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PRESIDENT JONES:

The regular Session of the 94th General Assembly will please come to order. Will the Members please be at their desk? Will our guests in the galleries please rise? The invocation -- today will be given by the Reverend Jonathan Franklin of the Mt. Zion Apostolic Church, Springfield.

THE REVEREND JONATHAN FRANKLIN:

(Prayer by the Reverend Jonathan Franklin)

PRESIDENT JONES:

Please -- please remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance. Senator Maloney.

SENATOR MALONEY:

(Pledge of Allegiance, led by Senator Maloney)

PRESIDENT JONES:

Madam {sic} Secretary, Reading and Approval of the Journal.
ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

Senate Journals of Thursday, March 30th; Tuesday, April 4th; Wednesday, April 5th; Thursday, April 6th; and Friday, April 7th, 2006.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Hunter.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Mr. President, I move that the Journals just read by the Secretary be approved, unless some Senators has additions or corrections to offer.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator -- Senator Hunter moves to approve the Journals just read by the Secretary. There being no objection, so ordered. Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

Senate Resolution 715, offered by Senator Haine and all Members.

It is a death resolution, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Resolutions Consent Calendar. Mr. Secretary, Messages. ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

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

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

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Senate Bill -- excuse me, Senate Bill 2395, along with House Amendment 1.

Passed the House, as amended, April 7, 2006.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Will all those Members in their offices kindly come to the Senate Floor? We are about to proceed on the Calendar on Concurrences, which will be final action. Kindly come to the Floor. We also want to welcome back our Secretary of the Senate, Linda Hawker, who's back with us. So glad to -- Linda Hawker. It is my understanding that there were some power outages -- outages downstate and -- and many of you did not get the results of some key sports action. We know that Mickelson won the Masters Tournament, and the Cubs swept. Senator Haine, what purpose you rise?

SENATOR HAINE:

Point of personal privilege, Mr. President. On that last remark of the distinguished Chair, when I picked up that <u>Chicago Tribune</u> showing the Cubs beat the Cardinals, I thought it was a headline from 1948, "Dewey Beats Truman".

PRESIDENT JONES:

Well, you can rest assured that it was the truth. Senator Geo-Karis, what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

Point of personal privilege, sir.

PRESIDENT JONES:

State your point.

SENATOR GEO-KARIS:

It is my fervent wish that you and Senator Watson and Representative Cross and Speaker Madigan get together and iron out all the glitches we have so that we can finish by Wednesday. Otherwise, Thursday is a Jewish holiday, Friday is Good Friday and then we have Easter next Sunday, and back again. So wouldn't it be nice, Mr. President, I know you'll use all of your --persuasion possible to meet with Senator Watson and -- the Congressman -- I mean State Representative Cross and Speaker Madigan, to come to a fruition and finish so we can leave Wednesday night and not come back until October.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Thank you, Senator, for your words of wisdom and your words

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will be taken into consideration as I attempt to reach Senator Watson. I know he's not here at the moment, but he -- he said he would be here. I expect him later. But that is our intent to bring everybody together to come to a resolve on these issues. Senator Martinez, what purpose you rise?

SENATOR MARTINEZ:

For point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT JONES:

State your point.

SENATOR MARTINEZ:

I have two beautiful young ladies here with me today. Neither of them are constituents of mine, but they are my Pages for the Day. I have Kirsten Edfors. She is Senator Ronen's constituent. And I also have Ry Sanders {sic} (Sauders-Flores), who's also a constituent of Senator Raoul. So I would like the Senate to please welcome my two Pages.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Will our Senate please give our Pages a warm welcome to the Illinois Senate? We're going to proceed to page 11 of the Calendar on the Order of Concurrences. On the Order of Concurrences, on page 11, is Senate Bill 2197. Senator Haine. Mr. Secretary, please read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2197.

Filed by Senator Haine.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Haine, to explain your motion.

