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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The regular Session of the 102nd General Assembly will please come to order. Will the Members please be at their desks? Will our guests in the galleries please rise? The invocation today will be given by Pastor Curt Fleck of Civil Servant Ministries from Springfield, Illinois.

PASTOR CURT FLECK:

(Prayer by Pastor Curt Fleck, Civil Servant Ministries)
PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Please remain standing for the Pledge of Allegiance. Senator Johnson, please lead us in the Pledge.

SENATOR JOHNSON:

(Pledge of Allegiance, led by Senator Johnson)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Blueroomstream seeks leave to video stream the proceedings. Is there any objection? Seeing no objection, leave is granted. Mr. Secretary, Reading and Approval of the Journal.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Journal of Thursday, March 31st, 2022

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Hunter, for what reason do you rise? SENATOR HUNTER:

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

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

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SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 949, offered by Senator Villivalam and all Members.

It is a celebration of life {sic} (substantive) resolution, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Resolutions Consent Calendar. Mr. Secretary, Introduction and Reading of Senate Bills for the first time.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 4203, offered by Senator Peters.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Glowiak Hilton, Chair of the Committee on Commerce, reports Senate Amendment 3 to House Bill 3205 and Senate Amendment 4 to House Bill 4281 Recommend Do Adopt.

Senator Belt, Chair of the Committee on Education, reports Senate Amendment 2 to House Bill 4813 and Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 5506 Recommend Do Adopt.

Senator Van -- Senator Van Pelt, Chair of the Committee on Healthcare Access and Availability, reports Senate Amendment 2 to Senate Resolution 862 Recommend Do Adopt.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

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House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Bill 1175.

We have received like Messages on House Bills 1464, 1563, 3220, 4219 and 5246. Passed the House, March 31st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

A Message from the House by Mr. Hollman, 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:

Senate Bill 2243.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2243.

We have received like Messages on Senate Bills 3467 with House Amendment 1, Senate Bill 3613 with House Amendment 2, Senate Bill 3617 with House Amendments 1 and 3, Senate Bill 3626 with House Amendments 1 and 2, and Senate Bill 3707 with House Amendment 1. Passed the House, as amended, March 31st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Mr. Secretary, House Bills 1st Reading.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 1175, offered by President Harmon.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 1464, offered by President Harmon.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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House Bill 1563, offered by President Harmon.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 3220, offered by Senator Lightford.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 4219, offered by Senator Crowe.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

House Bill 5246, offered by Senator Loughran Cappel.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bills.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

On page 8, of the printed Calendar, is the Order of House Bills 2nd Reading. We have a letter on file to allow Senator Doris Turner to introduce the House Bills on 2nd Reading for Senator Crowe. So, we're going to begin with House Bill 4209. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4209.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

3rd Reading. Senator Doris Turner on House Bill 4639. She wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, read the bill please.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4639.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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3rd Reading. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are going to go to House Bills on 3rd Reading. That's final action. Would all Members, please come to the Floor? We're going to House Bills, 3rd Reading, final action. In the middle of the page, on page 3 of your printed Calendar we have House Bill 209. Senator Emil Jones. Senator Jones. House Bill 625, Senator Cunningham. Senator Cunningham seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 625 to the Order of 2nd Reading, leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 625. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Cunningham.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham, to your amendment.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. The amendment becomes the bill. I move for its adoption and I'll explain it on 3rd Reading, please. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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:

Floor Amendment No. 2, offered by Senator Cunningham.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham, on your amendment.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

I move for its adoption. I'll explain it on 3rd Reading, please.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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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 HOLMES)

3rd Reading. On the Order of 3rd Reading, House Bill 625. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 625.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 625 amends the Civil Code of Procedure. Creates parity in pleading counter claims as it relates to the statute of limitations and the statute of repose. I would apply specifically to counterclaims that are made in civil proceedings, mostly in attorney malpractice claims. Right now, there are different -- tolling periods between statute of limitations and the statute of repose and that can create a situation where a plaintiff can delay filing a suit until it's too late for a defendant to file a -- a counterclaim because the statute of repose has tolled. This will correct that problem and would protect a defendant, right to file a counterclaim. I know of no opposition, would appreciate the Chamber's support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall

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House Bill 625 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 51 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 625, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Turning to page 4 of the Calendar, we're going to House Bill 1208. Senator Cunningham. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 1208.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 1208 would dissolve the Self-Insurers Administration Fund within the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission and transfer all accounts to the Self-Insurers Security Fund. HB 1208 requires all commissioners appointed to the commission to be authorized to practice law in Illinois and to maintain authorization throughout their term. And I know of no opposition on this bill, would appreciate the Chamber's support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator McClure.

SENATOR McCLURE:

Question for the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

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SENATOR McCLURE:

Thanks for the bill, Senator. Can you just give me what the reasons for the bill, in the first place?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Mostly, to make it easier to administer the fund, just for simplicity for the commission. Also, to codify an existing practice and that is the fact that the members are all attorneys right now. This simply codifies that.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator McClure.

SENATOR McCLURE:

Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham, do you wish to close? The question is, shall House Bill 1208 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 45 Ayes, 6 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 1208, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Villivalam, on House Bill -- 2775. Senator Fine on 3118. Senator Fine seeks leave of the Body, to return House Bill 3118 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 3118. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Fine.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Fine, to your amendment.

SENATOR FINE:

I'd like to adopt the amendment, please, and explain it on $3 \, \mathrm{rd}$.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 3118.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Fine.

SENATOR FINE:

Thank you. Pollination is vital to life. It is necessary for food security, maintaining biodiversity and eco systems for plants and humans. Pesticides can be hazardous to pollinators. They can reduce the bee's ability to thrive or even kill them. This legislation would protect pollinators by setting some restrictions around the application of certain pesticides and creating education around pollinator and ecological protections.

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I ask for your Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 3118 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 50 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 3118, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Feigenholtz, on House Bill 3205. Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Senator Feigenholtz seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 3205 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 3205. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 3, offered by Senator Feigenholtz.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Feigenholtz.

