

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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REGULAR SESSION
SENATE TRANSCRIPT

10th Legislative Day

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

...(microphone disengaged)...and Maroa Christian Church, Maroa, Illinois. Pastor.

PASTOR SCOTT MARSH:

(Prayer by Pastor Scott Marsh)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Thank you, Pastor. Pledge of Allegiance. Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

(Pledge of Allegiance, led by Senator Cunningham)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Lisa Yuscius, Blueroomstream.com, requests permission to videotape. There being no objection, leave is granted. Mr. Secretary, Reading and Approval of the Journal.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Journal of Wednesday, February 6th, 2019.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hunter.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Mr. President, I move to postpone the reading and approval of the Journal...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hunter moves to...

SENATOR HUNTER:

...just read by the Secretary, pending arrival of the printed transcript.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hunter moves to postpone the reading and the approval of the Journal, pending the arrival of printed transcripts. There being no objection, so ordered. Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

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SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 90, offered by Senator Bennett and all Members.

Senate Resolutions 91 through 93, offered by Senator Brady and all Members.

Senate Resolution 94, offered by Senator Bennett and all Members.

Senate Resolutions 95 and 96, offered by Senator Barickman and all Members.

Senate Resolution 97, offered by Senator Bennett and all Members.

They are all death resolutions, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Resolutions Consent Calendar.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 89, offered by Senator Tracy.

Senate Resolution 98, offered by Senator Collins.

And Senate Resolution 99, offered by Senator Morrison.

And Senate Joint Resolution 18, offered by Senators Syverson and Tracy.

They are all substantive.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator McGuire, (Vice) Chairperson of the Committee on State Government, reports Senate Bill 115 Do Pass; and Senate Resolution 54 Be Adopted.

Senator Hastings, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive, reports Senate Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1 Recommend Do Adopt;

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Senate Joint Resolution 17 Be Adopted.

Senator Hutchinson, Chairperson of the Committee on Revenue, reports Senate Bill 91 and Senate Bill 110 Do Pass.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Appointment Messages.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Appointment Message 100045

Governor's salaried appointment

To be the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, Ngozi Ezike

Correction: Appointment Message 101045 {sic} (1010045)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Introduction, Senate Bills.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 1274, offered by Senator Stadelman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1275, offered by Senator Stadelman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1276, offered by Senator Stadelman.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1277, offered by Senator Manar.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1278, offered by Senator Manar.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1279, offered by Senator Hunter.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1280, offered by Senator Weaver.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1281, offered by Senator Hunter.

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(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1282, offered by Senator DeWitte.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1283, offered by Senator Weaver.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1284, offered by Senator McConchie.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1285, offered by Senator Tracy.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1286, offered by Senator -- offered by Senator
Plummer.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1287, offered by Senator Rezin.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1288, offered by Senator Weaver.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1289, offered by Senator Collins.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1290, offered by Senator Castro.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1291, offered by Senator Morrison.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1292, offered by Senator Muñoz.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1293, offered by Senator Muñoz.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1294, offered by Senator Glowiak.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1295, offered by Senator Gillespie.

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(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1296, offered by Senator Bush.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1297, offered by Senator Jones.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1298, offered by Senator Villivalam.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1299, offered by Senator Muñoz.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1300, offered by Senator Mulroe.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1301, offered by Senator Mulroe.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1302, offered by Senator Mulroe.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1303, offered by Senator Manar.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1304, offered by Senator Hastings.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1305, offered by Senator Righter.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1306, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1307, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1308, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1309, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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Senate Bill 1310, offered by Senator Rezin.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1311, offered by Senator Plummer.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1312, offered by Senator Plummer.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1313, offered by Senator Castro.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1314, offered by Senator Hutchinson.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1315, offered by Senator Aquino.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1316, offered by Senator Aquino.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1317, offered by Senator Harmon.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1318, offered by Senator Morrison.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1319, offered by Senator Villivalam.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1320, offered by Senator Villivalam.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1321, offered by Senator Villivalam.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1322, offered by Senator Bush.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1323, offered by Senator Bush.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1324, offered by Senator Bush.

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(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1325, offered by Senator Bush.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1326, offered by Senator Murphy.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1327, offered by Senator Murphy.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1328, offered by Senator Holmes.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bills.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hunter, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR HUNTER:

For the purposes of an announcement, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Please proceed, Senator.

SENATOR HUNTER:

The Senate Democrats will caucus for approximately fifteen minutes in the President's Office immediately upon recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Righter, for what purpose do seek recognition?

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. As I always endeavor to be like Senator Hunter, I too would ask for a caucus for the Senate Republicans, in Leader Brady's Office upon recess. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senators Hunter and Righter moves that the Senate recess for the purpose of Democratic and Republican Caucuses. Seeing no objection, the motion is granted. The Senate stands in recess to

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the call of the Chair.

(SENATE STANDS IN RECESS/SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senate will come to order. Cole Henke, WCIA, requests permission to film and record. Justin Fowler, State Journal-Register, requests permission to photograph. There being no objections, leave is granted. Senator Hastings, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR HASTINGS:

Thank you, Mr. President. On such a historic day, and my wife anticipates watching on the Blueroomstream every day at home, I just want to wish her a happy anniversary. You know. I love you, hon. I know you're watching at home. And thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Happy anniversary. Let's get some quiet. All Members please report to the Senate Floor for final action. We will now proceed to the Calendar, page 2, Secretary's -- Resolution. Senate Resolution 8. Senator Van Pelt. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 8, offered by Senator Van Pelt.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Van Pelt.

SENATOR VAN PELT:

Yes, this resolution just extends the time that -- allows more time to complete the report for the gang database.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Resolution 8 -- as this resolution requires the expenditure of State funds a roll call vote will be required. The question is, shall Senate Resolution 8 pass. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 57 voting Aye, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Senate Resolution 8, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senate Resolution 31. Senator Jones. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 31, offered by Senator Jones.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Jones.

SENATOR JONES:

Thank you. Senate Resolution 31 congratulates Division 96 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen on the occasion of its hundred and fifty {sic} anniversary. It declares January 16th, 2019 a -- Division of Brotherhood of the Locomotive Engineers {sic} (Division 96 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen Day) in the State of Illinois to honor members on their longstanding dedication to public service. Look for a favorable vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, shall Senate Resolution 31 pass. All those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Senate Resolution 70. Bertino-Tarrant. Mr. Secretary, read the

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resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 70, offered by Senator Bertino-Tarrant.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Bertino-Tarrant.

SENATOR BERTINO-TARRANT:

Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Senate Resolution 70 declares February 15th, 2019 as Susan B. Anthony (Day) in the State of Illinois and recognizes the importance of her contributions to the women's suffrage movement. The resolution also encourages the General Assembly to continue to make sure that no Illinois citizen's vote will be discouraged based on race, sex, religion, or creed. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Resolution 70 pass. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Senate Resolution 78. Senator Ellman. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 78, offered by Senator Ellman.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Ellman.

