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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

The regular Session of the 101st General Assembly will please come to order. Will the Members please be at their desks? And will our guests in the galleries please rise? Today the invocation will be given by Prophetess Michelle Baker, Revival Cultural {sic} (Culture) Church, Joliet, Illinois, and Southlake, Texas.

PROPHETESS MICHELLE BAKER:

(Prayer by Prophetess Michelle Baker)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance. Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

(Pledge of Allegiance, led by Senator Cunningham)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Lee Milner from the Illinois Times, Rick Millard from the Bluestream -- Bluestream Video {sic} (Blueroomstream.com), and Cole Henrick {sic} (Henke) from WCIA all request that they may be do -- able to do filming. With no objection, leave is granted. Mr. Secretary, Reading and Approval of the Journal.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Journal of Wednesday, March 13th, 2019.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Hunter. Senator Hunter moves to approve...

SENATOR HUNTER:

Mr. President, I move to postpone the reading and approval of the Journal just read by the Secretary, pending arrival of the printed transcript.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Hunter moves -- Senator Hunter moves to postpone the

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 219, offered by be Senator Bennett and all Members.

And Senate Resolutions 220 through 222 offered by Senator Anderson and all Members.

They are all death resolutions, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Resolutions Consent Calendar. Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Bennett, Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, reports Senate Bill 1980 Do Pass; and Senate Bill 241 Do Pass, As Amended.

Senator Murphy, Chairperson of the Committee on Commerce and Economic Development, reports Senate Bill 222 Do Pass; and Senate Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 556 Recommend Do Adopt.

Senator Bush, Chairperson of the Committee on Environment and Conservation, reports Senate Bills 1852, 1854, and 2020 Do Pass; and Senate Joint Resolution 27 Be Adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

All Members who can hear my voice, please come to the Floor of the Senate. We'll be taking up House Bills 3rd Reading and Senate Bill 3rd Readings. All Members within the sound of my voice, please come to the Senate Chambers. The Senate will stand at ease for a few minutes to allow the Committee on Assignments to meet. The Members of the Committee on Assignments will come to

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the President's Anteroom immediately. The Senate will stand at ease. (at ease) The Senate will come to order. After Committee Reports, we'll be going to 3rd Reading. This will be final action. Please come to the Floor. All that can hear my voice, please come to the Floor of the Senate. We will be going to 3rd Readings for final action after the Committee Reports. Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Refer to Agriculture Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 201, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1634; refer to Appropriations I Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 636; refer to Commerce and Economic Development Committee -Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 76; refer to Criminal Law Committee - Committee Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1878; refer to Education Committee - Senate Bill 1226 and Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2025; refer to Environment and Conservation Committee - Senate Bill 9, Committee Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1256, Committee Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1853; refer to Executive Committee - Senate Bill 7, Senate Bill 205, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1479, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1783; refer to Financial Institutions Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1813; refer to Government Accountability and Pensions Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1223 and Senate Bill 1910; refer to Human Services Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 187 and Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1735; refer to Insurance Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 652, Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1557; refer to

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Judiciary Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 173, Senate Bills 1134, 1317, and 1829; refer to Labor Committee -Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1466, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1723, and Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2024; refer to Licensed Activities Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2151; refer to Special Committee on Oversight of Medicaid Managed Care - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2012; refer to Revenue Committee - Floor Amendment 3 to Senate Bill 29, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1534; refer to State Government Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 724, Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 725, Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 764, and Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2035; refer to Transportation Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1353, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 104, Committee -- Floor Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1344, Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1988, Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1995, and Committee Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2016; Be Approved for Consideration -Senate Resolution 218. Pursuant to Senate Rule 3-8 (d), the following amendments will be referred {sic} (re-referred) from the Executive Committee to the Committee on Assignments: Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 651 and Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 482.

Signed, Senator Kimberly Lightford, Chairperson.

Senator Lightford, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Refer to Criminal Law Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 482; refer to Energy and Public Utilities Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 651.