SENATOR FEIGENHOLTZ:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 3205...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To your amendment.

SENATOR FEIGENHOLTZ:

The amendment is -- becomes the bill. It is a bill regarding -- I -- I would like the amendment adopted. Would you like for me to explain it?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted.

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Mr. Secretary, are there any further Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

3rd Reading. On the Order of 3rd Reading, House Bill 3205. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 3205.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Feigenholtz, to your bill.

SENATOR FEIGENHOLTZ:

Okay, here we go. This is the Fair Food and Retail Delivery Act. It has been heavily negotiated. It was on the agreed bill list, in Commerce, yesterday. It prohibits third-party delivery services, without consent of a bar/restaurant or a retailer, to put images or -- from digital platforms without a written consent of the business. I'm happy to answer any questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Plummer, for what reason do you rise?

SENATOR PLUMMER:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR PLUMMER:

I -- I just want to thank the sponsor for her hard work on

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this piece of legislation. This has been going on, for well over a year. It's something that will help small businesses throughout the State. Most importantly, it will help the small businesses that were especially impacted by the COVID crisis and this was, as the sponsor said, heavily negotiated. And I just really want to thank you, for your hard work. I've had Chambers of Commerce and entrepreneurs in my district reach out to me about this legislation. I know it wasn't easy, so thank you for your work and I encourage a Yes vote from everyone on this side.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any further discussion? Senator Feigenholtz, would you like to close?

SENATOR FEIGENHOLTZ:

Senator Plummer did it for me. I'd appreciate an Aye vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 3205 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 53 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 3205, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Harris, on House Bill 3465. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 3465.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Harris.

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SENATOR HARRIS:

Thank you, Madam President and Members of the Senate. House Bill 3465 amends the Unified Code of Corrections. And also set rules for the Department of Corrections to set rules and duties for re-entry responsibilities for specialists, such as signing inmates up for healthcare. We had an amendment that -- that were not filing because this was the agreement that the Department of Corrections and Representative Lilly came up with, so now there are no opponents.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 3465 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 53 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 3465, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. On the middle of page 4, is House Bill 3949. Senator Muñoz, would you like to proceed? Mr. Secretary, read the bill, please.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 3949.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Muñoz.

SENATOR MUÑOZ:

Thank you, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. The bill just defines "homeless service provider" and ensures that they're eligible to receive the same benefits as other

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frontline public health workers during a pandemic including federal relief funding, personal protective equipment, and vaccines. I know of no opposition to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 3949 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 53 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 3949, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Muñoz, were you seeking recognition? House Bill 4070, Senator Villivalam. Senator Cunningham, on House Bill 4126. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4126.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 4126 makes modifications to the Invest in Kids Act. That's the program that provides scholarships to economically underprivileged students throughout our State. The -- the modifications would grant priority status to students who are already in the program, when they apply for the scholarship the following school year. This is obviously, really important, to make sure there aren't any interruptions to their education. The bill also makes some changes to the language regarding maximum scholarship amount, a qualified

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school, can make. I know of no opposition to the bill. Will be happy to answer any questions and I'd appreciate your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Thank you, Madam President. I just want to commend the sponsor on his work on this legislation. I think, probably everyone in this Chamber, has heard from the families and the children who benefitted from this program. This is a good piece of legislation. Thank you to Senator Cunningham for his work and I'd encourage an Aye vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there further discussions? Senator Doris Turner, for what reason do you rise?

SENATOR D. TURNER:

Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR D. TURNER:

I know that there was one provision, in the legislation, that modified the amounts that students could receive. And my concern, when I spoke with the advocates of the bill, was that we wouldn't see students that were in the third or fourth year of their school — their school time at an institution and didn't see that scholarship amount dropped. And I was told there would be an

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amendment that would address that.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Yes, the bill was amended. We had an -- an amendment to specifically do that because of what we thought were some technical problems in the language. So, it did correct that. Again, you know, the main idea is to make sure students do not have their education disrupted because of any changes, whether it's because they're having -- they were late getting an application in or because of the modifications to the amount of the scholarship. So, that problem has been addressed due to a -- an amendment to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Turner, anything further? Senator Cunningham, would you like to close?

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

I also would like to thank Senator Barickman for work he's previously done on this bill. And I would, once again, appreciate everyone's support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 4126 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 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 4126, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. House Bill 4343, Senator Gillespie. Mr. Secretary... Ope... House Bill 4430, Senator Simmons. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

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SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4430

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you very much, Madam President, Members of the Senate. I rise today to support HB 4430 which is critical legislation that would allow Illinois pharmacists to administer and dispense HIV preventative medications under a standing order from a licensed physician. For more than four decades, HIV has, and continues to impact every corner of our State, especially among black, LGBTQ+ and Latino Communities. Bio and medical interventions, like PrEP and PEP, are highly effective in preventing new HIV diagnoses. However, the communities most impacted by HIV are the same communities that are often left behind in PrEP awareness, uptake and adherence. House Bill 4430 expands access to PrEP and PEP, while at the same time, advancing the State's plan to get to zero new HIV infections by the year 2030. This legislation has been heavily negotiated with the Illinois State Medical Society, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Illinois Association of Professional Regulation and I rise in strong support. I'll take any questions. There's no known opposition, at this time, and thank you very much, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Bailey, for what reason do you seek recognition?