SENATOR ELLMAN:

...and thank you, Members of this Senate. Senate Resolution 78 is to declare February 3rd through February 7th as Burn Awareness Week. And I'd like to read some words from a constituent and neighbor of mine. Every year, over four -- four hundred and fifty thousand serious burn injuries occur in the U.S. that require

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medical attention. Every minute, a burn injury serious enough to require medical attention occurs. Jennifer King, my constituent and my neighbor, lost her daughter nine years ago to severe tap water burns - nine years ago this month. And here are her words: One hundred to two hundred people die every year from scald burns from tap water, just like my sweet little girl. Fifteen hundred people get seriously injured. Her daughter, Mikayla's gone. Nothing's going to heal her family from this loss. Spreading awareness and burn prevention techniques is a first step toward change. It's -- it's been almost nine years since they lost her. That means that between nine hundred and eighteen hundred people have died from the same cause. Over twelve thousand people have had their life changed dramatically. I hope you'll join me in sharing information about Burn Awareness Week with your constituents. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Resolution 78 pass. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. We'll now proceed to the Supplemental Calendar No. 1. Senate Resolution 54. Senator Belt. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 54, offered by Senator Belt.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Belt.

SENATOR BELT:

Thank you, President and Members of the Senate. This resolution is in regards to Rosa Parks' birthday. WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was born on February the 4th, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama, the

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first child of James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley; and WHEREAS, Rosa Louise McCauley married Raymond Parks on December 18th, 1932; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was a member of the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP and was an active volunteer for the Montgomery Voter {sic} (Voters) League; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1st, 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, and her stand for equal rights became legendary; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to comply with Montgomery's segregation law was the impetus for a boycott of Montgomery buses that led -- led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., by approximately forty-two thousand African Americans for three hundred and eighty-one days; and WHEREAS, On November 13th, 1956, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery's segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20th, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks is honored as the "Mother of the Modern Day Civil Rights Movement", because of -- her refusal to surrender her seat in compliance with the Montgomery's segregation law inspired the civil rights movement, which has resulted in the breakdown of numerous legal barriers and the lessening of profound discrimination against African Americans in this country; and WHEREAS, The courage and conviction of Rosa Parks laid the foundation for equal rights for all Americans and for the Civil Rights of -- Civil Rights Act of 1964; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development in 1987 with Elaine Easton Steele to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential through the Pathways to Freedom program; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks is the recipient of many awards including the Presidential Medal of

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Freedom, the nation's -- the nation's highest civilian honor, the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, the highest honor Congress can bestow upon a civilian, and the Spingarn Award, the NAACP's highest award; and WHEREAS, Rosa Parks has dedicated her life to the cause of human rights and truly embodies the love of humanity and freedom; now, therefore, be it RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare her birthday, Monday, February the 4th, 2019 as "Rosa Parks Day" and urge all Illinoisans to pay homage to the -- this great American Woman; and be it further RESOLVED, That we commemorate the legacy of Rosa Parks to inspire all people of Illinois and the nation to stand up for freedom and the principles of the Constitution. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Resolution 54 pass. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Senate Joint Resolution 17. Senator Link. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Joint Resolution 17, offered by Senator Link.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Link.

SENATOR LINK:

Thank you, Mr. President. SJR 17 appoints Carol M. Pope as the Legislative Inspector General at -- for a term from March 1st, 2019 through June 30th, 2023. I will give you a little background on -- Judge Pope. Admitted to practice law in Illinois in 1979; served as Menard County State's Attorney from 1984 to 1991. And

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I will -- say this, as a Republican, the Illinois Supreme Court appointed her to serve as a circuit judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, a post the voters elected her to in 1992, re-elected her in 1998, 2004, and 2010. The Supreme Court assigned Judge -- Justice Pope to serve as {sic} the Appellate Court for the Fourth Judicial Circuit in 2008, and she was elected to the post in 2012 and retired from the Appellate Court in 2018.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? Senator Tracy, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR TRACY:

To the resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the resolution, Senator.

SENATOR TRACY:

Thank you. I stand with Senator Link in bringing forth this resolution. I think that our professionals that were outside the General Assembly that studied the applicants for this position did a very fine job of interviewing the applicants, making a -- a recommendation. I think that -- of course, we know this is a very important position within our governmental institution and I think we have found a candidate that will serve us well. And I'm very happy to support the resolution and urge all to support the resolution for the replacement of our Inspector General.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Link, to close. Pursuant to the provisions of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, a resolution appointing a Legislative Inspector General requires a three-fifths vote of each Chamber. The question is, shall Senate Joint Resolution 17

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pass. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 57 voting Aye, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Senate Joint Resolution 17, having received the required statutory majority, is declared adopted. We'll now proceed to the Calendar, page 2, Senate Bills 3rd Reading. Senator Lightford seeks leave of the Body to return Senate Bill 1 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading, Senate Bill 1. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor -- Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Lightford.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Actually, it's a great day. We have finally arrived from many years at a place, where we get an opportunity to lift working families out of poverty who have been frozen. I'm so excited about getting started; I want to adopt the amendment first.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. Are there any further Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

3rd Reading. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

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SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 1.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. That gives me an opportunity to have a separate introduction. Well, guys, I've got to be honest with you, it's been a long haul to get to this place. In 2014, we passed a minimum wage bill. We ended up gutting that bill and going to referendum, and the voters and those minimum wage workers across the State and those who aren't direct workers said that we needed to raise the wage. We're here in 2019 still debating whether or not those who work hard every day deserve an opportunity to have their basic needs addressed. Senate Bill 1 would allow us an opportunity to do that. It is our minimum wage increase for a fifteen-dollar-an-hour increase that would take effect beginning January 1 of 2020. That effect would take a six-year phase-in to arrive at, so it won't be until 2025 that the full raise will be in effect. But I'm pretty sure the 1.4 million dollars -- one hundred -- 1.4 million workers, excuse me, will hugely appreciate our efforts on today. The bill also provides for a tip credit to remain as it has in the previous stature {sic}, where tipped employees will receive sixty percent of their salary by their employer and the other forty percent is pretty much by the consumer, those of us who tip. The difference would be made up by the employer if they do not arrive at the amount of the minimum wage. And one of the concerns that we found

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throughout debate is that there's a considerable amount of wage theft that takes place around this particular area. We've addressed that in this legislation to make sure that we strengthen those labor laws and put sanctions in place that would encourage employers to provide the actual tipped wage. We've also considered our youth workers. We know that our sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds are working not just to enjoy movies and have a good time; we found that many of them are actually working to help out - help out in the household. Some of them are actually young parents and they deserve to have a decent wage as well. What we're going to do with them is take them up to thirteen dollars an hour and then they will stifle off there. We also have in this bill a payroll deduction tax credit that will go to businesses who have fifty or fewer employees and many full-time employees. So that could equate to one hundred part-time employees or however the business sets up that two-thousand-hour structure. I think we have -- came to a compromise where we've negotiated this bill. It's not a new subject. It's not happening too fast - say that to the millions of workers who's been stuck at eight and a quarter since 2010 because of our inaction. I'd be happy to answer questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUNOZ)

Is there any discussion? Senator Sandoval, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR SANDOVAL:

Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUNOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR SANDOVAL:

