, no one has come to me to complain about this Bill. I have not even heard opposition from your large construction companies. Bill will hurt absolutely no one, Representative, but it will give an opportunity for apprenticeship training to a number of people who are usually shut out. I don't think you would object to that."

Meyer: "Representative, I do not object whatsoever to training our workers, nor training youth into... to become journeymen some day at all. As a matter of fact, if we don't train our younger adults, those entering the workforce, we're gonna end up doing a big disservice to this country by having an untrained labor force, which..."

Davis, M.: "That's correct."

Meyer: "...none of us what to do."

Davis, M.: "You're absolutely right."

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Meyer: "My concern is and quite honestly I would agree with you, this Bill has been in the hopper since January and quite frankly, I was not aware of it until it came up today. I don't happen to sit on the committee that it was heard in, but in just listening to the debate and looking at the language of the Bill I just don't think it accomplishes what you want to do. And thank you very much."

Davis, M.: "Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Seeing no one is seeking recognition, Representative Monique Davis to close."

Davis, M.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill in no way attempts to tell construction companies or contractors how to do their business. It merely says that our Capital Development Board, who issues contracts to those who will build the prisons in the State of Illinois, the... they must establish rules, rules that will attempt to get ten percent of those doing the work on these projects training, apprenticeship training. As the rules are established, if this is not possible or feasible, I'm sure the Capital Development Board will have in its rules that in this case a waiver is issued. But when you have 300, 400 people working on a pos... on a job, building correction facilities in the State of Illinois, some people should have an opportunity to learn to work on those particular jobs. I ask for an 'aye' vote and I please hope that you will realize the seriousness of this piece of legislation. is not intended to hurt any industry. I have not been

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- lobbied by the labor com... community. They have seen absolutely nothing wrong with this Bill. And I would urge an 'aye' vote."
- Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 198?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there were 58 Members voting 'yes', 48 Members voting 'no', and 2 Members voting 'present'. And Representative Davis."
- Davis, M.: "Could I have Postponed Consideration? May I have Postponed Consideration, Sir?"
- Speaker Hartke: "Your request for Postponed Consideration has been granted."
- Davis, M.: "Thank..."
- Speaker Hartke: "House Bill 206. Representative Monique Davis.

 Representative Davis. Mr... Do you wanna hear the Bill?

 Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Bolin: "House Bill 206, a Bill for an Act concerning domestic violence. Third Reading of this House Bill."
- Speaker Hartke: "Representative Davis."
- Davis, M.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 206 is a Bill that amends the Illinois Police Training Act. It requires the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board to establish a course of training for the law enforcement for the handling of domestic violence. It also requires the board to develop guidelines for law enforcement response to

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domestic violence. The Bill requires officers who normally respond to domestic abuse calls to have updated training every two years. This Bill amends the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 by requiring law enforcement agencies to record domestic violence calls and make written reports on each. It further requires agencies to keep totals of how many calls they get and how many involve weapons and report it to our attorney general. The attorney general is required to report annually the total number of domestic violence calls reviewed and how many involved weapons. Currently, the curriculum for probationary officers has specific training in techniques for immediate response and for investigation of domestic violence but there is little or no training for exactly how to handle domestic violence abuse. And I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Parke: "Representative, this is going to be under the auspices of the State Police?"

Davis, M.: "Yes."

Parke: "And what is the cost to the taxpayers to develop this program?"

Davis, M.: "What is the cost of not having the program?"

Parke: "I asked you first."

Davis, M.: "Ya know, I really don't know what the cost is. Oh, we do have a fiscal note here. We have a fiscal note and

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- it states that approximately \$50 thousand will be needed for the training, but they are already trained, Representative Parke. Ya know, I'm not sure if you're aware of this, but in Chicago we had two cases in which police responded to like..."
- Parke: "Representative, I just wanted to know how much it cost."
- Davis, M.: "...the fourth call for domestic violence and as the police sat outside the victim's home the victim was shot in the head by her estranged husband."
- Parke: "Well, that's unconscionable, there's no reason for that to happen..."
- Davis, M.: "What is the cost of that?"
- Parke: "...but that's not what I'm talking about. I am talking about this Bill. And I would like to you explain to the Body why the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence is opposed to your Bill."
- Davis, M.: "They are not opposed, in fact, she came to my committee and sat with me."
- Parke: "Well, it says here according to our notes that they're..."
- Davis, M.: "Well..."
- Parke: "...opposed. So, that changed, when did it change?"
- Davis, M.: "That... it certainly has changed, because she came and sat int... sat in the committee with me."
- Parke: "Do you know what their problem was that you worked with them and helped solve?"

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- Davis, M.: "We did work with them, but I really don't remember what their problem was. I just..."
- Parke: "You don't remember? But jus... but they just came to you?"
- Davis, M.: "You know what, it had something to do with reporting, they wanted more reporting and record keeping, so that they could establish approximately how many calls are coming in that involved weapons and how many are coming in that don't involve weapons. They wanted more recordkeeping, so we... we worked it out."
- Parke: "Representative, well, again, I would like to know more about what happened to change that because according to our records it was not ... it was not changed. And I'm not saying it wasn't, but according to our records it's not. Is there any way that you might consider pulling this from the record until we get to find out what kind of arrangement was made with the coalition? I mean, if there was something that domestic violence people found to be a problem, we'd like to know what change was made or what commitments were made for that, because I think the Body oughta know that. Not only that, but the Illinois Sheriff Association is opposed to this, the Illinois Enforcement Standards and Training Board is opposed to this. Why are so many people opposed to this? And if you don't have the answers, why don't you pull this from the record and..."

Davis, M.: "Representative, wh..."

Parke: "...let's share it with us next week."

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Davis, M.: "...when you say all of these people are opposed to this, the only person that I've talked to who had some concerns was the Illinois Domestic Violence Coalition and her concern was with the reporting that she felt was needed."