SENATOR HAINE:

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. This motion to concur with the House amendment is based on the House amending the provisions of the truancy bill that we passed last month in two ways. They put a cap on the fine for a non-home rule unit and also on a home rule unit, which we had no problem with since the purpose is not to raise money, it's to encourage compliance with the truancy laws. The second portion of it, it includes the City of Chicago. Cook -- Cook County wanted in. They read the bill. They didn't like it last year, but this year they felt it was a pretty good bill for them. So

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although they were excluded at the beginning, they and -- they decided they wanted in, so we had no objection to that.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any -- any discussion? Seeing none, this is final action. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2197. 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 52 voting Aye, no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate concurs in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2197, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. On page 11, on the Order of Concurrences, is Senate Bill 2204. Senator Demuzio. Mr. Secretary, please read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2204.

Signed by Senator Demuzio.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Demuzio, to explain the motion.

SENATOR DEMUZIO:

Yes. Thank you, Mr. President. Committee Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2204 retains the underlying bill. It adds an additional member to the task force charged with evaluating pilot projects to prevent health care workplace violence. And it also clarifies -- that one of the three DHS representatives be from the Division of Rehab.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, the question -- this is final action. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2204. 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 52 voting Aye, no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate -- the Senate -- concurs in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2204, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senate Bill 2248. Out the record. Senate Bill 2349. Senator Collins. Mr. Secretary, read the motion.

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ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2349.

Filed by Senator Collins.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins, to explain the -- the motion.

SENATOR COLLINS:

I would like to motion to concur, Amendment No. 1 and No. 2 to 2349. And, basically, Floor Amendment No. 1, it clarifies the definition of "distressed property purchaser" to ensure that the bill does not cover traditional real estate investors who purchase distressed The bill is narrowly tailored to cover only those properties. companies that engage in a specific scheme structured as a sale leaseback with an option to repurchase. The other -- and Floor Amendment No. 2, the second provision, will ensure that homeowners facing foreclosure are able to actually stay in their homes by giving rescue purchasers the option to purchase a distressed property for less than eighty-two percent of the fair market value, as long as the transaction results in the homeowner ultimately being able to buy their home back as initially This legislation is an initiative of the Attorney promised. General's Office that seeks to protect homeowners foreclosure from being victimized by so-called mortgage rescuers who promise to help vulnerable homeowners stay in their homes, but who actually strip all the equity from their homes leaving the homeowners with nothing. I ask for a favorable motion to concur.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Senator Righter. SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield, please? PRESIDENT JONES:

She indicates she will.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. Senator Collins, if I am an individual who is engaged in the -- the practice of approaching homeowners who are - and the bill uses the term "distressed" - how am I going to know whether or not this legislation applies to

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me or not?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

You would have to meet the definition of the three criteria or the three stipulations of this legislation. This would not be a traditional investor per se who goes in and buys foreclosure or works with a bank. This would -- this is narrowly constructed to First, there's a -- a sale of the distressed property; two, a leaseback agreement with the homeowner; and then it also contains an option for the homeowner to repurchase the distressed property at the end of the leaseback period. Therefore, the bill does not in any way impact a traditional real estate transaction that does not involve a sale leaseback with option to repurchase. And the reason this is important is because usually these schemers offer a carrot or the promise or the hope that they can -- will be able to repurchase their home at the end of a period of time. So it actually plays into their desperate situation of trying to salvage their home.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Righter.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

So, Senator Collins, if -- if as part of the agreement between the investor and the homeowner does not include an option for the homeowner to purchase back, this bill would not apply to them at all. Is that -- is that a fair statement?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

That is correct.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Righter.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. Senator Collins, the bill says that at least eighty-two percent has to be paid of the market value of the -- of the distressed home. And I wonder if -- I'm going -- since this is my -- I told the -- Mr. President, this would be my last question, I'm going to put it in two parts if you don't mind. First, tell me how an individual who is engaged

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in the investment of these properties knows whether or not someone applies as a distressed homeowner, first. If you can be specific about that. I mean, there are people who, I'm assuming, who might be subject to an investment who wouldn't fall under the definition of a distressed homeowner. So if you can be more specific on that. And then, two, what's the basis for the eighty-two percent requirement -- eighty-two -- eighty-two percent of market value? Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