Members of the Illinois Senate, today I stand and rise as --

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not as Senator Sandoval, but as grandson of grandparents that came here over on -- at the turn of the century in the Bracero Program to work in the stockyards and the meatpacking plants of Armour and Swift and to work on the southwest side in Back of the Yards in building the railroads. I speak here this morning as son of immigrant parents that crossed the Rio Grande in 1959 and crossed the river and landed on the shores of Plymouth Rock, Back of the Yards, in search of the American Dream, in search of earning a dignified living wage. They worked hard. This is a great country. It's a great State. Hundreds of thousands of Illinoisans, as well as millions of Americans, today are disadvantaged because of the federal wage that's -- it's considered a starvation wage, not a dignified living wage. It is not a wage that we as Illinoisans should be proud of - and we know that. And Leader Lightford has been -- has been preaching that for years. Governor Pritzker has provided leadership and made sure on the campaign trail that if he were elected, he would make this a priority. We must and will increase the minimum wage to fifteen dollars an hour over the next few years. Access to healthcare, burdensome college debt, access to higher education must follow in the upcoming months. Let us not also forget as we raise the minimum wage for all of Illinoisans, let's not forget about women. Equal pay for women, for women that do the same job that men do but earn less. That also must be on the agenda in the upcoming months. I applaud Governor Pritzker for the leadership provided here in bringing us together today on this historic day and the work of Leader Lightford and the Senate Dems. We have been the leader - this Chamber has been the leader over the last sixteen years since I've been here on many issues that affect the quality of life of many

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Illinoisans and we're not going to wait for anyone else to protect and increase the guarantees that are afforded to all Illinoisans. I'd ask everyone for a favorable vote here this afternoon. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUNOZ)

Senator Schimpf, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR SCHIMPF:

Thank you, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUNOZ)

Sponsor indicates she will yield.

SENATOR SCHIMPF:

Thank you. Leader Langford {sic}, thank you for -- for being willing to answer some questions on this. This is an issue that I have gotten a tremendous amount of constituent correspondence on. And I think we all know in this Chamber that, you know, there's different types of constituent interactions. You know, it's easy for the special interest groups to get people riled up and say click on this button to send your -- send your elected officials an email. I'm not talking about those types of interactions. I'm talking about small business owners calling me up and saying, "I'm really worried that I'm going to have to close my doors." I have a lot of people in small towns in my district that are worried that jobs are going to go to -- to Missouri. And my understanding is, is that right now Missouri's minimum wage for 2019 is eight -- eight dollars and sixty cents an hour. My -- my question that I would have, I know that you, you know, occupy a leadership position and you talk with some of the leaders in the Missouri General Assembly from time to time, are there -- are you aware of any plans that Missouri has to raise their minimum wage?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUNOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you for the question, Senator. I'm not concerned about Missouri. I'm concerned about Illinois residents who live in poverty that work two and three jobs, who have children that are raised into poverty, families who can't afford -- or can't even think about their children attaining a higher education. I'm concerned about the economic stability that we can bring to families here that gives them more buying power, that gives them the ability to put gas in their car and have insurance and have food and just basic needs. Now the State that you just mentioned, minimum wage is higher than Illinois. You just said they were eight dollars and sixty cents. We've been at eight and a quarter since 2010. If we had kept up with the minimum wage, as we should, we would be in a much better place. I just want to give you an example of what it costs in 2019 down in Champaign-Urbana. Fifteen dollars and twenty cents is where we should be for a single adult with a child and we're at eight and a quarter. So I'm sure their ends aren't meeting. I'm sure they're working more than one job to just get to that place. So my concern is not Missouri; my concern is Illinois.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Schimpf.

SENATOR SCHIMPF:

Thank you for that -- thank you for that response and I think we all, in this Chamber, agree that we do want to see wages go up so that people can have a better life. And the question is, "What's the best way to do it?" The other question that I -- that

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I would like to ask on behalf of some of my constituents is, there has been -- many of them have said, "You know, we would like to see the minimum wage go up but not to the extent that it's going to wind up being double all of our, you know, all of our neighboring states once this is done." And -- and the question that they asked me is, "Is there a possibility that we can have a two-tiered approach?" - one minimum wage for the Chicago area that can easily absorb it and a different minimum wage for, for instance, my part of the State. Could -- is -- is that a -- is that a possibility that's been considered, and if it -- if it has not -- if it -- if we're not going to do that, why not?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Senator, we did talk about regionalization during our debates -- actually, more negotiation. We were just all at the table trying to figure out how to best get to a minimum wage that people can actually live on. And regionalization was an area that -- it just -- it just couldn't be figured out on how do you keep people -- wages lower. Like, how do you decide that someone down in Danville -- how do you decide someone in Danville, who need to make fourteen dollars and sixty-six today, how do you tell them that they should be held lower than fifteen dollars in 2025? That -- the increase is a six-year phase-in, if I may remind you. It's nothing that's happening in the first year. Second year -- it will be a ramp to get us there. And so I don't know how you tell those low wage workers that they deserve to stay in low wages because they live in Danville or because they live in Champaign-Urbana or because they live in Bloomington-Normal. How do you

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tell your constituents that, that they don't deserve to be paid fair wages because of the part of the State they live in? There was never a proposal given to us, either, for consideration during negotiations. The most that I received was an example of the State of Oregon, an example of the State of New York. And I took a look at those two states and I thought, "Okay, they're not the State of Illinois." And I was not given any proposal.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Schimpf.

SENATOR SCHIMPF:

Thank you for the -- for the answer, Leader, and I -- I do appreciate your indulgence. Just one -- one final short question because -- I -- I do want to commend you. I know that you have been working hard in negotiating to try to make this a -- a better proposal. You know, we are -- we occupy different parts of the political spectrum, but I do recognize that you have been working hard on this. The last thing I just wanted to ask you is, I -- I do have -- I did receive a letter from the Illinois Farm Bureau, which I know that we have talked about -- Governor Pritzker has said that he, you know, that he doesn't -- he does not want a continuation of the overtop -- over-the-top venomous rhetoric that we've had at some points in the last couple years. The Farm Bureau, I think all of us recognize is a trusted actor. I -- you know, I -- I put a lot of stock in what the Farm Bureau says and the Illinois Farm Bureau sent me a letter saying that they believe -- they have -- they have a study that says that a ten percent increase in the minimum wage produces a long-run decline in agricultural employment of about 6.5 percent in remote rural counties. And I'm just wondering if, during your work on -- on

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this bill, if -- if you had had a chance to take a look at that study?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Unfortunately, Senator, I was not given that study. But I can say that I've worked with the Farm Bureau over the years. They were invited to negotiations, but I believe IRMA was their lead negotiator. In 2014, they participated in negotiations. In 2011, they participated. I don't know where they were in the negotiations this year and they did not give me that study. But I do want to go back to Missouri for a moment, because I was intrigued. Missouri, so that the full Body know, has just voted for a minimum wage increase to go to twelve dollars over the next three years. So we're actually in alignment with other states across this country on acknowledging the high cost of living and where we need to be to move a lot of our residents out of poverty. And we're -- we'll be the twenty-ninth state. We're not the first state. We're not even in the top ten. We'll be the twenty-ninth state to move our wage higher than the federal wage that exists today. So I believe we're on par with where we ought to be with our neighboring states. I believe we'll be on par with where we should be with the rest of the country.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Schimpf, to close. To the bill.