Parke: "The Pol... well, the Police Training Board has come out and that is something that they said in committee, according to our staff, that they were aware of this problem. So, Representative, there's a lot of unanswered questions, you don't seem to have the answers. Could you wait until next week? I'm sure the Chair will allow you that. But I... I'd sure like to know what... what their problems are with it and if you don't know why, then I think the Body oughta hear why they have a problem with it."

Davis, M.: "Well, to my knowledge, Representative, they had removed their opposition..."

Parke: "Well, Ma'am..."

Davis, M.: "...she sat in committee with me..."

Parke: "...they have not told us."

Davis, M.: "...but I have absolutely no problem of holding it 'til next week."

Parke: "Thank you for the courtesy."

Davis, M.: "And we ask, Mr. Speaker, to take it out of the record."

Speaker Hartke: "Mr. Clerk, take this Bill out of the record."

Parke: "Thank you very..."

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Speaker Hartke: "House Bill 210. Representative Watson. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Bolin: "House Bill 210, a Bill for an Act concerning education. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Watson."

Watson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 210 is an attempt to make life a little easier for our teachers. They have to complete 120 hours of CPDUs every five years. This Bill simply says that if they've completed those 120 units by July 1, 2002, then we... they cannot be mandated to do more than that. There has been some Acts with the Corey H. case which have tried to impose an extra 20 percent increase on these teachers. We have a huge teacher shortage in this state and several issues and this is a... a Bill that was supported by all the teachers' organizations and the School Management Alliance. I'll take any questions."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Seeing that no one is seeking recognition, the question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 210?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 106 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 211. Representative Feigenholtz. Representative Feigenholtz. Out of the

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record. House Bill 249. Representative Davis. Steve Davis. Out of the record. House Bill 269. Representative Black. Mr. Mautino. Out of the record. House Bill 273. Mr. Brady. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Bolin: "House Bill 273, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Mr. Brady."

Brady: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 273 is a initiative of the Illinois Association of Waste Water Agencies, initially. It benefits all local governments and local taxpayers. It simply allows expansion for eligible investments for local government. In other words, for local governments to be able to invest any surplus funds only in other avenues outside of the State of Illinois to try and find the best rates for their investment dollar on these tax dollars. It's important to note that all of these investments are government securities, government bonds, not stocks and not even corporate bonds. It simply is expanding their ability to search and invest for the best rate. And I'd be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Seeing that... Chair recognizes Representative Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Parke: "Representative, does this apply not only to municipal governments, but does it apply to park districts and school districts?"

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- Brady: "What... what the legislation clarifies is that units of local government, units of local government only."
- Parke: "And why don't they have the ability to do that now, Representative?"
- Brady: "The way that the present law is, is not written to allow them to expand and search out other areas that they can invest in as far as other states and the bonds that may be of the best interest rate. That's what the change is specifically to do to the law. It's not presently written in that fashion to allow them this expanded ability to invest."
- Parke: "Does this take away any fiduciary responsibility on behalf of the... the entity that has the responsibility of doing the investments? Does it disallow them or take some of their responsibility away? So, that what if a board wants to invest in South American stocks, is there a certain percentage they can invest in? Is there a certain limit on risky investments? Is there a criteria in protecting the taxpayers' money is what I'm interested in?"
- Brady: "The change that it does make in that area is it allows the local government to approve such a purchase by resolution instead of by ordinance and that's the only change to it, Representative."
- Parke: "What is... what does it mean by resolution that the board just simply says, all in favor of this action say 'aye' and the... whoever has the responsibility of investments then can go out and do what they want?"

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Parke: "Whatever form that unit of local government drafts up in the way of a Resolution most of those... most Resolutions, at least my experience with most Resolutions, is that it is a document, a legal document that is prepared by that unit of local government and citing specifically what it is that their intent is in the ordinance."

Parke: "Well, I understand what you're trying to do, but I...
we've discussed this concept, maybe not this direct
concept, but the concepts before on the Floor of the House
and this... the concern that we had is how much money can be
invested and what might be considered a risky investment,
somebody thinks that they have the knowledge to make
investments on behalf of that taxing body and in fact
invest in bad stocks and all of the sudden those people are
going to lose a lot of taxpayer money because we've given
up something by virtue of that. And I know that's not your
intent, but do you think that could happen with this?"

Brady: "No, I do not. The Act still requires that every bond be rated with the four highest general classifications. So, I don't perceive that and that's certainly not my intent, Representative."

Parke: "I know that, but as... do you think..."

Brady: "And we're only talking..."

Parke: "...is there..."

Brady: "Representative, we're only talking surplus funds here."

Parke: "Well, it's still taxpayer money and I'm..."

Brady: "I understand that."

Parke: "...sure you would agree with that."

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Brady: "I unders... I certainly agree with that, but..."

Parke: "I just wanna..."

Brady: "...we're talking surplus."

Parke: "I wanna make sure we're protecting it. Is there a limit on like the types of investment, is it only 'Triple A' or 'Double A' or is there a limit on what kind of bonds that can be invested in?"

Brady: "Well, the limit would be that the requirements that is presently there that the bond rating, the fi... the four highest general classifications still exist. So, that is..."

Parke: "So, it is..."

Brady: "...presently in the statute and still remains in the statute."

Parke: "So, it is... it is limited by quality investments only?"

Brady: "Yes, it is, that is not changing, yes."

Parke: "All right. Well, that makes me more comfortable that in there, there is a... an exclusion that says that you can only invest in the four highest levels of investment then I feel more comfortable, but not to have that there and allow somebody to invest simply because they perceive themselves to be good investors bothers me. So, I guess you've answered my question, I don't have a problem now."

Brady: "Thank you very much, Representative."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Representative Brady to close."

Brady: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I simply ask for a 'yes' vote on House Bill

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273, allowing the local governments to look to invest their surplus funds in other markets. Thank you very much."

Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 273?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 104 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Bolin: "Committee Report. Representative Currie, Chairperson from the Committee on Rules, to which the following measure/s was/were referred, action taken on Friday, February 21, 2003, reported the same back with the following recommendation/s: 'direct floor consideration' for House Resolution 76."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Sacia, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Sacia: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My light inadvertently did not come on on that Bill and I wanted to vote 'yes' on it."