Thank you, Senator. If I understand you correctly, I don't want to use the term investor here. I would -- I would rather use the mortgage -- hold on, I'm sorry -- called a mortgage rescuer consultant or mortgage rescuer, which as previously, would set the criteria of the three -- meeting the three -- anyone can go and deal with distressed property, whether it's a traditional investor or what we are calling here under this legislation, is the -- distressed -- I'm sorry -- the - let me just find the term here - but it's "mortgage distressed property purchaser". So that is set up -- that in itself would not be the traditional investor. Now that doesn't say that -when you're a traditional investor, you can still approach someone, usually through a bank that you have the listings of foreclosure or distressed property, but that's all well and good, because you are not offering the promise to the owner that they will be able to sell it to you, get the leaseback, as well as the hope to repurchase. Now for your second question, is on the eighty-two percent. Why eighty-two percent? Well, the bill is modeled under legislation out of Minnesota and Maryland and other legislation has been drafted in other states using the eighty-two percent fair market value. And we believe that the eighty-two percent is a fair compensation, because the average homeowner, with fairly good credit, typically makes a down payment of twenty percent to avoid paying PMI and cover the bank's cost in the event of foreclosure. Rescuers shouldn't be entitled to make more than banks would be if the homeowner went through the foreclosure process instead of using the rescuer. So this bill prevents the rescuer from skimming off more equity than the

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homeowner would lose if they went through the foreclosure process all the way to sale.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Any further discussion? Senator Link.

SENATOR LINK:

Thank you, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield for a question?

PRESIDENT JONES:

She indicates she will.

SENATOR LINK:

Senator Collins, for the purpose of legislative intent, does the definition of a "distressed property consultant" apply to real estate investors who buy homes of distressed homeowners by working out a short sale with the homeowners and lender? These investors sometimes perform consultant services, such as negotiation, the postponement of a foreclosure sale in such course of buying homes.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

The definition of "distressed property consultant" does not apply to real estate investors whose performance of consultant services is incidental to buying a distressed property in a short sale.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Link.

SENATOR LINK:

If a real estate investor buys a distressed property in a short sale, then realizes a profit from reselling the property, will the profit consist of a compensation from the owner under the definition of "distressed property consultant"?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

No. A real estate investor's profit from reselling a distressed property bought in a short sale does not constitute compensation from the owner as used in the definition of "distressed property consultant".

PRESIDENT JONES:

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Senator Link.

SENATOR LINK:

Is it true that this legislation is not intended to prohibit real estate investors from negotiating with the owners, lenders and other lienholders in an attempt to secure a short sale from the lenders and/or lienholders?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

This legislation is not intended to prohibit real estate investors from engaging in the activities you described.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Any further discussion? Senator Sieben.

SENATOR SIEBEN:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, I rise in strong support of Senator Collins' legislation. We heard testimony in the Financial Institutions Committee on numerous occasions during this spring Session from Senator Collins and representatives from the Attorney General's Office that work in the area of consumer fraud. And what Senator Collins' legislation accomplishes here, it clearly establishes a new Act, so there is some concern about the implementation of this new Act. But the underlying premise of the bill is to deal with some very unscrupulous business people in here that are ripping off homeowners and -- and doing a very -- very bad disservice to some distressed people. And I think the Attorney General's Office has done an excellent job of -- of proposing a new Act to address those concerns. There really has been no serious opposition to this bill, except by one individual who seems to be the only legitimate player in this business. And I think the Senator has addressed his concerns so he can in a legitimate way continue to make these kinds of financial arrangements with homeowners. And then the only question that came up last week, I think Senator Cullerton raised the question about the Class 2 felony provision for the consequences of this And I understand there's some discussions about maybe addressing whether that Class 2 felony provision might be too severe in the future. But as the bill stands before us today, I would strongly urge an Aye vote on Senator Collins' legislation.