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SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you. May I inquire of the sponsor, please?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

He indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Looking through this bill, when reading some of the details, an emancipated minor, fourteen years old, how -- can you explain how -- what that is, please, and how that works.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Senator, for the question. Under legislation that was passed in the 101st General Assembly, Illinois allows emancipated youth that are -- that are separated from their parents, the opportunity to visit a pharmacy, a doctor, and act essentially as their own guardian.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

So, what does it take how -- how -- how are you determined to be emancipated?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

I'd -- so that would be under the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois, not particularly impacted by this legislation.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

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Is it correct, your bill allows children fourteen years of age to participate in this?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

That -- that's not exactly accurate. There was legislation passed under the 101st General Assembly that creates the category of emancipated youth. And so those youth can engage with pharmacists and physicians, currently, in the same way they will with or without this legislation. So, this legislation would have a net effect on emancipated youth in Illinois.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

So, when the law states that emancipated youths start at age sixteen, we can assume that that's no one under the age of sixteen would be able to participate in that. Would that be correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Madam President, I'm not sure I understand the question. Would the Senator, please rephrase that?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

I know there's been concern earlier about children of fourteen and fifteen years old participating in this. And I don't -- it seemed like... I'm not sure where that language came from, but I've heard that more than once, and I just want to verify with you,

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this is indeed following the Emancipation of Minor's Act which doesn't allow anyone under the age of sixteen to be legally emancipated.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you very much, Senator. So emancipated youth are a small universe of youth across the State. And so currently, emancipated youth can engage with doctors, and pharmacies, and physicians in the same way they would be with this legislation. This legislation impacted a much broader set of people throughout the State, youth, adults and others. And so, youth would be able to engage with pharmacists and physicians, under this legislation, the same way they are currently. There's no net change there.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

So, would you confirm to me what the age is that -- that a minor would be participating in this program?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Senator. Emancipated youth would start at the age of sixteen.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you very much. When these young people go into the pharmacist, what is it that they show to prove that they are

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emancipated?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Senator. It would be, likely, a document that would be issued under a court order.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Okay, so, they have to have that document, when they come to the pharmacist and -- would that be correct? They have to show that document to the pharmacist, number one. And then I'll ask another question to follow up with that, to save the back and forth. What prohibits them from leaving one pharmacy and walking across the street to another pharmacy and doing the same thing? PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

So, I'm not sure I understood the Senator's question. Would you mind rephrasing that for me, please?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

When one of these emancipated youths come into the pharmacy, what is it that they have -- I'm assuming they have to have something to show the pharmacist before they walk out with a prescription?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

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SENATOR SIMMONS:

Yes, they would have to show a court order that would prove that they are, indeed, emancipated youth.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Again, the way I -- I read your bill, it's states that a doctor's visit is suggested after the initial visit. If that is so, what prohibits the emancipated youth from getting a prescription at one drug store and walking across the street to another drugstore and getting the same prescription?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Senator. That is -- I don't think a scenario that would be very likely. I mean, anyone that's getting their prescription has to adhere to the instructions for how to actually take that medication. And so, with -- with the whole PrEP and PEP Program, by the way, let me clarify for the Senator, there's a whole set of rules that the pharmacist has to follow. So, there's case management that is going to accompany anybody that receives that medication. There's, you know, lab tests that have to be run and you have to do all those things before you get a follow-up, you know, get the prescription refilled. So, that -- that's a scenario that's highly unlikely.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

To get the prescription refilled, correct. Not filled

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initially. Anybody -- any of these emancipated minors can walk into the pharmacy, off the street, day one, with their letter and ask for this prescription.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Senator, first of all that the -- pharmacist has to have a standing order for a physician or a licensed physician or a county health department to -- to even administer this -- dispense these -- this medication. So, I want to make sure that you -- you understand that that's a part of this. The emancipated youth going to the pharmacist will -- will get the prescription if they have a document that shows -- from the courts, saying that they are, indeed, emancipated. And if the pharmacist decides that they actually should get that medication. So, you have to take a test for that, are you HIV positive, are you -- are you at high risk of being infected with HIV. So, there's a whole set of criteria that -- that a person would have to pass through. So, I wanted to clarify that for you, as well. Highly unlikely that the youth or any person would go to another pharmacy and get another prescription filled there.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey, your light is not on. Were you still looking to speak?

SENATOR BAILEY:

Two more... I'm sorry...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

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So, to clarify that, a doctor's visit and a prescription is not necessary before the emancipated minor steps into the pharmacy. It's suggested -- that -- that they have to come in with a prescription, the emancipated... the way I read the bill, suggests that they can just walk in and the pharmacist, through this bill, has the authority to issue them a prescription and then they can't get it refilled unless they see a doctor and then bring in a prescription the second time.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

So, the way that this would work is when anybody, emancipated youth, anybody goes to the pharmacist. A pharmacist has to have a standing order from a licensed physician, county health department, to -- to be able to administer and dispense these -- these medications. So, in that scenario, you're not going to have somebody just coming in and -- and getting that prescription filled. So, I wanted to clarify that the standing order is -- is the big buffer here.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

And then, finally, how is this paid for? Who pays for these prescriptions?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Senator. Under federal guidance, issued in 2019, this medication is classified as a preventative medication and

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thusly, the Department of Insurance, in the State of Illinois, just last year suggested that this should be covered by Medicaid. So, HFS has signed off on this legislation and -- in response to that federal guidance, and then of course, the same rules would apply under private insurance. So, these medications will be covered as a preventative medication, that goes for lab -- lab tests and any follow-up visits that have to -- have to happen. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey, are you still... to the bill.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you very much, Senator, for answering the questions. There's just way too many loopholes in this. Just too many for - for children, emancipated or not. This -- there's -- there's -- I understand the need and -- and I could agree with working to help with -- I -- I get it. But I served on the school board for seventeen years and -- in Smallville, U.S.A., and we found pills constantly, you know, in the hallways. And that's in Louisville, Illinois, a community of thirteen hundred with, you know, four hundred high schoolers. So, I can't, there's -- there's too many loopholes with the possibility of them, I believe, leaving that pharmacy, walking across the street, getting another refill for money, for kicks, whatever. I -- I -- I don't like that. So, I think we need to stick with the idea of going to the doctor, getting a prescription. This is a dangerous bill and I urge a No vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant, for what reason do you rise? SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you, Madam President. Inquiry of the sponsor. Does

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the sponsor yield?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you. Senator, that was a little bit of a confusing exchange, so, I just -- I want to be sure that I understand what you're saying. So, only legally emancipated individuals can go into a pharmacy and get this?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