Speaker Hartke: "The Journal will reflect your wishes."

Sacia: "Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Mr. Mitchell."

Mitchell, J.: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the same thing happened with my switch and I'd also like to be..."

Speaker Hartke: "We must have a problem."

Mitchell, J.: "...voted as an 'aye'. Thank you."

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Speaker Hartke: "The Journal will reflect your wishes. House Bill 312. Representative Kelly. Out of the record. House Bill 313. Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 313, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House Bill 313 simply clarifies legislation we passed, I believe two years ago, that required certain requirements for what are called contract carriers. are people who carry individuals who ride on the railroads go to their end of line and need to be transported back to their original starting spot. Unfortunately, there weren't any type of regulations concerning contract carriers. passed it for the safety of the men and women who work on the railroads, but we left out one thing. We didn't put into that legislation the fact that if you're a contract carrier from another state that you would covered. this simply clarifies that, it says that if you do business in Illinois, that type of business, you're gonna have to comply with the safety restrictions. I ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Hartke: "There any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in strong support of the Bill, in fact, would like to added as a cosponsor. This...

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this stops a... a practice, particularly in the transporting of railroad workers that has long been an item swept under the rug. That may be too strong a term, but no body paid attention to it. And we were transporting railroad workers from wherever their particular shift ended back to the yard or what have you in taxi cabs that the taxi cab company literally threw away three or four years prior, a ten passenger van that had been ruled unacceptable for use by a community college or a charitable organization. And these companies show up and transport railroad workers back to the yard or their new station in vehicles that sometimes, in my district since we... we are a switching area, had no heater, had no defroster, sometimes the windows were broken out, they... they absolutely should not have even been allowed on the road and there was no law to prevent these unsafe vehicles from transporting sometimes nine or ten It's long over due. workers. The Sponsor should be commended for getting it to this point. And I rise in strong support."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Representative Hoffman to close."

Hoffman: "I ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 313?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 106 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0

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voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 307. Representative Moffitt. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 307, a Bill for an Act in relation to court fees. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Moffitt."

Moffitt: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House Bill 307 deals with what we call youth courts, some places they're called teen courts or peer jury's. They represent an alternative approach to juvenile justice that holds first time nonviolent juvenile offenders accountable through a sentence that is imposed by their own peers. Currently, within the State of Illinois there are 90 youth courts in our state. This is... this legislation passed unanimously out of Judicial Committee, it's very cost effective, it's permissive, it was a unanimous vote in the committee. It allows county board to establish up to a five dollar fee on court cases. We have a very successful juvenile court system in my home community and I know of many around the state. I say it's very cost effective because it lowers costs other places in the system. rate of return for youths that participate in teen court or youth court is averaging in the state 10 to 12 percent compared to 60 to 80 percent return if they go through the traditional court system. So, it's a way to help our youth and as our director says to help very good youth who have some made bad decisions get their life straightened out.

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It's much cheaper for a county to use a youth court than to go through the traditional system. Be happy to entertain any questions."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Bellock."

Bellock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just stand in support of this Bill, because I think that we have had this in our county for several years and it's been extremely successful in lowering the recidivism rate, especially of youth and the teens respect the juries. And it has been extremely successful in the other courts throughout the state that have really popped up all over. Six years ago, I think there were only five in this state, I think there's ninety now. And it was even mentioned in the committee hearing right before this with Juvenile Justice with several of the people saying how good this was with first time offenders to discourage them. Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Representative Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Parke: "Representative, I don't have a problem with the concept here, but I do question where the money is gonna come from. All those tickets that if they have it for speeding or reckless driving or whatever or you gonna put this five dollars on the ticket and then that requires them to be printed differently? Or is it gonna come from the municipal governments, are they just gonna take five dollars out of pocket and do that? Or how many other

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surcharges are put on it already, do you know? Because that's... I had a Bill like this a couple of years ago for domestic violence and they said that you get so much money being taken off of it that they don't know how to collect it and therefore it sometimes gets... the fines get to be so big that people might have problems paying 'em."

Moffitt: "Representative, you asked several questions. To being with, this is local control, it's permissive, it's a local county board. This has to be... if a county board adopts this it has to be put into a separate fund specifically for the operation and administration of a teen court or peer court or peer jury, they're called by different names, so it's put into that specific fund. The fee is only paid if there's a conviction on some other cour... on the court cases that the county board has established. So, it's only in a case of a conviction, it's put into a specific fund and then there's a... a... five percent is retained as fee income for the Office of the Circuit Clerk."

Parke: "So, they will collect it, but... and so it comes from the person that's convicted of whatever the crime is or whatever they've done."

Moffitt: "Right, other crimes in the court system."

Parke: "All right."

Moffitt: "But... but..."

Parke: "And so it doesn't come out of the municipal budget at

all it's... it's a fine passed on."

Moffitt: "Right, it should..."

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Parke: "Do you know..."

Moffitt: "...it should just be by people convicted, that's the intent, that's the way it's written, people convicted would be ordered to pay that and it's up to five dollars depending on what the county board decides they need to run their teen court."

Parke: "Okay. Thank you, Representative."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Davis. Monique Davis."

Davis, M.: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Davis, M.: "Representative, what happens if the youth does not have the five dollars?"

Moffitt: "Representative, this is... the up to five dollars would be on other court cases, whatever the county board determines. This is not... in our county there may be some... there's some local discretion, but this is actually not going through the criminal justice system, this gives our youth a chance to not have a criminal record. This... when they're... if they're stopped and arrested normally it's the police that inform when... inform that this is an alternative to a formal criminal charge. The people... the person that acts as judge in my home county has to be a practicing attorney, the jury are their own peers, their own..."

Davis, M.: "This is limited to your county?"

Moffitt: "No, no, there are 90 of these around the state."