Signed, Senator Kimberly Lightford, Chairperson.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

We are going to final action on House Bills 3rd Reading. Senator Morrison, do you wish to proceed on House Bill 345? She indicates she does wish to proceed. Senator Morrison. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 345.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Morrison.

SENATOR MORRISON:

Thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Senate. This House Bill, "Tobacco 21", raises the age for the purchase of tobacco products. This bill...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

One second, Senator. Can we have your attention, please? This is an important bill. Senator Morrison.

SENATOR MORRISON:

Thank you. This bill is the product of many years of work on behalf of some legislators who are still with us on the Floor - Senator Link, President Cullerton, Senator Mulroe in particular. It is also the result of many years of advocacy from health care organizations and professionals, countless county health departments, every major hospital in the State of Illinois, the Respiratory (Health) Association, the Illinois Academy of Family Physicians, the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the Hospital Association. We do know that nine out of ten people who are smoking right now started before the age of

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eighteen. We also know that eighteen thousand Illinoisans die every year from smoking-related illnesses. And we also know that last year the State of Illinois spent 1.9 billion dollars in Medicaid fund -- Medicaid spending on smoking-related illnesses. And while the State has worked in many ways to pass this legislation, other municipalities within our State have gone ahead, stepped up, and passed ordinances. So, today, 4.5 million Illinoisans are already living under these ordinances and regulation. Previous debate has mentioned that, when your eighteen years old, your old enough to be in the military. I would simply remind everyone that, by 2020, the Department of Defense will have all of its installations tobacco-free, and that the major generals of Mission: Readiness, of which constitutes six-hundred retired military leaders, is very concerned about the poor health of youth entering as recruits. I think this speaks volumes about what the military would, in fact, want for its members. I am happy to answer any questions. This bill has been debated extensively over the years, but I'm happy to entertain any questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Is there any discussion? Senator McConchie.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

To the bill.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you, Mr. President. We have discussed this extensively and I would just reiterate some of the points I think that we made in committee as well as what we've made in previous debate for those who are new to the Chamber. It is true that the military,

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you -- at eighteen you can join the military. I actually did so on my seventeenth birthday, back when that was allowed. And it is true that the military is raising the age for -- for which they're -- or changing their rules in regards to smoking going forward. However, the military is an employer. This -- they are only doing that for the people that they're choosing to employ in the volunteer force that they have. What I would say is that I do -do not believe that we should be drawing arbitrary lines for the age of majority for different things. Okay? At the age of eighteen, you can enter contracts, marry, be financially responsible for children. You can -- there are all -- all sorts of things that are on the list of what you're able to do at eighteen. We do not generally draw arbitrary lines by saying you can only do things at twenty-one. There's only two areas, frankly, in which we draw a line at twenty-one and that is with alcohol, because it is a federal requirement that came down from the federal government, and firearms, because, again, that was a federal requirement that was passed down. I believe that if you are able -- if you are wise enough to determine who should be in the Legislature, who to vote for as Governor, who to vote for as President, you are also then wise enough to determine, and especially with all of the information that's out there today about the dangers of smoking, about whether or not to choose to smoke. And for that reason, I would encourage a No vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Any further discussion? Senator Hunter. SENATOR HUNTER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. I had the pleasure of - I was invited to give a presentation to -- to a group of third

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graders at one of the schools in my district and I was so impressed with these young people - and I know that they're listening now and they're watching us - and our Communication staff put together all kinds of wonderful talking points for me. And I started talking to the -- to the kids regarding tobacco products in general, globally, you know. And I -- the kids kept -- they folded their arms and looked at me and smiled. And I said, "Well, do you all know this stuff?" And they said, "Yes, we know everything" you -- "you're talking about." And so we had such a great day and a great visit that day that they wrote me a letter and they asked if I could read the letter on the Senate Floor. And so if you don't mind, I will quickly read this letter. It says, "Dear Senator Hunter, We are the third graders of Village Leadership Academy in Chicago.... Our school is a social justice school, and each class runs a Grassroots Campaign for the entire school year. This year, we decided that we wanted to become the generation that ends tobacco use. We have studied this topic for a long time, and we know what we need to do. We want the tobacco age in the State of Illinois changed from 18 to 21. These are our reasons why. First, 21 is a more mature age." And these are third graders. "When you are 18, you are a teenager, and teenagers sometimes make choices that they will regret later. People who are 21 have more experience in life, and can" better -- "and can make a better choice for themselves. Second, people who are 18 are more likely to stay in high school. They probably have friends who are younger than them. Younger students look up to older students. We know because we ARE younger students. If we see older students smoking, or vaping, we might want to, also {sic} (too). Finally, we believe that people should not be smoking at all. Tobacco products contain