SENATOR SCHIMPF:

Yes, thank you for your indulgence, Mr. President. I realize that a lot of other people are waiting to speak. This is something that really has -- has created a lot of concern in my community

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just because of the agricultural sector and the proximity to Missouri and the fear that jobs are going to go over there. I would -- I would respectfully ask for a No vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Collins, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR COLLINS:

Thank you, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen and -- of the Senate. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

...bill, Senator.

SENATOR COLLINS:

First and foremost, I want to commend and applaud Majority Leader Lightford for her leadership, her tenacity, her courage, and her commitment to this cause over the years. And today, here is an opportunity - and thank you for the opportunity, Majority Leader Lightford - here is an opportunity for government to act for the benefit of the common good. You know, many might ask, "Why is this the role of government?" It's the role of government to rectify the policies that have created this great wage divide. Income inequality is not the sole result of unrelenting market and historical forces; it is a direct and tangible result of public policies, whose very design and intent was to redistribute income of wealth upwards. Middle-income workers make no more now than they did in the late nineteen seventies. Such political choices and public policies like steep cuts to social spending, attacks on organized labor, deregulation and privatization and tax cuts for the wealthy are just to name a few. There is something offensive about the term "the working poor". These workers are not lazy. They do not lack initiative. They are poor because of wage

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stagnation. Many of them do the work and serve many of our loved ones when they change or empty the bedpans in these nursing homes for our loved ones. If you are the working poor living from paycheck to paycheck, one illness or natural disaster can put you on the street or standing in a food line, like we saw many of the federal workers do over the government shutdown. According to reports, the United States has the highest child poverty rates in the developed world. As a state, as a nation, we can do better than that. So I want to commend and applaud the Governor for moving - Governor Pritzker - for moving to try to rectify this income inequality. And this legislation, I am proud to cosponsor, and this legislation will give workers more money to spend in their local communities, boosting the economy, making our State more compassionate and competitive. No studies -- no credible studies bear out the claim that raising the minimum wage is bad for business or leads to higher unemployment. But what we do know for certain is that low-income individuals are more likely than higher income individuals to spend additional earnings quickly and locally. In every corner of this diverse State, in small towns and rural areas, in affluent suburbs and in the inner cities, the people of Illinois went to the polls and raised their voices for raising the minimum wage. The voters we represent ought to guide our conscience and our votes, today and in the future. With that, Majority Leader Lightford, I'm proud to stand with you and urge an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Barickman, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

To the bill.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Thank you, Mr. President. And I want to -- I want to first start by speaking to Leader Lightford, who I know has done -- this has been an issue close to her heart. I know she's done a lot of work on this and I respect that, I do. I -- I wish to focus some of my comments today to the concerns that I have that this proposal may have, particularly on our educational systems. And, you know, we sat through committee yesterday and there was testimony -- I think some limited -- some testimony certainly from some business groups, but I think it's important to put our attention on some of the areas elsewhere around our State who are going to be impacted, potentially very negatively, by this type of proposal. I happen to represent Illinois State University, Heartland Community College, and, in some fashion, many community colleges around East Central Illinois. As we all know, our higher ed system has struggled recently due to a lack of commitment from the State of Illinois to the important role that they play in helping educate our Illinois youth. I spoke with the President of Illinois State University this morning, now that we knew the full breadth of the proposal, and he and I walked through the impacts to ISU. ISU today employees some four to five thousand student workers. Many of those student workers are minimum wage workers. In year one, of this proposal, ISU will be encumbered with six hundred thousand dollars of additional costs - just for the implementation of this in year one. Over the life of the proposal, it means millions of dollars to ISU. And as we can all imagine, that same story, I believe, is going to be told by countless community colleges and

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four-year institutions around our State. They are faced with a tough dilemma. We all know that they're going to come here and ask Illinois for more money. They were going to do that before this proposal came about. Now they're going to need to ask for even more. In the absence of a commitment from the State to make them whole on this proposal, our university systems, our community colleges are going to be tasked with the very difficult decision of doing harm to some of the very people that the previous speakers have said they want to help. Those student workers get no benefit from a wage increase if they don't have a job. And we know that our universities are going to be tasked with that choice of whether or not to continue to employ the high number of student workers that they do today, given this wage increase. Of course, they do have another choice and that other choice is one that we have all struggled to figure out how to contain. They could simply raise tuition and fees and say, "Well, we'll cover the minimum wage hike through that." I think many of us, hopefully all of us in this room, would say that's a solution that we hope the universities, the community colleges don't embrace. The second area I want to address is our K-12 schools. There's been very little attention on the impact a minimum wage hike will have on our public schools K through 12, eight hundred and fifty-some schools districts around the State. Those school districts today employ secretaries and nurses, cooks and bus drivers - the folks who help make the system run but aren't necessarily in the classroom. I spoke to many of my superintendents over the last several weeks, but certainly over the last several days. The comments that they gave to me, "Jason, you guys have been working together for years now to improve the finances of our K-12 system and we appreciate that. We now have

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a new school funding formula. We have a commitment from the State of additional resources and we want to put those resources to work in the classroom where you have all told us we should prioritize those dollars. This proposal jeopardizes that immediately." Some of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 schools, those schools who have the least ability to tax themselves and pay for the services that we want them to provide our -- our students, some of those very schools are now going to be faced with the dilemma that the entirety of the increase in funding that they're receiving through a new school formula is now being used and must be used, mandated to be used, on noncertified staff to fulfill the mandate of a minimum wage increase. Add to that -- add to that the impact those school districts are going to have on their pension obligations. Each school district has to make a contribution to IMRF. One of my superintendents says to me, "Jason, this is nothing more than a mandate from the State of Illinois to raise property taxes in our school district." Consider that. Consider the mandate that this is sending -- the message that this is sending to school districts who we have said, "we need you to hold your property taxes down", yet they are interpreting this as a mandate to raise property taxes throughout this State. I think this proposal has more work that needs to need to be done. I think there are many unintended consequences that may arise from it. I hope that if this measure advances out of the Senate today that further work will be done in the House to address some of these concerns and some of the others that I'm sure my colleagues will raise here this afternoon. Thank you. I -- I rise in opposition, of course, to the measure and thank you, Mr. President, for the time.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

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Senator Hutchinson, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR HUTCHINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR HUTCHINSON:

So first thing I want to do is say thank you to my colleague, Senator Kimberly Lightford, because I know, as long as I have been in this Senate, there's one thing -- there's actually two things she will say that there is a reason why she's here - one is education, and we all know that, and the other one is this minimum wage bill, which she's filed every single year since 1999. So for all the people talking about how fast this is going, I want to say to my sister, congratulations on this day, because this is an incredible day, which leads me to the 1.4 million people across the State of Illinois that we're going to help, 1.4 million people who have been waiting since 2010 for an adjustment in their salaries. So what today really is, is an example of the fine -- of a day where we all get tested with our own words. I -- if I had a nickel for every time somebody stood up and said, "No one who works full-time should ever live in poverty." No one who works full-time should ever live in poverty. So while we decry people who require social service assistance and -- and -- and need rental subsidies and assistance meeting their basic needs, but we know that eight dollars and twenty-five cents is not enough to afford a market rate two bedroom apartment without a subsidy - you can't win for losing. Add to that child care, add to that food, add to that the need to go to school, go to work, go to do any of those things that we ask people to do to be full participants in our