Davis, M.: "Well, I have to ask the question again, what happens if the youth... I taught at a juvenile detention

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center and sometimes when those children were going to court a parent may not show up because he or she didn't have car fair to get there. So, my question is, if a youth does not have the up to five dollars what happens?"

Moffitt: "Representative, this wouldn't apply to the youth going through the program, they're not paying this fee, it's the other users of the court system. The net effect is gonna save youth money."

Davis, M.: "These are young people who have committed an offence, who have been convicted. Is that correct? They're convicted."

Moffitt: "No, this... they're sent to the teen court and the teens might find them innocent."

Davis, M.: "But they each have to pay a five dollar fee."

Moffitt: "No, not the teems going through this. It's five dollars a court fee that your county board may, may impose on other court cases to fund the teen courts."

Davis, M.: "I'm... I'm sorry. Are you saying the county will pay the five dollars?"

Moffitt: "No, the county board..."

Davis, M.: "No."

Moffitt: "...may impose this fee and in effect them it becomes people convicted of crimes in the court system would pay the up to five dollars, county board may chose for less than that."

Davis, M.: "So, they don't have to. Is that correct?"

Moffitt: "The county?"

Davis, M.: "The board does not have to assess that fee?"

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Moffitt: "Oh, abso..."

Davis, M.: "But I'm still concerned..."

Moffitt: "Right, it's a local decision."

Davis, M.: "I'm still concerned with what happens if the person does not have it. Now, you may not be concerned, but I'm concerned about if the person doesn't have the five dollar fee."

Moffitt: "Repre..."

Davis, M.: "What happens?"

Moffitt: "Representative, the you the would not pay the five dollars. Is that your question?"

Davis, M.: "Who will pay it?"

Moffitt: "People convicted of other crimes in the court system?"

Davis, M.: "Okay. So, people who are going through the county court systems that have a juvenile system, juvenile peer court, they will pay the fine."

Moffitt: "If your county board ops to do this."

Davis, M.: "So, we're increasing fees, we're increasing... we're going to present a fee to people who have this particular process in their county. Is that correct?"

Moffitt: "We're... it's local control, we're giving a county board the authority to have this fee that will lower their cost within the court system, Representative, actually lower their cost by keeping youth out of the criminal justice system. And as I indicated, the success rate, the recidivism rate for teen court is only 10 to 12 percent, compare that to 60 to 80. So, we're saving, we're saving

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the taxpayers money, we're helping some good youth who made bad decisions have an alternative, we're helping them avoid a criminal record. I would prefer that these good kids who made bad decisions have a choice and quite honestly, knowing your approach, I bet you do too."

Davis, M.: "I certainly do, Representative, but I'm also very concerned when we know who goes through our court system.

Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Giles."

Giles: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Let me just... let me just come from a different perspective. And first of all, I wanna commend the Sponsor for bringing forth this legislation, because I think... I think what he's trying to do is... is to in another way he's trying to halt the recidivism rate, especially with out youth. One of the things... what he's talking about doing is catching a youth early, in those early years that may have made a mistake, may have done something foolish, of course in our eyes, and they need a second chance and so what he's trying to do is simply say that we're gonna give these young individual a chance. And this truly will cut down the recidivism rate that we are trying to aggressively control in our state, which we all know that's high. of the things that we're pushing for, of course there's many agendas, but especially in the African American agenda is the idea that we need our... some of our record expunged. There's minor... there's very minor incidents or convictions

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that could be expunded, that could be wiped away because of the immature mistakes that was made early on and I see this piece of legislation as the part of that that will truly begin to be in the same if you... if so... if you so will, same the area of expungement. But... but also what this... this does, which we all fight against often times and that is trying to help an individual later on in life after once they have realized they've mistake and when they get 30 and 35 and 40 and 45 years of age and they have a family and they want to correct their lives and they want to be part of the mainstream society and they want that good job and they want an opportunity, but now they have a criminal record and that makes it so very difficult for us to try to assist those individuals to get back into mainstream society and to help them to get a good opportunity for good employment so that they can take care of their family and of course ultimately is that job opportunity. We know that these early on get a criminal record, we know that's gonna follow them in our society for the rest of their lives. So, I see this as a... this piece of legislation is a beginning, it's a start, it's a catalyst and what it will do is give some young individuals who have made some mistakes in their lives to be able to give them a second chance and not for those individuals to get a criminal record, but to possibly get that second chance so that they can move on with their lives. I commend the Sponsor and I defiantly want to be a cosponsor of this piece of legislation. Thank you."

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Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Representative Lindner."

Lindner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Lindner: "Okay. Just to clarify, this is not mandatory on the county's at all, it's totally up to the county if they want to initiate this?"

Moffitt: "That is correct."

Lindner: "And your legislation doesn't say that they have to do a five dollar fee, but it says..."

Moffitt: "Up to."

Lindner: "...up to five dollars?"

Moffitt: "Up to. Right."

Lindner: "So, they wouldn't even have to do a five dollar fee?"

Moffitt: "That is correct."

Lindner: "And the fee doesn't have anything to do with juveniles, it's not on the juveniles it's from other misdemeanors, felonies, vehicle code..."

Moffitt: "Right."

Lindner: "...violations?"

Moffitt: "Right."

Lindner: "And also... and then this is deposited into a special fund to save to run these programs?"

Moffitt: "Right, special fund to support the youth court or teen court and then five percent goes to the Circuit Clerks Office for collecting the fee."

Lindner: "Thank you. To the Bill. This is a very..."

Speaker Hartke: "To the Bill."

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Lindner: "...good Bill. We have an excellent peer mediation program, not in our county, but in some of the high schools in our area, it's working very well to keep kids on the right path and avoid court and avoid juvenile detention. I commend the Sponsor for bringing this Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Black."

"Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in strong support of the I appreciate Reverend... I appreciate Representative Giles calm, reasoned and rational arguments in favor of the Bill. For those of us lucky enough to have a peer court in our county's, it is, as the Representative stated, an excellent way to try and divert juveniles from the criminal justice system into a court of their peers, young men and women that they go to school with, run largely by volunteers. And it has had a tremendous success rate in detouring many a juvenile from having to end up in the criminal justice system. And these peer courts have a very difficult time being financed. Last week in my district, the Vermilion County Peer Court held a benefit art auction to try and raise money to keep this thing going. Some are financed by contributions from United Way and contributions from interested citizens. I commend the Sponsor, Representative Moffitt, it has absolutely nothing to do with putting a fine or requiring a fiscal or financial contribution by any of the young men or women who avail themselves of the peer court, it's a, as

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Representative Lindner said, a voluntary addition to traffic fines or other fines that may be levied by the county circuit court if the county board says that they are willing to do that and then the proceeds will further support a system that, I think, are in now ninety some counties in the State of Illinois. It is a wonderful system, run largely by volunteers and had has a phenomenal success rate of trying to show juveniles how to avoid actions that will lead them to become ensnared in the criminal justice system. It's an excellent Bill. I congratulate you, Representative, and it should receive all 'aye' votes."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Ladies and Gentlemen, I have three people wanting to speak on the Bill. Does anyone stand in opposition? Representative Mathias for a brief statement, then Representative Dunkin, and then Representative Delgado. Mr. Mathias."

Mathias: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I... actually I've been listening to debate and I believe very strongly in what you're trying to do and we've done it my area, but I... since I'm from norther... north of I-80 and I now you're from south of I-80 I just have one question. What's a youth? I was listening to the debate and I wasn't sure what a youth is?"

Speaker Hartke: "We will fix you a hearing device, Representative."

Mathias: "Okay. Thank you very much."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Dunkin."

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Dunkin: "Mr. Speaker, distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this legislation, because I actually ran this type of program when I was with the Boys and Girls Club's in the Robert Taylor Housing Development in Chicago. It's a worthy program that has proven itself through and through, certainly in more depressed... economically depressed communities, in particular, where they have a disproportionately high number of juvenile delinquency in that area. And this is a good government win-win Bill, because it gets kids back on track for progressive lifestyle so they can become House Members, Senate Members, et cetera. So, I rise in support of this Bill and I would love to be a cosponsor. Thank you."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Delgado."

Delgado: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I, too, rise in support. Representative Moffitt, thank you for bringing it forward, it was on the Judicial Law Committee. And let me bring in the component, where do these five dollars come from, these five dollars under the underlying Bill the county may assess a fee up to five dollars from defendants on a judgment of guilty or a grant of supervision under Section 591 of the Unified Code of Corrections for a felony, Class A, B or C misdemeanor and for petty and business offenses. Businesses can afford the five dollars. It's a diversion for kids, the children are not gonna be charged, it's not about the indigence at this point in time. The pet... if it's petty it may indigent, small businesses is where that money's gonna from and that's why I do stand in support.

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And thank you for bringing it on, it was good in committee and it's good here on the floor."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Moffitt to close."

Moffitt: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I appreciate the comments that have been made and the discussion that we've had. What you have here today is a choice, do you wanna see continued recidivism rate of 60 to 80 percent or do you wanna go to a... more like a 10 to 12 percent if you vote for this? Do you wanna give good youth a second chance to avoid a criminal record? That's what we're deciding here and we're empowering our local government. I'd ask an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 307?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 93 Members voting 'yes', 13 Members voting 'no', and 1 person voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 269. Representative Mautino. Mr. Mautino. Out of the record. House Bill 336. Representative Davis. Steve Davis. Out of the record. House Bill 338. Representative Kosel. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Bolin: "House Bill 338, a Bill for an Act relating to schools. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Kosel."

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- Kosel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill would preclude a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code from serving... from filing papers or serving on a school board. If there's any questions I'll be glad to answer them."
- Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Seeing no one is seeking recognition, the question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 338?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 106 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 34... 345. Representative Bellock. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 345, a Bill for an Act concerning child abduction. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Representative Bellock."

Bellock: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 345 improves the statewide implementation of the National Amber Alert System, which is our statewide system regarding kidnapping and prevention of abduction for children. This requires various state agencies to coordinate training and public awareness programs. We implemented the Amber Alert System in Illinois a year ago in 2002 and what this would do would just simply coordinate the program more and promote the

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awareness between local law enforcement officials, school officials. And it would provide a state coordinator by the State Police, which would have no compensation. I'd be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Seeing that no one is seeking recognition, the question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 345?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 106 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 354. Representative Brady. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 354, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Mr. Brady."

Brady: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 354 addresses the financial identity theft. In the particular statute presently there are four categories of felonies and the only category that is not a felony is if the amount of loss is \$300 or less. What we're attempting to do with this piece of legislation is close that loophole, therefore closing out the ability to be able to plea-bargain down to this, \$300 or less, whatever the item is or the particular aspect of identity theft is what they can do to one's credit rating, what they

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can do to one's entire life still has the opportunity to be plea bargained down to a misdemeanor. And so, I wanna close that loophole in the statute and make it a felony as the other four provisions in the statute now provide for. I'd be happy to answer any questions of my colleagues in the House."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Chair recognizes Representative Cultra."

Cultra: "Mr. Speaker, on Bill 345 I would like to have voted 'yes'."

Speaker Hartke: "The Journal will reflect your wishes.

Representative Parke."

Parke: "Mr... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?" Speaker Hartke: "Sponsor will yield."

Parke: "I... I am in support of this legislation, but I just wanna know, did any of the law enforcements or the retail merchants come out in supporting this legislation? Do you know if it's..."

Brady: "In committee, Representative, it was supported by the State Police, the Illinois Chief's Association, the Illinois Sheriff's Association, the Illinois State's Attorneys Association and I don't recall what other ones, but a fair amount of law enforcement was certainly in support."

Parke: "And they... and they believe that this will go a long way to help close any loophole in Illinois Law to protect citizens on identity theft? That's what they were... they..."

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Brady: "That's correct. This is an initiative from a constituent of mine who virtually has had her entire credit rating and life wrecked and it was plea bargained down to a misdemeanor in our court system."