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poisonous chemicals that can be found in cars, batteries, and toilet cleaners. Tobacco products also have nicotine in them, and that is addictive. Tobacco companies are getting people addicted to these hurtful products, and we do not think people should use them at all. We know that we can't get everyone to stop smoking, but if we have more" -- "more productive laws, we can help guide people to the right choice. We believe raising the tobacco age will do that. We hope that our State will help keep our communities healthy and help them to make right choices. Sincerely, Menelik, Justin, Nicholas, Dominick, Laurel {sic} (Lauren), Willow, Nykota {sic} (Nyota), Taylen, Laila, Kayla {sic} (Kaelyn), Madeline, Kayla again, Bolade, Kennedy, Keifer, Jordyn, Alayna, Jamaall, Kimora, and Mrs. {sic} (Ms.) Walmsley". Thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Thank you, Senator. Can we have your attention? Senator Righter, anymore discussion?

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Will the sponsor yield, please?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Sponsor -- sponsor indicates she will yield. Senator... SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. Senator, so far the conversation - and I think not just here in this Chamber, but in committee and around the State - has been on the issue of increasing the age. I want to talk about the other part of the bill where we remove any penalties, including the -- a petty offense for the possession of tobacco products by someone under twenty-one. Tell me why you're striking those provisions, the accountability, from this. Why are you removing that?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Morrison.

SENATOR MORRISON:

This bill has evolved, Senator, in many iterations in the past two years as it's been introduced. The current bill before us does strike those provisions because the emphasis will now, going forward, be on the people who sell the product rather than the children who make the mistake of being in possession of it. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Righter.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

So if they -- if this becomes law, it's my understanding that if a police officer were to see a fourteen- or fifteen-year-old girl smoking a cigarette across the street from the school grounds, because she is only possessing, the police officer would have no authority to go take the cigarettes from her, call the parent, and say, "Ma'am, you need to know your daughter's smoking cigarettes." Is that accurate, because -- because the possession penalties or ramifications have been removed from the bill?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Morrison.

SENATOR MORRISON:

I think that in -- in this particular instance that you bring up, it would probably be up to the school to -- to follow its policy as it has on campus. But, to your point, Senator, this bill may not be perfect and it is not my intention to allow fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds to be encouraged. In fact, what I would ask, if you are willing, is to work with me if you believe this is really an issue of underage children possessing, for us to

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work together with law enforcement to develop something that is practical and enforceable to -- to solve this issue that you believe is prominent.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Righter.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Well, Senator, in my example, I said across the street from the school, which means the school would have no authority. So it's not a school policy. My suggestion to you is to not strike the accountability provisions when it comes to possessing. Leaning into the notion that we should be more difficult with people who are selling to underage, you can do that and still keep in the accountability provisions for those who are possessing. That's the problem with the bill. The way to fix it is, quite frankly, to pull it out of the record and leave those accountability provisions in there. I would suspect you would get more votes on this bill if you did that. To the bill, if I might, Mr. President. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

To the bill.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen, Senator Morrison, in her opening, said that ninety percent of people who smoke began smoking before they're eighteen. I completely believe that statistic. This bill is a step backwards in that and here's why. It is because right now, today, the fourteen-year-old or fifteen-year-old girl who's smoking, the police officer approaches her, he has the authority to go up, take the cigarettes from her and, if he so chooses, issue a citation for a petty offense. Now I know that it's not politically