That -- that is not accurate. So, this legislation would allow anyone who is at high risk of HIV or who may have been exposed to HIV recently, to visit a pharmacist, to be tested, and to -- to have that medication administered and dispensed to them. So, emancipated youth is a small universe of that, but this is a much broader, you know, set of people that are going to need this -- this treatment.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you for that answer. So, in -- let me give you a scenario then. So, a fourteen-year-old who has run away from home, has possibly been exposed, and when I say run away from home, it could be someone who left angry today or someone who's been gone for an extended period of time, right. So, in my scenario, someone is fourteen years old, has ran away from home, goes into the pharmacy and asks the pharmacist for this drug. In that scenario, could that individual get that drug?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

No, they would not. They would have to actually visit the doctor, unless they were emancipated.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

But when do they have to visit the doctor? After they get the initial prescription, correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Can you, please, repeat the question?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Right. So, if I understand you right, the fourteen-year-old could go into the pharmacy, get the prescription, and then they have to go and see the doctor? Is that not correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you, Madam President. That -- that is not correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Okay, so -- so, a youth who is not emancipated would have to go to the doctor first?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Yes, that is correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Oh, just one other question then, unless there is a follow-up on this particular question. So, to the previous Senator's question, I think where he was going with this was, a fourteen-year-old goes to the doctor, gets the prescription, goes to a pharmacy, gets that -- gets that prescription at that pharmacy, right. He's -- that individual is still going to have to go to a doctor, again. Let's -- I'm going to use some names here. So, let's say you go to Walgreens, you go to CVS. They don't communicate with each other on the particular -- on this particular drug, right. Are they going to have to go and get another... I'm -- I'm just trying to make sure that a youth who's not emancipated, cannot go to a pharmacy, get the prescription, not go to the doctor, go across the street, get the prescription again, go to another pharmacy, get the prescription again, and then have go to the doctor somewhere in there.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

I thank the Senator. So -- that's not accurate. To be emancipated, you have to be at least sixteen. So there -- there is no under sixteen scenario here. I want to be crystal clear with my colleagues on this. Under current law, if you're under

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sixteen, you have to get your parent's consent to be able to visit a doctor and get prescribed anything. That does not change with this legislation, so I want to be crystal clear about that, as well. And that, hopefully should allay the Senator's concerns.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

One final question, then. So, this -- so let's go then -move to, emancipated individual. So, a sixteen-year-old
emancipated individual could go to, I'm sorry to use names, but
CVS, get the prescription, not go to the doctor yet, go over to
Walgreens, get another one that he might be giving to someone else.
Then go to, I don't know, Kroger's, Walmart, wherever, get another
one. Could you do that, multiple times, before you have to go to
the doctor to get a prescription?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

No, Senator, that is highly unlikely. I want to also add --clarify something else about HIV preventative medications. There is no propensity for addiction. So, it -- it sounds like some of my colleagues may be concerned about people going and getting to many of these medications, highly unlikely, these medications are intended to -- to keep you from being infected from -- from HIV, and so -- those -- those concerns are not -- not directly applicable in this scenario.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

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So, highly unlikely, I understand. Is it prohibited? PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

If I understand the Senators question. You're asking, Senator, is it likely that someone is to go to a pharmacy, get the medication and then go get another prescription. Can you please clarify, succinctly, the question?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

I'm not asking if it's likely. I'm asking, is it prohibited for someone to do it. Like, can you only go to one place and get the prescription filled and then not go anywhere else unless you've been to a doctor. Is it prohibited?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

So, the pharmacists are not required to communicate with each other, and so, if I understand your question correctly, that technically could be possible. Here's why it won't happen. The pharmacists have to confer with the physician throughout this whole process. They got to do lab test, they got to report on the results of those HIV tests. And all that has to happen before another follow-up prescription is -- is dispensed to the -- to the patient or to the person. So that scenario, really is not going to happen, in terms of how this is administered.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bryant.

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SENATOR BRYANT:

To -- to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR BRYANT:

So, it is possible, folks, it is possible for someone to go from one pharmacy to another pharmacy, to another pharmacy, without ever having seen the doctor, in order to get these particular drugs and, you know, maybe they're getting them for themselves and they're not ever going to go to the doctor. Maybe they're not, maybe they're getting them for -- from someone else. But it is possible to go from pharmacy, to pharmacy, to pharmacy, before having to go to the doctor. And I just want to be sure that is clear for everyone. Thank you for answering the questions. I urge a No vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick for what reason do you seek recognition? SENATOR MARTWICK:

Thank you, Madam President. Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

Senator Simmons is -- these are antiretroviral drugs, is that right? And -- and so, they're designed to -- if someone has been exposed to the HIV virus, they're designed to prevent them becoming infected by that virus.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator... Oh...

SENATOR MARTWICK:

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Oh, I'm sorry. Forgive me, Madam. I forget -- I forgot, for a moment which Chamber I was in.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick, did you have additional questions before the sponsor.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

Yes, Madam President. Are there any side effects to taking these drugs that would be equated to some sort of high or hallucinogenic affect?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Absolutely not.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

And so, the only purpose is to prevent infection?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

That is correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

And my understanding is they must be taken within three days of exposure, otherwise, they're useless.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

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Yes, if there was a recent exposure, you have to take it within seventy-two hours to prevent the infection.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

I don't know. I -- I -- I -- forgive me, Madam President, for my pause. I -- I hate to be not Senatorial, but I am befuddled at this debate. These are drugs designed to prevent people... who cares what age? If they've been exposed to HIV and they've got three days to take a drug that has no side effects, only to help them -- prevent from being infected. And we're going to worry about them eliciting in some sort of illegal trade of antiretroviral drugs. That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard. And Senator Bailey, if you live in a town of thirteen hundred, nobody's coming out of the pharmacy to find one across the street. Okay? Like -- for the love of God, this is ridiculous. Please vote Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Anderson, for what reason do you rise?