Parke: "Okay. Thank you. I like this Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Representative Flider."

Flider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think recent reports have indicated that identity theft has increased significantly over the last several years. And in our information era where you can find out just about anything about anybody, I think it's important that we vigorously punish those that would ruin somebody's credit history and therefore possibly somebody's life. And I urge your 'yes' vote."

Speaker Hartke: "Further discussion? Since no one is seeking recognition, Representative Brady to close."

Brady: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I simply ask for an 'aye' vote on what's becoming, unfortunately, an increasing crime throughout our society and this will help at least close one of the loopholes in our present statute."

Speaker Hartke: "The question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 354?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 106 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House

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Bill 355. Representative Brady. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 355, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Hartke: "Mr. Brady."

Brady: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is another piece of legislation that deals in the area of domestic violence. The particular piece of legislation was in the last Session, we had some wording that was changed to make the law enforcement aspect of who does the reporting more clear. And it simply talks about in a domestic violence situation the court enters most often a 72-hour no contact order, a cooling off What this simply would do, when that order is period. issued is have the unit... local law enforcement unit responsible for receiving the order, enter it into the LEED system, the Law Enforcement Emergency Data System, so officers responding at a scene can actually verify who should be on the presence and who should not be on the location when they arrive. I'd be happy to answer any questions from any Members of the House."

Speaker Hartke: "Is there any discussion? Seeing that no one is seeking recognition, the question is, 'Shall the House pass House Bill 355?' All those in favor signify by voting 'yes'; those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 107 Members voting 'yes', 0 voting

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- 'no', and 0 voting 'present'. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. Clerk, what is the status of House Bill 6?"
- Clerk Rossi: "House Bill 6 in on the Order of House Bills-Third Reading."
- Speaker Hartke: "Move that Bill back to the Order of Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment at the request of the Sponsor. Mr. Clerk, Agreed Resolutions."
- Clerk Rossi: "House Resolution 70, offered by Representative House Resolution 71, offered by Representative Morrow. Black. House Resolution 72, offered by Representative House Resolution 73, offered by Representative McAuliffe. Parke. House Resolution 74, offered by Representative House Resolution 75, offered by Representative Bassi. House Resolution 76, offered by Speaker Madigan. Colvin. House Resolution 77, offered by Representative Black. House Resolution 78, offered by Representative Younge. House Resolution 80, offered by Representative Washington. House Resolution 81, offered by Representative Morrow. House Resolution 83, offered by Representative May. Resolution 88, offered by Representative Granberg. House Joint Resolution 16, offered by Representative Colvin."
- Speaker Hartke: "You've heard the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'.

 Opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Chair recognizes Representative Turner. May I have your attention, please. Shhh."

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- Turner: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. In the light of the events that have this weekend, in particular in the City of Chicago where we lost some 21 young people at the fire at the, I don't wanna call it the disco, but at the club in Chicago and then as you know, last night we lost and I hear the numbers now are up to 86 people were killed in a fire in Rhode Island. I'd ask that we conclude today's Session by having a moment of silence for the victims of both fires, both in Chicago and in Rhode Island. And if we could request a moment of silence, I'd appreciate it."
- Speaker Hartke: "Thank you. Mr. Clerk, would you read, please, the Adjournment Resolution."
- Clerk Rossi: "Senate Joint Resolution, offered by Representative Currie.
 - RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, February 19, 2003, the Senate stands adjourned until Thursday, February 20, 2003, in Perfunctory Session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 26, 2003 at 12:00 noon.; and the House of Representatives stands adjourned until Thursday, February 20, 2003; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Friday, February 21, 2003; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 26, 2003 at 1:00 p.m."

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Speaker Hartke: "You've heard the Adjournment Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the Adjournment Resolution is adopted. Representative Currie mow moves allowing perfunctory time for the Clerk, that the House stands adjourned until February 26, Wednesday at the hour of 1 p.m. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the House stands adjourned."

Clerk Bolin: "The House Perfunctory Session will come to order. Introduction of Resolutions. House Resolution 79... House Resolution 79, offered by Speaker Madigan. And House Resolution 82, offered by Representative Howard. Resolutions are referred to the House Rules Committee. First Reading and introduction of House Bills. House Bill 2617, offered by Representative Bailey, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 2618, offered by Representative Burke, a Bill for an Act in relation to park districts. House Bill 2619, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee House Bill 2620, offered by Representative benefits. Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2621, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee House Bill 2622, offered by Representative benefits. Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2623, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal

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Code by changing Section 11-10-1. House Bill 2624, offered by Representative Hanniq, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 2625, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. House Bill 2626, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an concerning bonds. House Bill 2627, offered Representative Bailey, a Bill for an Act concerning professional regulation. House Bill 2628, offered by Representative Graham, a Bill for an Act in relation to social services. House Bill 2629, offered Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning environmental safety. House Bill 2630, offered Representative Osterman, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2631, offered by Representative taxes. Osterman, a Bill for an Act regarding schools. House Bill 2632, offered by Representative Acevedo, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2633, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act in relation to municipalities. House Bill 2634, offered by Representative Munson, a Bill for an Act in relation to transportation. House Bill 2635, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2636, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 2637, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2638, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning merchant refunds. House Bill 2639, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill

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for an Act concerning financial services. House Bill 2640, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning medical records. House Bill 2641, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 2642, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning deceptive business practices. House Bill 2643, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. Bill 2644, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning financial services. House Bill offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2646, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2647, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. Bill 2648, offered House Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2649, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act in relation to civil procedure. House Bill 2650, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act in relation to public aid. House Bill 2651, offered by Representative Soto, a Bill for an Act concerning immigrants. House Bill 2652, offered by Representative Soto, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 2653, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2654, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act in relation to budget implementation. House Bill 2655, offered by

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Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2656, offered implementation. Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act in relation to implementation. House Bill 2657, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act in relation to implementation. House Bill 2658, offered Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. House Bill 2659, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. House Bill 2660, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. House Bill 2661, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning bonds. House Bill 2662, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2668, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2669, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2670, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2671, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2672, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2673, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2674, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2675, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2676, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making