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fashionable these days to say that maybe introduction in the court system is a good thing, but, you know what, once in a while it is, particularly if the young person has to go to a smoking cessation education class, which exists in most communities these days. That authority is gone under this bill. The sixteen-year-old boy who's chewing tobacco, who is greatly increasing his risk of getting mouth and throat cancer, now when the law enforcement officer sees that individual, they do nothing, which means mom and dad back home know nothing about the fact that the boy is chewing tobacco. Sometimes interdiction by law enforcement and then maybe by a parent and, yes, a court to correct a minor's errant ways is a good thing. By removing all of the accountability provisions --I mean, look, young people - Senator Hunter just read the letter - young people, third graders know that this is bad for you. Right? They already know. This isn't an issue of people being so stupid as they think that cigarettes aren't good for them. They're doing it for some other reason and they need someone to tell them to stop, and we are removing tools that parents and others might have to keep more young people from smoking or chewing tobacco, which I thought was the point of the bill in the first place. Senator Morrison, I'm going to end with this. Please pull this bill out of the record and move this and -- and replace or leave in place the accountability provisions. It's a better bill. You'll get more votes and more young people will have a better chance of stopping using tobacco products. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

For further discussion, Senator Fine.

SENATOR FINE:

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Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill. I've also heard from a lot of youth in my community who are tired of walking into their school bathrooms only to find their classmates vaping in the bathrooms, and this needs to end. The problem that they are facing is, Illinois right now is a patchwork, because there are parts of the State where you can't purchase products and other parts where you can, and this becomes very confusing. As the sponsor mentioned, thirty-eight municipalities have already passed Tobacco 21 laws and that covers about 4.5 million people. One of the situations we're facing is that only home rule municipalities have the authority to regulate the age that you can purchase tobacco products. There are one thousand two hundred ninety eight municipalities in Illinois and only two hundred nine of them are home rule communities. This means there are more than a thousand municipalities that do not have the authority to -- to pass Tobacco 21 in Illinois and this is part of the reason that we need to pass this statewide, to get rid of the confusion and to get rid of the patchwork and to let our children know that until they are twentyone years old, these products cannot be purchased or used by them. So thank you for bringing this very important legislation forward. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

For further discussion, Senator Hutchinson.

SENATOR HUTCHINSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

To the bill.

SENATOR HUTCHINSON:

I -- I have -- we have debated this bill extensively on a number of different -- in a number of different Sessions and the

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thing I think I find most interesting is that there is a line of reasoning that believes we should do -- that we should not pass this bill until we find ways to criminalize kids, which goes against the public health issues of the bill in the first place and goes against our -- our -- our new understanding of what introducing young people to the criminal justice system does in the first place. So it's always interesting to me to hear that we can't pass this bill unless we figure out a way to -- to give law enforcement the ability to use criminal -- criminal infractions -- or -- or -- or penalties against young people for a public health thing that we're trying to address and reduce. I think it is absolutely right to say that intervention for addictive things is appropriate. And I also think it's right that we go back to a time when those things happen as a disciplinary matter, not as an introduction to the criminal justice system; that if you want to intervene with somebody who's fourteen years old, who is across the street from a school and who's sneaking cigarettes underage, that, yes, it's entirely appropriate for somebody to go take the cigarettes away and call the parents and be, like, "Do you know your kid is smoking?" Guidance counselors, teachers, coaches, other parents, and even your wonderful community police officer who's engaged in community policing and knows the kids in the neighborhood and can walk up and say, "Honey, you don't want to do that. I'm going to have to call your parents" - they can do that right now. There's nothing that stops them from doing that right now. What it stops them from doing is introducing them into a system that follows them for the rest of their lives, and I know that I don't have to stand here and delineate how disparate the -- the -- the enforcement of those things are depending on where