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society. What this means today, regardless of all the noise and the din that we here outside about what's too hard for us to accomplish and what we can't do and how this is moving too fast and any other excuse you can have for not acknowledging the fact that in 2019 if you have ever said, "Nobody who works full-time should live in poverty", today is your day to do something about it. Don't tell me what you believe in - show me. Our constituents need you to show them what you believe in. So for all these people across this State who wondered whether anybody was listening, if anybody heard you, if anybody in these hallowed halls of the General Assembly where we make the laws sees you, I want you to know today that we're going to take a vote that says we see you and we hear you. And today's the day we finally get a chance to do something about it. I urge an Aye vote for a lot of reasons, but most importantly is because there's not a single person sitting in here that doesn't know that we have constituents every day that wakeup when it's still dark outside and they work all day, they string together their, somehow, hourly jobs to figure out how to make benefits, to figure out how to raise their kids, and when they get home it's dark outside and they start the second shift, the one that belongs to their family, and then they get up the next day and they do it all over again. And they don't have a lobbyist. They don't have anybody who's down here lighting fires on behalf of them. They don't have that. All they have is us. And we don't have the luxury of being myopic. We don't have the luxury of only taking one argument and saying that's supreme over anybody else's argument. We're charged with making very difficult, complicated decisions when we sit here on behalf of the one word that's in front of every single one of our titles. No matter where

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you come from, no matter what your district looks like, no matter how you got to this Capitol, the one word that's in all of our titles is "State". I am a State Senator and there are 1.4 million people across this State who have been waiting for this day for so long. So I am going to hit my button and I'm going to vote Yes and I'm going to do it proudly, even though it's hard and even though, for some, it might be a little scary. 'Cause for those people in my district, I need them to know that I see them and I hear them, and today's the day I finally get to do something about it. Thank you, Senator Lightford. And to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, I urge strongly an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Rose, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR ROSE:

To the bill, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR ROSE:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I could absolutely talk about the -- the macro-level impact of this and -- and, yes, there have been studies done. The study Senator Schimpf cited was from the NC State Economist. It was a fall 2018 edition and basically what it said was -- and I'm not being repetitive because I'm going to full -- I'm going to fill in the rest of the quote. The study showed that small farmers are likely more vulnerable to the impacts of a minimum wage increase because they lack the scale of profitability {sic} (to profitably) mechanize and are more likely to encounter obstacles in securing financing. The study also found that a ten percent increase in the minimum wage produces a long-run decline

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in agricultural employment of about six and a half percent in most remote rural counties. So that's what I want to talk about. I want to talk about those folks that aren't in Chicagoland. I want to talk about the folks that are being ignored in this bill because there's no regional discrepancy. So I'm not going to pretend to -- to -- to speak for anyone else's district, but I am going to speak for Central Illinois and it's not going to be me. I sent out a survey asking health care providers, businesses, not-for-profits, universities, senior centers, community colleges, I asked them what's it going to do when this is fully phased-in. And I can start off with the simple ones that are just sort of very interesting in -- in what their -- their critique of -- of the system overall is, discussing how "minimum wage is for young or retired people", "never intended for household wage of -- earners", "why wouldn't we spend more time increasing programs to create skilled trades for technical workers", to actually some other ones, "would force layoffs" from one small business in Macon County. Here's a local village that I represent, Macon County, they have an interesting observation that "over time, this will decrease the number of job opportunities for young and low-skilled workers". Here's a very specific one from one of the biggest non-for-profits in Decatur, a non-for-profit that serves senior citizens and young people in after-school programs every day. This will cost them, when fully phased-in, four hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. Their average part-time person makes four thousand dollars. So they'd have to compensate with a hundred part-time positions or the functional equivalent of nine full-time staff. That's just one -- one non-for-profit in Central Illinois. Schools - here's one of my school districts. It's a midsize school

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district for downstate Illinois. It's by no means the biggest or the smallest. But they talk about impact on people in theirs - "would have to look at discontinuing daycare programs or raising prices to families". Here's one of my smallest school districts - "probably have to let two aides go with the corresponding negative impact on students". Here's another small school district, when this is all phased in - "have to look at laying off six employees. I doubt our district could operate with those cuts and, yes, there's going to be time to phase in", but she goes on, "so we could either look to increase registration fees," - again, that impacts families - "increase property taxes", which gets back to Senator Barickman's point, "or decrease in structural materials and technology available to" - who? - "the students." Let's look at senior centers. Here's a moderate-size rural county in downstate Illinois. From the senior center: "People would lose jobs." They're non-for-profit. Health care - this is a assisted living for seniors. This is an interesting observation. Without getting into specifics of their facility, they said, "An unfunded mandate is mathematically impossible. Who will take care of the senior citizens?" Universities - much was talked about affordability of higher education. When fully phased in -- and I'm only going to talk about the three that I know, the three in my area. But when fully phased in, this would be a seventeen percent cut to GRF to EIU, which they'd have -- either have to have a higher GRF or higher tuition or lay off employees. ISU, when fully phased in, would be about 11.3% cut to their GRF. U of I, systemically, system-wide would be twelve percent. The effect on the Urbana campus alone would be about 57.4 million. By the way, that's -- that number is really interesting when you -- when

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you get even deeper into that and -- and -- you know, they could raise tuition, I guess, which gets back to affordability; they could, you know, lay off my constituents, you know, or they could lay off students. So the -- the net impact of absorbing that when fully phased-in would be twelve thousand part-time students, four hundred and three academic hourlies, twelve hundred and thirty graduate students, and part-time help, non-status, about sixteen hundred and eighty-five employees. Community colleges - here's a response from one of my community colleges and this is coming from -- I'm not -- I guess one of the -- one of the employees there: "Bottom line is, raising the minimum wage sounds good to the public, but effectively raises prices for everyone. This mostly impacts the lower class when the" raises -- "when the prices get raised" on what they're buying, to give -- that was sort of a summation there. And the last one, which I also found was interesting, but I think has been ignored in this debate, is that for many schools, our universities, and the community -- and -- schools and universities, "this will impact the three percent salary cap, which then will feed into our pension issues in the State and will further exacerbate local school problems." So at the end of the day, folks, I'm not here to tell anybody in Chicagoland what to do or right -- or what the right thing to do is, but I was standing at Casey's yesterday and talking to Annie and Debbie, who take care of me every day, and the starting wage at Casey's is already ten dollars an hour, which is already higher than your first two phase-in points in this bill - in downstate Illinois. It's already higher than that. But if people think that this is going to be somehow magic beans for downstate Illinois, it's not. It's not. There's going to be real

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consequences to this. There's going to be real consequences. And at the end of the day - you guys keep talking about who is going to be helped - I'm worried about who's going to be hurt. How many more people are going to get laid off, how many more people are going to lose their job, how many more college kids and students aren't going to have a work study program, how much tuition is going to have to go up - those things need to be worried about just as much, they need to be considered just as much as the other side of this coin. And -- and until we're serious and honest about all of the impacts, positive and negative...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Want to wrap it up, Senator?