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appropriations. House Bill 2677, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2678, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2679, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2680, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2681, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2682, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2683, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2684, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2685, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2686, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2687, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2688, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for Act an making appropriations. House Bill 2689, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2690, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2691, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2692, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2693, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an

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House Bill 2694, offered by Act making appropriations. Madigan, a Bill for Representative an Act appropriations. House Bill 2695, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2696, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2697, offered by an Act Representative Madigan, a Bill for appropriations. House Bill 2698, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2699, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2700, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2701, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2702, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2703, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2704, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2705, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2706, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2707, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2708, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2709, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2710, offered by Representative

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Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2711, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an House Bill 2712, offered by Act making appropriations. Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2713, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2714, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2715, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2716, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2717, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2718, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2719, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2720, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2721, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2722, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2723, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2724, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2725, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2726, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2727, offered by

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Madigan, a Bill for Representative an Act appropriations. House Bill 2728, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2729, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2730, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2731, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2732, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2733, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2734, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2735, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2736, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for Act an appropriations. House Bill 2737, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2738, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2739, offered by Madigan, a Bill Representative for Act an making appropriations. House Bill 2740, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2741, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2742, offered by an Representative Madigan, a Bill for Act making appropriations. House Bill 2743, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House

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Bill 2744, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2745, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2746, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2747, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an House Bill 2748, offered by Act making appropriations. Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2749, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2750, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2751, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2752, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2753, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2754, offered by Madigan, a Bill Representative for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2755, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2756, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2757, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2758, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2759, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2760, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making

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appropriations. House Bill 2761, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2762, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2763, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2764, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2765, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. House Bill 2766, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. House Bill 2767, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. Bill 2768, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. House Bill 2769, offered by Representative Osterman, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 2770, offered by Representative Osterman, a Bill for an Act in relation to alcoholic liquor. House Bill 2771, offered by Representative Osterman, a Bill for an Act concerning higher education student assistance. House Bill 2772, offered Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act in relation to insurance. House Bill 2773, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning health maintenance organizations. House Bill 2774, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. House Bill 2775, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act in relation to insurance. House Bill 2776, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act in relation to

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House Bill 2777, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning the provision of House Bill 2778, offered insurance benefits. Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning pharmacies. House Bill 2779, offered by Representative Novak, a Bill for an Act concerning the distribution of electricity. House Bill 2780, offered by Representative Osterman, a Bill for an Act in relation to pensions. Bill 2781, offered by Representative Miller, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxes. House Bill 2782, offered by Representative Myers, a Bill for an Act concerning schools. House Bill 2783, offered by Representative Davis, Monique, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2784, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in relation to civil procedure. House Bill 2785, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 2786, offered by Representative insurance. Hartke, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2787, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning push-polling. House Bill 2788, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2789, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders. House Bill 2790, offered by Representative Mitchell, Bill, a Bill for an Act 2791, offered by regarding schools. House Bill Representative Black, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2792, offered by Representative taxes. Mitchell, Bill, a Bill for an Act making appropriations.

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House Bill 2793, offered by Representative Mitchell, Bill, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2794, offered by Representative Biggins, a Bill for an Act Bill 2795, offered concerning taxes. House Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 2796, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. Bill 2797, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act regarding schools. House Bill 2798, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2799, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning video conferencing. House Bill 2800, offered by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act concerning judicial elections. House Bill 2801, offered by Representative Krause, a Bill for an Act Bill 2802, offered concerning taxes. House by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2803, offered by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2804, offered by Representative Miller, a Bill for an Act in relation to children. House Bill 2805, offered by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act concerning higher education. House Bill 2806, offered by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act concerning higher education. House Bill 2807, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning freedom of information. House Bill 2808, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act in

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House Bill 2809, to taxes. offered by Representative Kosel, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2810, offered by Representative nursing. Biggins, a Bill for an Act regarding taxation. House Bill 2811, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2812, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act in relation to environmental protection. House Bill 2813, offered by Representative Pankau, a Bill for an concerning exotic weeds. House Bill 2814, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning vehicles. House Bill 2815, offered by Representative Pankau, a Bill for an Act in relation to highways. House Bill 2816, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning recreational trails. House Bill 2817, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning hunting. House Bill 2818, offered Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act in relation to townships. House Bill 2819, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning land conservation. House Bill 2820, offered by Representative Tenhouse, a Bill for an Act in relation to firearms. House Bill 2821, offered by Representative Tenhouse, a Bill for an Act in relation to firearms. House Bill 2822, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2823, offered by Representative Davis, Steve, a Bill for Act an concerning telecommunications. House Bill 2824, offered by

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Representative Meyer, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2825, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning tourism. House Bill 2826, offered by Representative McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act in relation to peace officers. House Bill 2827, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in relation to railroads.

House Bill 2828, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act regarding aircraft. House Bill 2829, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act regarding aircraft. House Bill 2830, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in regard to highways. House Bill 2831, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2832, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in relation to transportation. House Bill 2833, offered by Representative Acevedo, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2834, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act in relation to railroads. House Bill 2835, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act regarding schools. House Bill 2836, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act concerning schools. House Bill 2837, offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2838, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning vehicles. House Bill 2839, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act concerning utilities. House Bill 2840, offered by Representative

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Holbrook, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2841, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2842, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2843, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2844, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2845, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2846, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning counties. House Bill 2847, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act regarding schools. House Bill 2848, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act in relation to children. House Bill 2849, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act in relation to aging. House Bill 2850, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act in relation to aging. House Bill 2851, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 2852, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act concerning forest preserves. House Bill 2853, offered Representative Collins, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2854, offered by Representative minors. Collins, a Bill for an Act in relation to minors. House Bill 2855, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2856, offered by Representative Aguilar, a Bill for an Act in relation to