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you live and who you are and what you look like. So the reason why these penalties are stricken in this bill is because we're not trying to go into the criminal justice system. We are trying to treat addiction and substance abuses as the public health issue they are. We know now that people who are addicted need help, not prison. We know now that kids that are making bad decisions and bad choices need parental involvement; they don't need juvenile detention centers. And we also know that once they get introduced into that system, it's a slippery slope as to what happens next. I would love to believe that every child that comes in contact for making a bad decision as a kid would end up having an interaction that doesn't interfere with their ability of government to protect them, or that a police officer is somebody that's safe that I can go to, or that all kids lived in neighborhoods that when they looked out the window and the officer goes by, that they wave at the nice policeman. All of our communities aren't like that. All of our kids don't grow up in situations like that. You got a fair number of people across this State that are scared to death when they see law enforcement. So we really wanted to do intervention and work on the public health issues at hand. It is entirely appropriate that we deal with this on the public health side, not the criminal justice side. So I would just urge the Body to not necessarily fall for the straw man argument or a red flag that's not based in any data or fact. What we know, now, is that to handle issues of addiction and to reduce the cost associated with this is that raising the age, the same way we do with alcohol -and it's interesting, I haven't heard a single solitary person argue that we need to reduce the age of drinking to eighteen. Nobody in here is saying we don't need to have -- we don't need to

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have bars, you know, where everybody who has a military ID needs to be able to go in there and drink at eighteen, not one argument has been raised about that. So I say we remain ideologically consistent. We deal with the -- with the repercussions of what we as a society face when we deal with smoking, exactly the way this bill is intended. And I thank the sponsor for putting it in the record, but I could not sit another minute longer to hear an argument to vote against this bill is the fact that we're not ticketing and arresting kids, as if that's going to stop them from smoking. Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen. Please vote Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

For further discussion, Senator McClure.

SENATOR McCLURE:

Thank you, Mr. President. So smoking in particular is a big issue in my family, because my grandfather started smoking at fifteen or sixteen and he did it behind a tree and he later died of lung cancer and, the secondhand smoke from my grandparents, my mom passed away of lung cancer. Under this bill, my grandpa wouldn't have to go behind a tree to -- to smoke a cigarette. He could do it publicly. And I'll tell you what, the testimony in committee was that most of these kids that are getting cigarettes, they don't get them from stores; they get them from their peers. And those very peers no longer have any penalty whatsoever for providing those cigarettes that end up causing people to die from lung cancer, like my mom, like my grandpa. And I got to tell you, that's the only reason why I'm not supporting this bill. I was a juvenile prosecutor and I can tell you this, fourteen-, fifteen-, sixteen-year-olds that -- that get taken in for petty offenses, they do not enter the criminal justice system. I appreciate the

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comments about the criminal justice system. There are many flaws in it. It needs to be corrected. I'm happy to work on those flaws. But, right now, to say that these kids, who are getting their cigarettes from other kids, are now going to be allowed to do that freely without any punishment is a real problem. This is a real problem in our State, particularly since, right now at this moment, there are all kinds of -- of nicotine products, et cetera, that are targeting kids, in a way that I've never seen before. And those very kids, who are so attracted to these products, can now use these openly, notoriously, without any fear of retribution or punishment. And we're talking about not getting arrested, not going to jail for these things, we're talking about such a severe punishment as serving fifteen hours of community service, paying a small fine, getting education to tell you why smoking is so bad. I just can't imagine why anybody would be opposed to that. certainly understand the problems of the criminal justice system and there are problems. I'm happy to work on those problems. But my experience in juvenile court with these kids is, many of them know the consequences better, in many cases, than we do. And the word is going to get out that now you can do this whenever you want, wherever you want. And, you know, I certainly didn't have my first beer when I turned twenty-one. I'm probably not the only person that's -- that's like that and I, you know -- I know this is very shocking -- I know this is shocking. But I can tell you this, if -- if they were not -- if there were not consequences for me drinking, I would have had a lot more beers before I was twentyone than I had. And, you know -- so this is -- it's a good purpose behind the bill, but I think this -- I think this part of the bill makes the bill fatally flawed. I -- I can't vote for it. And I