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PRESIDENT JONES:

Any further discussion? Senator Sandoval. SENATOR SANDOVAL:

Thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Illinois Senate. I stand in support of my colleague's, Senator Collins', bill, Senate Bill 2349. She has certainly, once again, demonstrated her commitment to protecting the neighborhoods of the southwest side of Chicago, the south suburbs of Cook County and our municipalities throughout the State of Illinois. She, last year, supported me in a monumental effort to pass a historic predatory -- mortgage lending bill, House Bill 4050. This piece is a -- a companion piece to ensuring that those unscrupulous lenders - as my colleague, Senator Sieben, had indicated earlier - stop from wreaking havoc on the residents of the people and the goodwill of the people of Illinois. Working families work -- work their entire lives to have a piece of the American dream and to live in a good and decent neighborhood, whether it's on the southwest side of Chicago in Market Park or whether it's in Calumet City or whether it's in downstate Illinois. I ask all Members on this side of the aisle to vote green for Senate Bill 2349 and supporting and rescuing families from fraud.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Further discussion? Senator Pankau.

SENATOR PANKAU:

Thank you, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield for a question?

PRESIDENT JONES:

She indicates she will.

SENATOR PANKAU:

A document came across my desk this afternoon and I just looked at it very briefly before I came up here. I don't have it with me, but the gist of the letter, I guess it was, that was set forth was that there are plenty of laws already in place. If the current laws were just enforced, then this bill wouldn't be needed. Is that -- I -- I'm sure that's something your committee talked about. What was the general gist of the -- of the response?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

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SENATOR COLLINS:

Well, let me just first say, that rescue scammers have so far escaped regulatory scrutiny. And what this bill does, it -- what happens is, usually it's the victim after they've been victimized and lost the equity of their home, they go to the very -- legal agencies or come to the Attorney General for some kind of redress. But right now we can get at them only after they've ripped off people. This bill establishes safety mechanisms that make it illegal to enter into these transactions with homeowners who do have the ability to buy back their homes. Hopefully this will steer consumers to other options to benefit from the equity homeowners have stored in their homes.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Pankau.

SENATOR PANKAU:

So the -- the Attorney General feels that she has more weapons, you might say, to go after these people with this legislation that she doesn't have now? Is that the general idea? PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Collins.

SENATOR COLLINS:

Yes, that is the case. And recently we've seen a flood of these sort of complaints after it -- the damage has been done. Her office reported about twenty-five cases they are looking at now with about four lawsuits to try to help some of the seniors and the most vulnerable individuals retain their homes. What we have found out, that usually these scammers go after those -- individuals that have a fair amount of income, have a large amount of equity in their homes. They don't just -- they cherry-pick their victims. So they know that without telling the individual that they have equity they can pull on to cover some of the debts, whether it's a medical emergency or someone losing their job, they go in, pay off a delinquency, never letting them know -- reap the benefits of their equity in their home.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Any further discussion? Any further discussion? Senator Collins, to close.

SENATOR COLLINS:

I would like to thank Senator Sieben for his support and his

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And in reference to the -- the charges of felony charges, that will follow later. Cullerton is working on cleanup language to deal with the -- the -- the address of the felony I want to thank Senator Sandoval and I would like -everyone to join with the Illinois Mortgage Bankers Association, the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Financial Services Association, Citigroup, Illinois Association Attorneys Title Company, as well as the Illinois State Bar Association, AARP, the Illinois Department of Financial Professional Regulations, Citizen Action, Central Organizing Project, Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago and Voices for Illinois Children. These are all We stand to be a remedy and to be an advocate for proponents. those that are most vulnerable in our society to stop this egregious and predatory lending practice. I ask for a favorable roll call.

PRESIDENT JONES:

This is final action. This is final action. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2349. Those in favor will vote Aye. Those opposed will vote 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, the -- the Senate concurs -- wait a minute -- on that question, there are 51 voting Aye, no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate does concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2349, and the bill, having received the required -- constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senate Bill 2469. Senator Crotty. Mr. Secretary, please read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2469.

Signed by Senator Crotty.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Crotty, to explain the motion.

SENATOR CROTTY:

Thank you very much, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. House Amendment No. 1 removes language that the optometric coordinator serves at the pleasure of the Licensing Board, thereby making it the pleasure of the Department. And

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House Amendment No. 2 adds language to ensure that license renewals without the therapeutic certification must meet requirements established by the Department and that those requirements cannot be waived.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Is there any discussion? Seeing none, this is final action. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2449 {sic}. Those in favor, vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 52 voting Aye, no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate concurs in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 2469. The bill, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senate Bill 2483. Mr. Secretary, read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2483.