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House Bill 2857, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act by changing Section 203. House Bill 2858, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act concerning actions. House Bill 2859, offered Representative Bailey, a Bill for an Act in relation to foster care. House Bill 2860, offered by Representative Bailey, a Bill for an Act concerning drug treatment services. House Bill 2861, offered by Representative Mitchell, Bill, a Bill for an Act concerning banking. House Bill 2862, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2863, offered by Representative McCarthy, a Bill for an Act concerning child support. House Bill 2864, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning speech-language pathology. House Bill 2865, offered by Representative Lyons, Eileen, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2866, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an House Bill 2867, offered by Act concerning coal. Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning energy production. House Bill 2868, offered by Representative Meyer, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2869, offered by Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act 2870, offered regarding taxation. House Bill Representative Lyons, Joseph, a Bill for an Act concerning telecommunications. Bill 2871, offered House by Representative Hamos, a Bill for an Act concerning Bill 2872, offered by telecommunications. House

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Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning school House Bill 2873, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning townships. Bill 2874, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 2875, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 2876, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act concerning income tax. House Bill 2877, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House Bill 2878, offered by Representative Wirsing, a Bill for an Act regarding higher education student assistance. House Bill 2879, offered by Representative May, a Bill for an Act concerning advertising. House Bill 2880, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act in relation to Human Services. House Bill 2881, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2882, offered by Representative Hultgren, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 2883, offered by Representative taxation. Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning agriculture. Bill 2884, offered by Representative Myers, a Bill for an Act regarding higher education student assistance. House Bill 2885, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning animal disease laboratories. House Bill 2886, offered by Representative Bassi, a Bill for an Act concerning senior citizens and disabled persons. Bill 2887, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act concerning the State Fairgrounds. House Bill 2888,

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offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for concerning the Department of Agriculture. House Bill 2889, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act in relation to agriculture. House Bill 2890, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act concerning weights and measures. House Bill 2891, offered Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning the Department of Agriculture. House Bill 2892, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning conservation. House Bill 2893, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act in relation to inspections. Bill 2894, offered by Representative Lyons, Eileen, a Bill for an Act in relation to child support. House Bill 2895, offered by Representative Lyons, Eileen, a Bill for an Act in relation to child support. House Bill 2896, offered by Representative Lyons, Eileen, a Bill for an Act in relation to public aid. House Bill 2897, offered by Representative Biggins, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2898, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxation. House Bill 2899, offered by Representative Churchill, a Bill for an Act concerning teachers. House Bill 2900, offered by Representative Hamos, a Bill for an Act in relation to children. House Bill 2901, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2902, offered by Representative Pihos, a Bill for an Act in relation to children. House Bill 2903, offered by Representative Pihos, a Bill for an Act in relation to vehicles. House

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Bill 2904, offered by Representative Watson, a Bill for an Act regarding higher education. House Bill 2905, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2906, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. House Bill 2907, offered by Representative Mitchell, Jerry, a Bill for an Act with regard to schools. House Bill 2908, offered by Representative Lyons, Eileen, a Bill for an Act House Bill 2909, offered regarding education. Representative Moffitt, a Bill for an Act concerning schools. House Bill 2910, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act regarding schools. House Bill 2911, offered by Representative Jefferson, a Bill for an Act in relation to public aid. House Bill 2912, offered by Representative Mulligan, a Bill for an Act in relation to aging. House Bill 2913, offered by Representative Bassi, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2914, offered by Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act concerning unclaimed property. House Bill 2915, offered by Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act concerning Bill 2916, offered unclaimed property. House Representative Mulligan, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2917, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning executive branch employment. House Bill 2918, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 2919, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning executive branch

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boards and commissions. House Bill 2920, offered Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act in relation to House Bill 2921, offered by Representative gambling. Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning legislative member initiatives. House Bill 2922, offered by Representative May, a Bill for an Act in relation to aging. House Bill 2923, offered by Representative Bassi, a Bill for an Act concerning the Department on Aging. House Bill 2924, offered by Representative Aguilar, a Bill for an Act in relation to higher education. House Bill 2925, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning property taxes. House Bill 2926, offered by Representative Poe, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2927, offered by Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2928, offered by Representative Mulligan, a Bill for an Act in relation to police training. House Bill 2929, offered by Representative Aguilar, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 2930, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2931, offered by Representative Millner, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2932, offered by Representative Kurtz, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2933, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2934, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act in relation to children and families. House Bill 2935, offered by Representative Mulligan, a Bill for

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an Act in relation to domestic violence. House Bill 2936, offered by Representative Mulligan, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2937, offered by Representative Mathias, a Bill for an Act concerning visitation. House Bill 2938, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning highways. House Bill 2939, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act in relation to counties. House Bill 2940, offered Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2941, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes. House Bill 2942, offered by Representative Molaro, a Bill for an Act in relation to gaming. House Bill 2943, offered Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning exotic weeds. House Bill 2944, offered by Representative Watson, a Bill for an Act concerning agriculture. House Bill 2945, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act Bill 2946, concerning taxes. House offered by Representative Brauer, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxation. House Bill 2947, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxes. House Bill 2948, offered by Representative Bill Mitchell, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxes. House Bill 2949, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning the regulation of professions. House Bill 2950, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning state parks. House Bill 2951, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 2952,

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offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act relation to the transfer of certain real property. House Bill 2953, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife (sic-House Bill 2953, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes). House Bill 2954, offered by Representative Steve Davis, a Bill for an Act in relation to alcohol liquor. House Bill 2955, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act concerning state employees. House Bill 2956, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 2957, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 2958, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning certain lending practices. House Bill 2959, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act in relation to labor relations. House Bill 2960, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act in relation to taxation. House Bill 2961, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning unemployment insurance. House Bill 2962, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act in relation to gambling. House Bill 2963, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning certain House Bill 2964, offered lending practices. Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act with respect to schools. House Bill 2965, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act in relation to criminal law. House Bill 2966, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning taxes (sic-House Bill 2966, offered by

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Representative Munson, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders). First Reading of these House Bills. There being no further business, the House Perfunctory Session now stands adjourned."