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would encourage my colleagues to -- to take a step back, put these penalties back in, and -- and we'll go. I mean, I don't know, has anybody here had a -- not gotten a job because of a petty offense they committed when they were fourteen years old? I -- I've never seen that. I -- I really haven't. You have? What -- what was the petty offense? I'd love to know. Anyway, a good purpose behind the bill. I cannot support and I would urge my colleagues to vote against it.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

The last speaker seeking recognition is Senator Mulroe. SENATOR MULROE:

Thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Senate. First of all, I'd like to thank Senator Morrison for sponsoring the bill. You make a much better sponsor than the person who sponsored it before you. Just kidding. Seriously, the -- that was me, by the way. But smoking kills you. I mean, we make policy decisions and -- and -- and policy every day to do what's in the best interests of the citizens of the State of Illinois. That's what we're trying to do today. We're not -- this may not be perfect. It may not stop every single teenager from starting to smoke, but it's going to stop some. We -- and contrary to what was said before, we set ages for a variety of things that we can do in Illinois. We set eighteen to vote, eighteen to contract, eighteen to sign a will, twenty-one for firearms, twenty-one for alcohol. Why is twentyone such a big deal for purchasing cigarettes? Because it made Right now, it's eighteen. What are eighteen-year-olds sense. doing? They're going to high school. And who are they surrounded by? The freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and it makes it easier for those people to obtain cigarettes. And you've heard it; there's

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an abundance of evidence that people start smoking before they're This is going to separate the gap between eighteenyear-olds and their friends - that can go down to fourteen - and twenty-one-year-olds. How many people do we know that hang around - that are twenty-one - associate with fourteen-year-olds? This is going to provide the gap, some pressure or distance between twenty-one-year-olds and kids that might have access to -- to cigarettes otherwise. The -- you know, there -- there's been some -- this is a public health issue, right? So we've been talking about deterrence and criminal activity. We know deterrence doesn't work, so let's try to shift our -- our behavior in another way. And I think another Member of the -- the Body mentioned it, you know, our -- our -- our age to drink alcohol is twenty-one. that stopped people from -- trying to drink alcohol before they're twenty-one? I would venture to say, there's many of us in this Chamber, knew what the consequences were if we got caught drinking, that probably had their first beer or first drink prior to twentyone. So deterrence I don't think is effective. Putting a mark on some kids record, whether it's for alcohol or for cigarettes under twenty-one, doesn't make sense to me. It'll only hurt them. doesn't achieve the goal that we're trying to get to. So there are three great reasons for -- to vote Yes for this bill. you're concerned without -- about our finances in the State of Illinois vote for the bill. This bill will save Illinois money and we could use that money to be directed at -- for other priorities. It saves people money, the people that are buying those cigarettes. It's very costly. If we can somehow deter people from starting smoking, they're going to save money and put more money back into our economy and make our economy healthy.

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And -- but last of all, this is an opportunity to save lives for the people of the State of Illinois. I -- this is the time to vote Yes. I hope we get as -- I hope for all greens, but I know that's probably not realistic, but I hope for as many as we can get. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Morrison, to close.

SENATOR MORRISON:

Thank you, Mr. President. We -- we had -- we heard about some concern about a fourteen-year-old girl who was standing across from her school, and I wonder where that girl got her cigarettes - probably from somebody closer to her own age than somebody who's twenty-one and older. This bill seeks to break the social network, the connection that provides younger kids cigarettes and vaping materials. And I think Senator Mulroe did a good job of describing that for us. Firearms and alcohol at twenty-one. Tobacco should be twenty-one - it kills as well. We know from looking at the history of communities that have already enacted this ordinance, such as Evanston, there is a significant drop in the use of tobacco products when an ordinance like this is in place. You need to only look to Evanston and the City of Chicago. My offer remains for the opponents of this measure - if you would like to work with me to try to craft something, I am open to that. This bill has tremendous merit. It's time has come. It's time for Illinois to have uniform policy across the State and I ask for a Yes vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