SENATOR ROSE:

...positive and negative, this is a -- this is -- this bill should not go any further, and if it's not going to have any -- any thought put into the fact that one size does not fit all, downstate is not Chicago, Chicago is not -- not downstate, it's going to have some pretty bad consequences in the long run, just like the NC State study proved. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator McConchie, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Sponsor indicates she will yield.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you. Thank you, Leader Lightford. Do you have any estimates or any numbers on what kind of job loss this may result in statewide?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you, Senator, for that question - there you are - for that question, because I asked that question and the business group could not provide any data to show any loss of jobs. In fact, we were in the subject matter hearing for Labor and that question was asked. And on the record, the organization representing said they had no data to show that there would be any business loss. And then, more on a personal note, the same groups, businesses that shared with me back in 2003 that they would go out of business, told me again in 2006 that they were going out of business. So it was really nice to see them three years later. And then I got so excited when I ran the bill in 2010, the same entities who told me that they were going to go out of business in 2003 and 2006 told me in 2010 that they were going to go out of business. And so I'm sure they're still around in 2019, because there's no data to prove that any business have gone out of business or left the State of Illinois as a result of a minimum wage increase.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator McConchie.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you, Leader Lightford. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

...bill, Senator.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you, Leader. So my understanding from the National Federation of Independent Business is that their estimate is that

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this would result in a loss of ninety-three thousand jobs in the State, and there is some historical background to this. So when we raised the minimum wage in 2006, we did it from 2007 to a 2010 ramp. And during that time frame, in the first year alone, we lost fifty thousand jobs in the State of Illinois. Now, I'll comment that this bill almost has no effect on my particular district. My -- the -- the wages in my area are already, predominately in entry-level jobs, fifteen dollars an hour or above. So even with the ramp, we're -- we're already pretty well down the road on this. However, my district is not representative of the rest of the State. And I'd like to echo what Senator Rose just said, in that I believe that a one-size-fits-all approach is exactly the wrong solution for an aggressive measure of this sort, especially given the historical numbers that we have. So this has been done in other states. New York, which is not exactly the bastion of conservative policy, raised the minimum wage to fifteen dollars an hour, yet included regionalization. There is one rate for New York City, there is another rate for the suburban areas, and then upstate New York had another rate that was then tied to inflation, so that those businesses in those areas that are not as economically prosperous as the City of New -- as New York City or the suburbs are able to afford that as their economies grow. And I believe that this lack of regionalization is -- will further exacerbate the loss of jobs that we've seen in the past. And what jobs are lost in this case? It is entry-level, unskilled jobs that are the ones that end up being lost with -- especially without a regionalization factor. And for many people, this is the first step on the economic ladder to economic prosperity. The first way to get in -- the first job that they get in order to get the skills

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and get the experience necessary to be able to get well-paying jobs down the road. And so, without a realization factor, this is not a proposal I could support and I would encourage a No vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Fowler, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR FOWLER:

Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill, please.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR FOWLER:

Thank you. Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, I'm speaking on behalf of my district today, the glorious 59th, and the impact that this legislation could have upon my district. I also have received numerous correspondences, not -- and this is not near all of them. And one of them actually was a survey that was sent to me that was -- they surveyed over fifty companies within my district. And nearly all, except for a slight few, all were pertaining to -- their statement was "layoffs", "closures", "cutbacks", etc. And I could go over this, but I won't do that today because I think that makes my point. And some of the others that I'll just briefly mention, real quickly. There's one, it is a manufacturing company in my district that manufactures underground mining support equipment, such as mine cars, and his statement to me is, "If this law goes into effect, we will have no choice but to leave the State of Illinois, as our company cannot compete. We hate it for our many employees who work for us, as many of them for as long as fifteen to twenty-five years with our company. But this huge leap in wages will prove to be too much

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for our company. This will also increase our work comp costs, as well. We will also not be able to bring part -- part-time college kids in for training if this minimum wage were enacted." From the daycare centers that I received, several numerous correspondences from daycare centers, and one simply states, basically, closures; that "We currently own" -- "We currently own two" -- "two daycare centers. With the minimum wage increase, we'll have to" -- "to raise the rates to our parents that already can't afford the high cost of daycare, so we will be forced to shut down." And something -- one that's probably the most impactful to me, over and above the -- the correspondence from all the community colleges, the school districts, the K through 12 school districts that have said that they will lose hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars, it's probably one of the most impactful, is Southern Illinois University Carbondale that has stated that this will be -- Carbondale alone will be a five-point -- million-dollar impact, a -- a university that already has been, as we -- as we know, constantly declining throughout the last several years, and it's projected to lose another eleven percent of enrollment this next school year, which does not include this legislation. 5.8 million dollars to SIU Carbondale, which includes two thousand -- approximately two thousand three hundred student employees that could possibly, and probably will, lose those jobs, that rely on these jobs to help pay for their education. I received tremendous correspondence from my mayors throughout my district that hire youth help, many of them underprivileged youth, in the summertime so they can have a job and make -- make a few extra dollars, that will have to eliminate that summer help. And I come before you because, my district, we live in some of the most gorgeous country

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in the entire Midwest. We have an incredible workforce. We're working hard for economic development within my district. We have some opportunities that don't lie -- does not lie anywhere else in the entire nation, such as the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio, but we've been left behind in Southern Illinois, especially my district. This legislation I feel will have the most adverse impact of any district in the State of Illinois. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hastings, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR HASTINGS:

To the bill, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR HASTINGS:

I, too, have a glorious district; it's known as the fighting 19th. And I want to commend the sponsor on taking into accommodation a few things, that being seasonal workers, temporary workers, youth workers. All of that has been included in this bill and I thank you for that. I also thank you for easing the transition of this onto small businesses with the assistance of a small business tax credit that will provide employers relief over a period of time so that employers do not have to lay off workers. I conducted similar surveys across my district, one in the form of an election in 2014, where ninety-two percent of one part of my district said they were for minimum wage, seventy-four percent of another part of my district said they were for a minimum wage, sixty-seven percent of a more conservative part of it -- of my district said they were for a minimum wage. My whole district

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said they were for a minimum wage; that includes a very conservative part and a very liberal part of the southwest suburbs of Chicago, which was directly hit by the industrial collapse of the south suburbs in Illinois. I also conducted another survey and sponsored a bill for home health care workers, people who have to go to work every day and help people, and whether that means getting them up out of bed and walking them into a shower, helping them bathe themselves or even changing their diaper on a daily basis, a job that many of us in this Chamber would never consider doing. We passed that bill out of the other -- this Chamber and passed it out of the other Chamber and that minimum wage increase was vetoed. Those people have a tough job and they get paid eight dollars and twenty -- eight dollars and twenty-five cents an hour. And it's a shame that they don't get paid more for the tough job that they have to do. And looking across the aisle, I wouldn't want to change any of your diapers for eight and a quarter an hour. I also represent social service providers, those that have to go to work every day where people have developmental disabilities or violent propensities, and they have no help, they have no control over that - they get paid eight and a quarter an hour. And for me today to rise and to speak isn't to make a statement or make a joke about changing diapers on the other side of the aisle; the reason I rose today is to speak directly to them and to say I'm listening -- I'm listening to you as your representative. I see the plight that you go through on a daily basis. I understand what it's like to wake up and not feel valued sometimes. This bill, right here, is giving back to them. And for you, Leader Lightford, I say thank you. I'm looking forward to fifty-nine votes on that board. And if you don't vote on this bill, I hope