SENATOR ANDERSON:

To the bill, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Yeah, so, I just -- I just want to clarify some of the concerns

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on this side of the aisle, and one that hasn't been talked about. And too, the previous speaker's statements, one of the issues here is not necessarily the age, but rather, the fact that it is not prohibited to be able to go in and grab multiple prescriptions, right? And to the previous speaker, that's right, it's not a hallucinogenic, it's nothing like that. But, one thing we're missing, and one thing that's very important, is we have to realize that there is still evil in this world. And we have -- we have committees put together for human trafficking. Okay? So, what is to keep somebody from going in to CVS, to Walgreens, to Walmart, to HyVee, to Kroger and gathering up these prescriptions to give them to their -- to the people that are making them money, because they are constantly exposed to sex and evil. This is one of the concerns. You're right, it's not hallucinogenic, nobody's going to go out and buy this and sell it, you know, on the street for profit. But that's not the point here. We have to remember that there are still evil people in this world and this is a loophole that we just want to make sure, isn't going to give evil out there the ability to -- to protect their human assets. So, that's why we are urging a No vote on this. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bailey, was your name used in debate?

SENATOR BAILEY:

It was.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Go ahead.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you very much, Madam President. To the bill, again. Friends, we're destroying our youth. I've seen it in a town of

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thirteen hundred. We're destroying our youth, when we tear the family apart and allow fourteen-year-old children to make decisions like this. I have absolutely no problem with what we're trying to combat and what we're doing with these drugs. But this bill, you know, I was told fourteen years of age isn't in here anywhere, 410 ILCS 210/1.5 paragraph (e), for the purpose of this minors seeking -- okay, for the purposes of this Section: "Minor seeking care" means a person at least fourteen years of age but less than eighteen of age who is living separate and apart from his or her parents or legal quardian. I'm missing anything here that would line up with that Illinois' -- our own law of the emancipation of minors. So, let's do something responsible, let's fix this. Let's make this to where it's -- it's entirely fixable. There are too many loopholes for children to be mimicking what they're watching on TV and what they're seeing on the internet of messing around with these drugs. I -- I understand you tell me that it's not addictive. I get it, but this is unnecessary. This could be done right, so, thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Barickman, I want to thank you for your patience. SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Thank you, Madam President. Question of the sponsor, if I may.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR SIMS:

Senator, lets -- I guess I just want to talk for a minute, not -- in a little different direction. Let's maybe reset. What's the problem that you're trying to solve here with your legislation?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

I -- I thank the Senator for the question. The problem we're trying to solve here, it's a public health issue, where too many people in our State and -- and cities, suburbs, and rural areas, I want to add, simply lack access to life saving HIV preventative medications. Many of those people lack access to a primary care physician and so, enabling pharmacists to administer and dispense these lifesaving medications is going to be an excellent step in the direction of health equity for all of the people that need this.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

These medications -- you touched on this earlier, but some of these medications have a time sensitivity component. Can you explain that, just so we're on the same page?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Absolutely. So, if you are at risk of having a recent HIV exposure, you would need to take medication within seventy-two hours to prevent the infection. And then, if you are in a scenario where you are consistently at risk of HIV prevention, you would need to be taking these medications for up to four weeks for them to be effective. So, time is indeed, of the essence.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Barickman.

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SENATOR BARICKMAN:

So, when you worked on this legislation, did you work with the medical community, the doctors of this State, and the pharmacists on your solution on your legislation?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Yes. We heavily negotiated and worked on this legislation with the Illinois State Medical Society, as well as, the Illinois Pharmacists Association, and they are both in support of this legislation.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

And so, is it fair to characterize the position and the opinion of the medical community here, that they believe that having earlier access to these medications provides a public benefit to a population of people who would, otherwise, put themselves at risk.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

That is absolutely the case, Senator.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

To -- so, to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

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SENATOR BARICKMAN:

You know, I -- I subscribe to the notion that this Body is charged with solving problems for the people that we are intended -- that we represent. And in this instance, I think the sponsor has identified an issue. I agree that this is an issue that effects people throughout this State. He's worked with the medical community, the -- the State Medical Society, the pharmacists, are both proponents of this legislation. Their solution to this issue is reflected in the legislation. And it provides our -- our constituents with access to what can be lifesaving medication. The solution may be imperfect. It often is in this Chamber, but the proposed solution is much better than the status quo that exists today. So, I stand today in support of the legislation, commend the sponsor for his work with the many stakeholders to put this together. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Turner.

SENATOR D. TURNER:

Thank you, Madam President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR D. TURNER:

I -- as most of you know, since I've been in the Chamber, I don't often rise and speak to legislation, but I feel very compelled to rise and speak to this one. As a, twenty-two years at the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Center for Minority Health Services, as well as a member of the Sangamon County Board of Health, I have seen closeup and personnel what the HIV epidemic has done to devastate all communities and most

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especially black and brown communities. And I was also very pleased to work on a number of measures that would bring, preventative measures, as well as, preventive medications, into the mainstream and the development and -- of PrEP and having it be available in a mainstream way, removing the stigma that surrounds HIV is something that is nothing less than groundbreaking for those that are impacted and -- by the HIV epidemic. There is absolutely no reason to stockpile PrEP or to think that it would be in some way associated with the black market. This is a medication that is -- has one purpose and one purpose only, and that's to save lives. And so, I commend the sponsor for bringing this legislation and I think that as we move forward with making things like PrEP and other preventative measures and medications more mainstream, we go a long way with continuing to remove the stigma around HIV and other similarly related diseases, and again, that can only serve to save lives.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Jones, you appear to be our final speaker on this, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR JONES:

To the bill, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR JONES:

First of all, most I would like to commend the sponsor for trying to find a solution instead of -- you know, trying to come up with a scenario to one of my good friends on the other side, is -- it hurts me to think that you would think that a sex trafficker would be that concerned about the people that they are pimping out

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and destroying lives. It just baffles me. If you have concerns about preventing one from going to this Walgreens or CVS or Jewel, where is your bill to stop it? I urge an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Simmons to close.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Thank you very much, Madam President. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle today for a robust debate around this very important public health issue and I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation because if you vote for this bill, you are sending a message to the entire State, that we are correcting a generation of injustice. The generation before us, my own Representative Greg Harris is the House Majority Leader, who is HIV positive, his generation was failed by government. Government did nothing about the HIV epidemic and we lost many men and many women who could still be alive today. And so, by voting for this legislation you are voting to save lives and you are voting for health equity and you are voting for racial justice. I thank you all. Thank you, Madam President

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 4430 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 37 Ayes, 12 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 4430, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. With leave of the Body, we are going to go back to House Bill -- I'm sorry... Senator Joyce on House Bill 4382. Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Ope! Senator Joyce seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill

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4382 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 4382. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Joyce.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Joyce to your amendment.