And so the question is, shall House Bill 345 pass. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted

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who wish? Take the question {sic}. On that measure, there are 39 Yeas, 16 Nays, and 1 voting Present. Having received the -- House Bill No. 345, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. We will now go to Senate Bill 3rd Readings. If you'll turn to page 8. Senate Bill 111. Senator Morrison, do you wish to proceed? She indicates she wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 111.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Morrison.

SENATOR MORRISON:

Thank you, Mr. President. This bill requires any individual or group policy of accident and health insurance amended, delivered, or issued to cover the charges incurred for anesthetics provided in conjunction with dental care by a dentist with a permit provided under Section 8.1 of the Dental Practice Act -- a physician licensed to practice medicine. Currently, the problem that exists is, children that are autistic in particular and who need anesthesia are not having the access to the procedures they need because of this. This would fix that problem. There was no -- no opposition expressed on it. And I'm happy to answer questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Is there any discussion? Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. I just want to let the Members

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know on our side, I appreciate the sponsor's work on this and this is legislation that's been worked on with the insurance industry and with the Dental Society to come to this agreement. So thank you, Senator, for your leadership on this bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Is there any discussion? Seeing no further discussion, Senator Morrison, to close.

SENATOR MORRISON:

Respectfully ask for green votes on this.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

And so the question is, shall Senate Bill 111 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 55 Yeas, no Nays, no Present. On that question — on that question, there are 55 Ayes. Senate Bill 111, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. With leave of the Body, we'll go to page 16, Senate Bill 526. Senator Steans, are you prepared? Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Senator Steans seeks leave of the Body to return Senate Bill 526 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On that Order of 2nd Reading is Senate Bill 526. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Steans.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Steans, on your amendment.

SENATOR STEANS:

Yep, the amendment deletes all and becomes the bill, and I'll

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speak to it on 3rd.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Is there any discussion? If not, 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 KOEHLER)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 526.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Steans.

SENATOR STEANS:

Yes, thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Senate. This is a cleanup bill. We had done a hospital assessment bill and then done a trailer bill to sort of fix some problems. Well, the Governor just signed that bill last week, but by the time he signed it, a Section that pertained to making sure we got payments to free-standing psychiatric hospitals for kids that are there and have been locked out had already been repealed. This just extends the date so they can get those payments. I would ask for your Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Any discussion? Seeing no discussion, the question is, shall Senate Bill 526 pass. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is now open. Have all voted who wish? Have all

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voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 56 voting Aye, none voting Nay, none voting Present. And Senate Bill 526, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Supplemental Calendar No. 1 has been printed and distributed. We have Senate Resolution 218. Leader Brady.

SENATOR BRADY:

Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Mr. Secretary, please read the resolution.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 218, offered by Senator Brady.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Leader Brady.

SENATOR BRADY:

Thank you, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen, every day people living with multiple sclerosis do whatever it takes to move their lives forward despite the challenges. A new study, funded by the National MS Society, has confirmed that nearly one million people are living with MS in the United States, more than twice the original estimate from a previous study. MS is an unpredictable, often disabling disease of the central nervous system. System — symptoms vary from person to person and range from numbness and tingling to walking difficulties, fatigue, dizziness, pain, depression, blindness, and paralysis. Unfortunately, there's no known cause or cure. With twice as many people living with MS, solutions for MS are now twice as important. This Resolution 218 recognizes March 10th through 16th as MS Awareness Week. Throughout this week, people living with this

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disease will share their powerful stories to help people better understand life with MS. You can follow and find these inspirational stories on social media by tracking #ThisIsMS. I thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to pay note of these people in our communities in our State and our Nation.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Seeing no -- no discussion, the question is, shall Senate Joint {sic} Resolution 218 pass. All those in favor will say Aye. Those opposed will say Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. Senator Aquino, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR AQUINO:

Thank -- thank you, Mr. President. For a point of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

State your point.