Filed by Senator Hunter.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Hunter, to explain the motion.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move to concur with House Amendment No. 1 which replaces the references to the American Diabetes Association and Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation with a more general description to include representatives of organizations or groups that advocate on behalf of persons suffering from diabetes.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any -- any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2483. This is final action. All those in favor, 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 51 voting Aye, no Nays -- no -- no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate does concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2483, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senate Bill 2898, on the Order of Concurrences.

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Mr. Secretary, read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2898.

Filed by Senator Hunter.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Hunter, please explain the motion.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move to concur with House Amendment 1 which changes the definition of -- "epinephrine auto-injector" to read a medical device for immediate self-administration by a -- a person at risk of -- anaphylaxis. And I ask for a favorable vote.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Senator Righter. SENATOR RIGHTER:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. Will the sponsor yield for one question, please?

PRESIDENT JONES:

She indicates she will.

SENATOR RIGHTER:

Senator Hunter, is it accurate to say that the -- the school groups that have been involved in the talks with you have signed off on this language?

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator Hunter.

SENATOR HUNTER:

Hello. Yes, it is.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Any further discussion? Seeing none, this is final action. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2898. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On - on that question, the Senate does concur in House -- on that question, there are 51 voting Aye, no Nays, no one voting Present. The Senate does concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2898, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Sullivan,

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what purpose you rise? SENATOR SULLIVAN:

Thank you, Mr. President. Point of personal privilege. PRESIDENT JONES:

State your point.

SENATOR SULLIVAN:

I have a young lady here with me today. Her name is Lauren Feddersen. She's a sixth grader at Schuyler-Industry Middle School. She just told me she got her report card a few days ago. It's the first time she's ever got straight "A's" on her report card and she's very proud of that. I'd just like the Senate to welcome her this afternoon.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Will our Senate please kindly give our Page a very, very warm welcome? On the Order of Concurrence is Senate Bill 2986. Senator Wilhelmi. On page 13 of the -- Calendar, on the Order of Non-Concurrence, is Senate Bill -- House Bill 4161. House Bill 4161. Senator DeLeo.

SENATOR DeLEO:

Thank you very much, Mr. President. Mr. President, I move to refuse to recede from Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4161. And at this time, Mr. President, I ask that a conference committee please be appointed.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator DeLeo moves to refuse to recede from Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4161 and that a conference committee be appointed. Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, all those in favor will signify by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the motion carried, and the Secretary shall so inform the House. On the Order of Non-Concurrence is House Bill 4195. Senator del Valle. SENATOR DEL VALLE:

Thank you, Mr. President...

PRESIDENT JONES:

Hold on. Mr. Secretary, please read the motion.

ACTING SECRETARY KAISER:

I move to refuse to recede from Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4195 and request that a conference committee be appointed.

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Signed by Senator del Valle.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Senator del Valle, explain the motion.

SENATOR DEL VALLE:

Thank you, Mr. President. I do want to move to refuse to recede and I am requesting a conference committee report or a conference committee be appointed for House Bill 4195.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, Senator del Valle moves to refuse to recede from Senate Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 4195 and -- and then request a conference committee be reported. All those in favor of the gentleman's motion, signify by saying Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the Senate shall so inform the House. Senator Halvorson, what purpose you rise?

SENATOR HALVORSON:

Thank you, Mr. President. For an announcement.

PRESIDENT JONES:

Proceed.

SENATOR HALVORSON:

Let the record reflect that Senator Cullerton is not here due to attendance at an NCSL Conference and Senator Hendon is in his district on personal business.

PRESIDENT JONES:

The record shall so reflect. Senator Burzynski, what purpose you rise?

SENATOR BURZYNSKI:

Thank you, Mr. President. Purpose of an announcement. Like the record to reflect that Senator Cronin is absent today due to business, legislative business, in his district. Thank you.

PRESIDENT JONES:

The record shall so reflect. There being no further business to come before the Senate, the Senate will stand adjourned till the hour of 10 a.m., tomorrow, April the 11th. 10 a.m. The Senate will now stand adjourned.