SENATOR JOYCE:

Thank you, Madam Chair, I'd like to adopt the amendment and explain it on 3rd.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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 HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4382.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Joyce.

SENATOR JOYCE:

Thank you, Madam President. As amended, House Bill 4382 changes the month when the Illinois Commerce Commission is required to conduct their annual assessment of public utility fund from October to June. It requires the ICC to examine the balance of

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the fund in the next fiscal year, rather than the current year. The statutory change is consistent with the ICC's current practice. Further, HB 4382 requires the ICC to provide a landowner notice via certified mail, rather than registered mail, of the utilities planned to conduct a high voltage electric service line across their property. I know of no opposition, ask for a favorable roll call.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall HB 43... Ope. I'm sorry. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 4382 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 54 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 4382, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. With leave of the Body, we are going back to House Bills on 2nd Reading. We are going to go to page 8, at the top of your printed Calendar. We will start with House Bill 3772. Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Senator Villivalam seeks leave of the Body, to return House Bill 4813 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 3772.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

3rd Reading. Now to House Bill 4364, Senator would you like to proceed? He indicates he does. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

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SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4364.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

3rd Reading. To House Bill 4639, Senator Harmon do you wish to proceed? I'm sorry, I skipped one here. We have House Bill 4481. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, read the bill please.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4481.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. No committee or Floor amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

3rd Reading. We're going to go back to page 5 on your printed Calendar. This is on the Order of House Bills 3rd Reading. Starting with House Bill 4501, Senator Jones. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Ope. Senator Martwick, at the bottom of page 5, we've got House Bill 4785. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4785.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Martwick.

SENATOR MARTWICK:

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Thank you, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. House Bill 4785 eliminates the requirement that Cook County Forest Preserve levy taxes, annually, on March 28th. Instead, the Cook County Forest Preserve must levy taxes after the first Monday in October, but not before -- or before the first Monday in December. This is consistent with other forest preserve districts. I know of no opposition. I'll be happy to answer any questions and I respectfully ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 4785 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 53 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 4785, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. We are going to page 6, the top of the page with House Bill 4813, Senator Villivalam. Senator Villivalam seeks leave of the Body, to return House Bill 4813 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 4813. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 2, offered by Senator Villivalam.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Ope. Senator Villivalam, on your amendment.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you -- thank you, Madam President. I wish to adopt the amendment and explain it on 3rd.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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 HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4813.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 4813 amends the School Code to exempt contracts for goods, services, or management in the operation of a school's food service, including a school that participates in any of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's child nutrition program. We were able to work out the opposition and draft it -- there's no opposition with the amendment that we have and I just and I just ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Bryant.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you, Madam President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR BRYANT:

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So, I want to compliment -- Senator Villivalam for his efforts on amending this. Had some concerns, in regard to why, you know, why we would move to not having low bidder. But after having spoken to some of my school districts at home, I believe that there are enough safeguards put around this that we would have no -- no problems that we can think of in advance with certain vendors or the possibility of having a vendor that's related to someone or kind of skirts the rules. And so, I rise in support of your bill. And thank you for the amendments.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there further discussion? Seeing none. Senator Villivalam would you like to close?

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you -- thank you, Madam President. I want to thank my -- my colleague from the other side of the aisle for her comments. Also, want to thank the stakeholders, IEA, IFT, the School Management Alliance for working on this. The goal is really to make sure our youth have a healthy food option in our schools. And I would ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 4813 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 54 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 4813, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Castro, on House Bill 4973. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4973.

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(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Castro.

SENATOR CASTRO:

As amended, House Bill 4973 makes a number of procedural changes to give Illinois Commerce Commission greater oversight authority over alternate (alternative) retail electric suppliers, ARES and alternate gas suppliers, AGS. House Bill 4973 expands ICC's disciplinarian authority over ARES, including it making either easier for the ICC to terminate an ARES/AGS license. House Bill 4973 also amends the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Practice Act to increase the fine for ARES and AGS from a thousand to ten thousand for each violation. I know this bill was heavily negotiated. The opposition is either neutral or proponents. As of now, I know of no other opposition. I ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 4973 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 54 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 4973, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Cunningham, on House Bill 5093. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5093.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading for the -- 3rd Reading of the bill.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 5093 amends the Illinois Educational League -- Educational Labor Relations Act. It is an initiative of the Educational Labor Relations Board and its essentially cleanup legislation that is proposed by the Board based on a Joint Committee on Administrative Rules recommendation. And, it will allow them to serve -- process electronically. I know of no opposition. Would be happy to answer any questions and I ask for your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 5093 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 53 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 5093, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. House Bill 5142, Senator Stadelman, would you like to proceed? Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5142.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Stadelman.

SENATOR STADELMAN:

Thank you, Madam President, Members of the Senate. House Bill 5142 will hopefully lead to more people being covered by

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health insurance. It creates a checkbox on the Illinois State Tax Form that gives individuals with families the ability to request information and how to enroll in low cost or no cost health insurance. They simply have to check the box. The Department of Revenue will send that information to them and it's up to them whether to enroll. I'm not aware of any opposition and happy to answer any questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 5142 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 54 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 5142, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Jones, on House Bill 5167. Senator Castro, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR CASTRO:

For the purpose of an -- a motion, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Your motion.