SENATOR AQUINO:

Mr. President and -- and Members of the Chamber, I'd like to introduce some special guests that I have here today. Carmen Martinez is a constituent of mine, a great friend, and a retired administrator of Chicago Public Schools, who had worked effort -- tirelessly for our students for over three decades. She has some family members that are visiting us all the way from the Island of Enchantment, La Isla del Encanto, Puerto Rico. Mr. Gerardo Flores and -- and his wife, Rosa Garcia, are with us from our beautiful island, and so I'd like for everyone to welcome them to Springfield. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Welcome to the Illinois Senate. Senator Hastings, for what

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purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR HASTINGS:

Thank you, Mr. President. Point of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

State your point.

SENATOR HASTINGS:

This past week we had an unfortunate international crash of an airplane, the 737 MAX, which was a Ethiopian Airlines flight that was flying. It contained -- or one of the passengers on the plane was a -- a Captain Antoine Lewis, who was a resident of my district and the Village of Matteson. Captain Lewis was obviously a member of our U.S. Armed Forces. His leaders in his unit had described Captain Lewis as an outstanding leader, as somebody who cared about his soldiers. And he was going on a special mission for -- he was on a -- he was going on a -- a mission for church to go help some -- some people in Africa, and obviously the plane crashed. He's the neighbor of my Mayor of the Village of Matteson. They've known each other for thirty plus years and it's a extreme, unfortunate loss for our community to lose a young person of such a -- a high character and somebody who really believed in selfless service. So, Mr. President, I ask for the Senate to give a moment of silence for Captain Lewis and his family to honor him for his service and his unfortunate death. Thank you, sir.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

A moment of silence is always in order. Will Members please be at their desks? (Moment of silence observed) Thank you. Senator Hunter, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR HUNTER:

Point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Please state your point.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Thank you very much. Ladies and Gentlemen, this afternoon I am saddened to share the passing of Helen Miller, who passed away last week at her home in Mississippi. Many of you might know Helen from her tremendous work with SEIU Local 880, which is now SEIU Healthcare Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. Helen was a labor leader, a pioneer in the home healthcare organizing movement and the former President of SEIU Local 880. For more than forty {sic} (four) decades, Helen demonstrated a passion for making sure home healthcare workers are treated with dignity and respect on the job and received the wages, benefits that they deserved for - for all the hard work that they'd done. So she was one of the first members of Local 880 and she quickly stood out as a leader and rose through the ranks, to eventually become the President of SEIU from 1999 to 2007. And so I also would like to have a moment of silence, as well, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Again, a moment of silence is always in order. Will Members please be at their desk? (Moment of silence observed) Thank you. Senator Van Pelt, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR VAN PELT:

Purpose of an announcement, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Please state your announcement.

SENATOR VAN PELT:

Want to invite all the Senators today to attend the Senate Public Health and Criminal Law Committee joint subject matter

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hearing on the backlog of DNA that has been -- we have backlogs back to 2014 for murder cases. We have over seven hundred and fifty murders that we have DNA evidence, but they have not been analyzed, so we're having a subject matter hearing on that on Monday, March 25th, at the Bilandic Building at 160 No. LaSalle at 1 o'clock p.m. This is your invitation. Please attend.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Thank you for that announcement. 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 45.

(Secretary reads HJR No. 45)

Adopted by the House, March 13th, 2019. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Joint Resolution 45, offered by Senator Lightford.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Lightford moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 45. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the rules are suspended. Senator Lightford moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution No. 45. All those in favor will say

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Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the resolution is adopted. We 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 -- no objections filed, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

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, and the motion carries. There being no further business to be -- come before the Senate, pursuant to House Joint Resolution 45, the Senate stands adjourned until the hour of 12 noon on the 19th day of March 2019, or until the call of the Senate President. The Senate stands adjourned.