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you have a lot of explaining to do when you go home to those people that go to work on a daily basis and can't make ends meet. Thank you, Leader. Thank you for this opportunity to vote on this historic measure and God bless you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Righter, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill, if I might.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Chamber. I'll be respectful on the time. It's been a long debate; a lot of things have been said. I -- and I don't want to repeat what has been said. I -- I guess I want to start off -- most of the time when people make points and they get up and they do their debates or ask questions and then make their points, they say at the end, well, I'm going to vote Yes or I'm going to vote No and ask the Chamber -- the rest do same. I'm going to just tear that varnish right off from the start, okay. I'm not voting for this. Okay. I -- you know, I've never voted for it. God bless the Majority Leader, because she has, she has tried and tried and tried, and every time I've had the opportunity to vote on this in the Senate, I have voted No. And here's why. It is because I represent a district that has all or parts of fourteen counties right along the Indiana line. Indiana's minimum wage is seven dollars and twenty-five cents. Now some of you may think that this is too low. Some of you may think that's immoral, and that's a perfectly -- I respect that opinion. But the bottom line is, is

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that when you raise the cost of doing business, at some point -- you know, there's only a -- a handful of things that that business owner can do. They can lay employees off - job loss. It happened in 2006. The -- the Illinois Federation of Business says it's going to happen again. The Governor recognizes it's going to be a problem. Because, in his public statements, he has said what? "We're going to try and cushion the blow to small businesses." The sponsor recognizes that, because there is a tax credit - although it's hopelessly complicated, and if you lay off too many people, you don't get the tax credit - but she recognizes it's in there, to her credit. So let's not dismiss the concerns of the fact that this will raise the cost of doing business and that will result in either someone going out of business, someone getting laid off, or prices going up. Fifty-eight percent of all retail stores in Illinois, fifty-eight percent are within twenty-five miles of another state. One fifth of them, twenty percent, are within ten miles, and that is a problem in my district. They will go across the line if prices go up. They will go over there to go out to eat. They will go over there and fill up their gas tanks. We're talking about infrastructure here. We're going to lose those people. And I guess that's the issue that I want to raise here. One of the hardest things in politics is to admit that you don't know what you don't know. And there are things that you don't know in the first week of February that you're going to know at least a little more about in May. Now this is a little bit of insider baseball and I guess I'm talking primarily to the newer Members on both sides of the aisle, 'cause this is the way this will work. The Governor will give his budget address a little bit later this month and that's when the parade starts - and I don't

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mean a parade like a parade out in the street; I mean the parade of people who could be walking into your offices asking for money. Now, they won't just be asking for the money that they got last year; they'll be asking for more money than they got last year. And if this becomes law, they'll be asking for more money on top of the more money that they asked for last year. What is that number? Well, we don't know. The Governor's Office testified yesterday in Executive Committee and they gave us a chart that says their estimate is that it will be eighty-two million -- the fiscal impact, direct fiscal impact to the State budget, eighty-two million the rest of this fiscal year, almost three hundred million next year, and that number goes up. Okay? Now, is that right? I don't know! No one in this Chamber knows, but I do know one thing, and anyone who's been here for more than, like, six weeks knows this as well, and that is any Governor's Office estimate of what something will cost in February will cost more in May. That's the way it works, okay, 'cause those numbers are going to go up. That's just the direct State budget impact. That doesn't count how much more money colleges, universities, the over eight hundred school districts in this State, the drug and alcohol treatment providers, the mental health providers, and all of the rest who depend upon, to one degree or another, appropriations and support from the State taxpayers in order to do the job that we insist that they do. Now, I understand that this is going to happen. There is going to be a minimum wage increase in this State during this Session. My question for you is, why are you in such a hurry? I understand, you're adhering yourself to a political deadline that has to do with a speech that's going to happen later this month. The danger here, what you are walking into, is you

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don't know how much it's going to cost. You have no idea how much it's going to cost. I wish we would have heard more from the people who this is going to impact, particularly the education community. I will be befuddled for weeks to come why they were not at the table in Executive Committee talking about this. But very soon they will be on your doorstep in this building, asking for the money they would have asked for and even more. What is that going to be? You don't know. One last unknown for you, this State, like every state, tries to provide a social safety net for people of low incomes. How will this affect them? In other words, the programs, because we don't talk about that very much, but I want to talk about a couple of 'em. The SNAP program. For those of you who aren't familiar with what that is in government parlance, that's food stamps. Okay? That's the assistance that the State and federal taxpayers give to people so they have enough food to eat. A single parent working full-time with one child is not eligible for SNAP benefits at fifteen dollars per hour. Now, how many are -- how many of them are there? I don't know. I don't know, but you don't either. And when they call or when they start complaining about losing benefits, what will we do about that? Will we raise the income thresholds? The Child Care Assistance Program. There is a lot of talk in this Chamber, rightly so and it's rightly motivated, Mr. President, about providing families with assistance when it comes to child care. At a hundred and eighty-five percent of the federal poverty level, which is the -- the percentage of the poverty level which Illinois works off of, two-parent household working full-time is not eligible - not eligible - for any child care assistance once they reach ten dollars per hour. The TANF program, Temporary Assistance for Needy

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Families. A two-parent household working full-time with one child is not eligible at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents per hour. How many of those people are there? The people that you say that you're most concerned with; the people at the lowest rungs of the economic ladder. How many of those people will lose their benefits? How much that will cost to remedy? You don't know the answer to that and I don't either and that's why this is not the right time to do this. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Last person seeking recognition, Senator Koehler, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR KOEHLER:

Thank you, Mr. President. Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Sponsor indicates she will yield.

SENATOR KOEHLER:

And -- and first I want to make a comment and then ask a question. But, Majority Leader Lightford, thank you so much for all your time on this. I hope that when you add the hours up that you, in fact, have reached the minimum wage on this, so... But I want to thank, as well, the comments of my colleagues, Senators Hastings, Hutchinson, Collins, and -- and Sandoval. I think you've articulated very well the -- the heart and soul of what this is about, because this is a moral issue; that when people who work full-time still live in poverty, that's a moral issue not only for this State, but for this nation, and so we have to address that. Leader, you recognized that we've had some very good discussions amongst our own caucus about just how this affects some of the different areas that we represent in -- in this State. I guess

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I'd like to have some level of comfort or assurance that -- that this does not end the discussion about, you know, any differences that we might have in economies throughout this State, but that you, in fact, would be involved in those conversations and that this would be something that will be carried on as it goes into the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you, Mr. President. I will do my best, Senator. Next week we are not here in town, but I will participate via conference call if there's discussions in the House to do anything different from the measure we send over, Senate Bill 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Koehler.