SENATOR CASTRO:

I move to waive all notice and posting requirements so that House Bill 4772 and House Bill 5013 can be heard at 2:00 p.m., today, in the Senate Executive Committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Castro moves to waive all notice and posting requirements so that House Bill 4772 and House Bill 5013 can be heard -- today, at 2:00 p.m., in the Senate Executive Committee. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it,

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and the notice and posting requirements have been waived. Would the Committee on Assignments please come to the President's Anteroom? The Committee on Assignments. Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolutions 950 through 952, offered by Senator McClure and all Members.

They are all celebration of life resolutions, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Resolutions Consent Calendar. As we stand at ease, Senator Koehler, in the Chair. (at ease)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Senator Holmes, in the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Refer to Criminal Law Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 4736; refer to Education Committee - House Bill 5488 and Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 5214; refer to Executive Committee - Committee Amendment 1 to House Bill 4772, Committee Amendment 1 to House Bill 5013, and Floor Amendment 2 to House Bill 5439; refer to Local Government Committee - Floor Amendment 2 to House Bill 5283; refer to Pensions Committee - House Bill 5472; refer to State Government Committee - Floor Amendment 2 to House Bill 5185; refer to Transportation Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 5220 -- excuse me, Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 5328, and House Bill 5205; Be Approved for Consideration - House Bill 2825 and 4452.

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Pursuant to Senate Rule 3-8 (b-1), the following amendments will remain in the Committee on Assignments: Committee Amendment 2 to House Bill 53 -- 5013 and Floor Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1490. Signed, Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Chair.

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Refer to Judiciary Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 2825; refer to Revenue Committee - Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 4452.

Signed, Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Belt, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR BELT:

Thank you, Madam President. I move to waive all notice and posting requirements so that House Bill 4688 can be heard at 4:30 p.m., on Monday, April 4th, in the Senate Education Committee. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Belt moves to waive all notice and posting requirements so that House Bill 4688 can be heard at 4:30 p.m., on Monday, April 4th, in the Senate Executive Committee. All those in favor will say -- Ope! I'm, sorry, Education Committee. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the notice and posting requirements have been waived. We are going back to House Bills 3rd Reading, starting on the top of page 7, with House Bill 5194. Senator Doris Turner. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5194.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

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3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Turner.

SENATOR D. TURNER:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 5194 permits a local government board, in conjunction with a bank or credit union, to establish a banking development district within a city or county. The bill grants IDFPR the authority to adopt regulations for banking development districts and to approve or deny applications. This is an initiative of IDFPR and it really encourages the establishment of banking branches into communities, where is the greatest need for banking services. And there are no opponents and I would appreciate an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 5194 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 50 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 5194, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Senator Cunningham, on House Bill 5501. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5501.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

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Thank you, Madam President. From time to time we are asked by our staff in the legislative reference bureau to make a host of minor technical changes to drafting errors and oversights that they've identified throughout the Illinois Complied Statutes in the previous year. House Bill 5501 is one such effort. As I said, very minor revisions to the statute book. No opposition, would appreciate your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 5501 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 48 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 5501, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Going to House Bill 5502, Senator Cunningham. Senator Cunningham seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 5502 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 5502. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 2, offered by Senator Cunningham.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham, on your amendment.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. Floor Amendment No. 2 is a gut and replace amendment. It becomes the bill. I move for its adoption and will explain it on 3rd Reading.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? All those in favor will say Aye.

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Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. Are there any further Floor amendments approved for consideration? SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 3, offered by Senator Cunningham.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham, on your amendment.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. Amendment No. 3 makes some technical changes to some terminology in the bill. I move for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5502

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Cunningham.

SENATOR CUNNINGHAM:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 5502, as amended, is a product of the Statewide 9-1-1 Advisory Board. This is a board made up of communication systems throughout the State. They work

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under the guidance of the State Police. And, they modernize our laws related to 9-1-1 emergency phone service. There are a number of small changes made to that process in the bill. One highlight that I'll point out is a provision that will bring us some new confirmation, or I'm sorry, into compliance with federal law. And it involves something we all deal with from time to time and that's having to make an emergency phone call from a multiline situation. So, say in a hotel or an office, where you -- you know, we all know you have to press 9 first to get an outside line. This has been a problem and, in fact has, in one situation, caused a loss of life when someone was not -- a child was trying to make a phone call from a hotel to emergency responders and could not get an outside line. What this bill does, is ensures that people who put those systems together ensure that you can dial 9-1-1 directly and get the emergency dispatch in the area you are. As I said, that is the main change in this bill, there are several others. I'd be happy to answer any questions and I appreciate your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 5502 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 49 Ayes, 0 Nays, 0 voting Present. House Bill 5502, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Near the bottom of page 7, House Bill 5506. Senator Rezin, would you like to proceed? Senator Rezin seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 5506 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 5506. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved

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for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Rezin.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Rezin, to your amendment.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you. I'd like to adopt the amendment and explain on 3rd's.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

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 HOLMES)

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

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5506.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you, Madam President. House Bill 5506 adds a new Section, it -- House Bill 5506 amends the Dual Credit Quality Act by adding a new Section which provides that a partnership agreement entered into between a community college district and a school district shall allow a high school student, who does not otherwise meet the community college districts academic eligibility

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requirements, to enroll in a dual credit course, but only for high school credit. The amendment, that was just added, is just for some data collection that was requested by some of -- of the groups, as well. I know of no opposition and I ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall House Bill 5506 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 46 Ayes, 0 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 5506, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. With leave of the Body, we're going to go a little further back on page 7 to House Bill 5464. Senator Bennett, do you wish to proceed? Yes, he does. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5464.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bennett.

SENATOR BENNETT:

Already? Thank you, Mr. -- Madam President. Alright. Thank you. Well, you may recall I brought -- this bill came up yesterday, and at Senator Fowler's request, I pulled it from the record. This bill, 5464, would attempt to codify the items that were found in the strategic plan process from IBHE and so I'd be happy to welcome any questions.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Rose.