SENATOR KOEHLER:

And -- and thank you for that. You know, I think that we have to recognize that -- that this does affect different parts of the State in different ways. And so it's not what we should do. We should be at fifteen dollars an hour. We should have a pathway to fifteen dollars an hour. What I'm talking about is, is -- is how we do that, and with that assurance, I would urge an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Majority Leader Lightford, to close.

SENATOR LIGHTFORD:

Thank you, Mr. President. All I can say is, "My, my, my." I never thought that I would hear a Republican say that we shouldn't be moving people off the rolls. I've never heard a Republican say, "We want to keep people on SNAP", that "We want to keep them

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on WIC", "We want to keep them on TANF". My entire twenty years here have been Republicans saying, "We need to move people off the rolls", because you never want to fund social service programs. My, my, my. Today is the day that we want to assist those same hardworking poor people. We want to give 'em food stamps - you know why? Because they can't afford to buy food to eat. We want to make sure that they have child care. You didn't care about child care for the last four years. Didn't care about funding it, for sure. Now, today, we care about -- making sure that kids have child care. You know, it amazes me that you used my own information. I'm just so tickled by the concept that someone would even stand on the Floor and advocate for something they've been dead set against publicly for a very long time. A lot was said, Ladies and Gentlemen. I just want to clarify a few things. One of the things that's really important that we could use clarification on is our university systems. I stepped onto the campus of Western Illinois University thirty-three years ago. I am a Leatherneck. You can't take that away from me. I earned a master's degree from the University of Illinois right here at Springfield. It was Sangamon State University. I was part of the first graduating class of UIS. You can't take that away from me. There's nothing that I would do to harm our university system. It was the previous administration that put us in the hole we're in with our university system. We have a commitment from the Governor to ensure that funding goes to our university systems, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. So there's nothing that I would do to harm exactly where I came from. That makes no sense. Not only do we have a commitment for our universities, we also have a commitment for these very programs that -- that Senate Republicans

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care about today. It amazes me that we can talk about a family that earns sixteen thousand five hundred dollars a year. That is the salary of a full-time minimum wage worker, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars a year. The federal poverty wage is seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars a year. I didn't -- I didn't make it up. According to President Trump - he said, "It costs seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars to live outside of poverty." Yet, here in Illinois, we pay sixteen thousand five hundred for a full-time worker. So we're keeping people in poverty on a national level. That is why you see so many states moving the minimum wage, because over the past ten years, fifteen percent rise in the cost of living, but yet their wages have been held for the last nine years. How do you keep up with a fifteen percent cost in living if your wages never grow? You do what Senator Hutchinson said. You work two, three jobs. You wake up when it's dark and you leave your family and you work the job, then you hop on the bus and you go to the next job and then you come home at night when it's dark. And guess what? You do all of that because you want dignity. You don't want to live on SNAP. You don't want to wait for people to say, "Here is your housing voucher". You want to be able to pay your own rent. These are hardworking people every day. So I encourage us to stop trying to keep people poor. When we talk about rural Illinois, one of the Senators that stood up and spoke about it, he's already got something on his web, right now. It's a big joke to you. It's a farce. You wanted to speak on the Senate Floor so you can go post. You wanted to post. It's already there. And what's so amazing is that rural Illinois -- I have a study too. The National Employment Law Project says, "In rural Illinois, they should be making today

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fourteen dollars and fifty-eight cents". Yet, they're at eight and a quarter. They won't see that amount until 2025. So there is a phase-in, Ladies and Gentlemen. The business credit is important, because Democrats care about business too. We want to make sure that there are jobs for people to go to. We want to make sure that those businesses are thriving and expanding, and we want to make sure that this credit is clearly understood. Senator, it's monitored {sic} after the EDGE credit that's been around since 1999. It's monitored {sic} after the small business tax credit that's been around since 2010. This is not a new credit that's hard to understand. And lucky for us, we have a new Director of Revenue, who's willing to ensure that it's easily understood for all of those who want to apply for that credit. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, here's what my closing is, a fifteen-dollar minimum wage increase actually creates economic activity. It decreases the reliance on government. What is known is that if there's a surplus, the power, the engines are turning, people have more money, they spend more. We're looking to see them generate nineteen billion dollars in economics. Nineteen billion back into the State of Illinois just because they're working, they're -- they're earning what they're working for, they're able to maybe buy a extra steak. What I also know is that it's long overdue. It's terribly long overdue. So the -- the real question, the real question is, why have we waited so long? The time is now, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. I encourage you to vote Aye and I would even encourage those on the other side of the aisle who believes that this is not the right thing to do, who believe that they would never ever support a minimum wage increase, vote for your constituents who also live in poverty. I encourage an Aye

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vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

The question is, shall Senate Bill 1 pass. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 39 voting Aye, 18 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Senate Bill 1, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Mr. Secretary, Messages from the House.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

A Message from the House by Mr. Hollman, Clerk.

Mr. President, I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Joint Resolution 26.

Offered by Senator Hunter.

(Secretary reads HJR No. 26)

Adopted by the House, February 5th, 2019. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions. On the Order of Resolutions is House Joint Resolution 26. Mr. Secretary, read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Joint Resolution 26, offered by Senator Hunter.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Senator Hunter moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of immediate consideration and adoption of House Joint Resolution 26. Those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and

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the rules are suspended. Senator Hunter moves the adoption of House Joint Resolution 26. All in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Attention, Members of the Senate, for an announcement: Friday, February 15th, - Ladies and Gentlemen, if I could have your attention - Friday, February 15th, is the deadline to file Senate bills. Please have the bills filed by 3 p.m. on Friday, February 15th. Senator Oberweis, for what purpose you seek recognition?

SENATOR OBERWEIS:

An additional announcement, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Please proceed, Senator.

SENATOR OBERWEIS:

My friends here in the Illinois Senate, for those of you who are heading north momentarily, I would invite you all to stop at that Burger Joint, Oberweis, in Bloomington. I will buy lunch. Great burgers and fries, for anybody who'd like to stop.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

We will now proceed to the Order of Resolutions Consent Calendar. With leave of the Body, all those resolutions read in today will be added to the Consent Calendar. Mr. Secretary, have there been any objections filed to any resolution on the Consent Calendar?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No objections filed, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Is there any discussion? If not, the question is, shall the resolutions on the Consent Calendar be adopted. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it. The motion carries,

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and the resolutions are adopted. Mr. Secretary, Introduction of Senate Bills.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 1329, offered by Senator Bennett.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1330, offered by Senator Castro.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1331, offered by Senator Castro.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1332, offered by Senator Castro.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1333, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1334, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1335, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1336, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1337, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1338, offered by Senator Rose.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1339, offered by Senator Tracy.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1340, offered by Senator Tracy.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1341, offered by Senator Landek.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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Senate Bill 1342, offered by Senator Sandoval.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1343, offered by Senator Sandoval.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Senate Bill 1344, offered by Senator Sandoval.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the -- these Senate bills.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 100, offered by Senator Harris and all Members.

It is a death resolution, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR MUÑOZ)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions Consent Calendar. There being no further business to come before the Senate, pursuant to House Joint Resolution 26, the Senate stands adjourned until the hour of noon on the 19th day of February 2019, or until the call of the Illinois Senate President. Senate stands adjourned.