SENATOR ROSE:

Will my little buddy, yield for a question?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

He indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR ROSE:

Senator Bennett, is this still have the provision in it that would allow the Illinois Board of Higher Education to essentially direct the affairs of private institutions?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bennett.

SENATOR BENNETT:

Thank you. This bill would, as it's -- as it's currently drafted, provide some oversight from IBHE over both public and private institutions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Rose.

SENATOR ROSE:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR ROSE:

Thank you, Madam President. So, look, I -- I get there's a tension between oversight and regulation and running a company. But this bill would say the Illinois Board of Higher Education, who has frankly failed over the last twenty-five years to prevent the explosive empire building of the presidents of our State universities, I mean, if you go back to 1992, we had eight four-

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year institutions and four upper division institutions. Today, we have thirteen four-year institutions in this State. Over that same time span -- over that same range, we've lost twenty-five thousand students seeking seats in public higher education in this State. So, the very board who was tasked with appropriately planning the future of higher education in this State, has allowed what was in the nineties, the eighties, seventies, eighties, and nineties, literally the envy of the world, to run itself into the ground. And to run itself in the ground by outcompeting themselves. But now, that same board wants the authority to tell some private institutions, I say some, because it actually grandfathers in everybody whose already here, but it's going to tell future private institutions how to run their affairs. Illinois Board of Higher Education, over multiple decades and multiple governors of both parties, has run public four-year institutions into the ground in this State. Across the board, the metrics of quality are down. Across the board, the rankings are down. Hell, we got one institution, it only has a hundred and sixty freshmen this year or last year. I won't say which one. Why on earth, would government -- I mean this is just a massive overreach. We're going to now tell these other people, who want to use their money and their funds, and their private investments and their private capital, we're going to tell them what they can teach and what they can't teach. Maybe, the Illinois Board of Higher Education should worry about the Illinois public four-year institutions, before it starts telling everyone else how to do their business. Now, Senator Bennett and I are good friends, everybody knows that. There's a lot of good things in this bill, to your credit, sir. On the principal of overreach, I cannot vote

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for this. We've got a lot of problems to fix at our internal public institutions. If IBHE is worried about fixing something, let's fix that first. But this is -- this is almost -- the government shouldn't be telling anyone how to expend their own private dollars, it's their business. They run themselves into the ground, they lose their money. It's their own fault. Let's worry about us first. Thanks.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any further discussion? Senator Simmons.

SENATOR SIMMONS:

Madam President, I just wanted the record to reflect that I intended to vote Yes on HB 5506.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The record will so reflect your intentions. Moving on to any discussion. Senator Stoller, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR STOLLER:

Question of the sponsor, if I may?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR STOLLER:

Thank you, Senator. I -- I again appreciate your bill and your work on this. There was some confusion in committee where we were asking about it, at least there was confusion on my part. And so, I just wanted to clarify -- we were -- in committee we were talking about the exemptions on private institutions and how many were exempt, and it was indicated, at least, what I thought I heard, that there was just very few private institutions that would be affected. Do you know how many would actually be

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affected?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Bennett.

SENATOR BENNETT:

Thank you, Senator Stoller. I recall that question in committee and appreciate it then and now. I guess I would answer in -- in the -- with the inverse. Every private institution that was in existence in 1961, the beginning of IBHE, would be exempted from this. So, pretty much, name, there's sixty-seven of them. Name a private school and they would not be -- they would not be subject to any change in oversight based on this bill. The reason of that is, they now have, what, sixty-years of good faith, and they've shown they can handle their business. So, there's -- I'm assuming in your analysis, as in ours, a very long list of the private institutions which are not subject to that. So, just as an example, I know Senator Sally Turner had a resolution, well she filed it yesterday, I don't know if she presented it yesterday, about Lincoln College in her district. Lincoln College, itself, would have been in -- instead of closing their doors, had decided to add programs or add some kind of -- of an area of study. They would not be subject to this bill. But now that they're closed, if a new company, Chapin Rose University, decides to take over those buildings. Then they would, thank God, be subject to some oversight.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Stoller.

SENATOR STOLLER:

I'm not sure quite how to follow-up with that, but we did have a list, as you mentioned, quite a few, sixty-seven or whatever

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it was, that you mentioned that are exempt and I appreciate that. I was just given some analysis though, that the number of that are not exempt is eighty-three which was a lot higher than I expected that to be. I was thinking it was a very narrow group. So, I just wanted to ask about that and highlight that, because there was some confusion in committee. But thank you for your answer, appreciate it.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any further discussion? Senator Bennett, would you like to close?

SENATOR BENNETT:

I will be brief. I appreciated the Skipper, I assume we're still using Gilligan's Island's terms, remarks. And I know his concerns are earnest, just as mine are, in terms of trying to fix the issues with higher ed. What I would say though, to your point about why should the State tell anybody what to do or particularly private institutions, let's remember that private institutions in this State still receive MAP grants, although I know you've had a bill for several years that would -- that would maybe change that and it hasn't been passed yet, but, so, private institutions also receive State aid. The other thing to remember and I bring up again, Lincoln College, which sadly announced yesterday, they're closing their doors, that still affects the State of Illinois. And somebody, and here's what I mean by that, in Senator Turner's resolution, it's the idea that, here we are, the last month of the academic school year, this schools announced it will be closing over the summer. What about the student's that are there? How can they transfer, at this point, when most application periods are closed at other institutions? So wisely, I think Senator

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Turner's resolution said, hey, to the other universities, can you take that into consideration? Can you reopen your application process for these transfers? But we need to remember somebody has to try to uphold the reputation of higher education in this State. It has been passed since 1961, and the Illinois Board of Higher Education. I know, -- I've heard Senator Rose speak on this, on many topics, where actually, it was the opposite view that he wanted IBHE to have more power and that would have been -- for -- for Republican Governors, sure. But -- well, what I would say is that comment was made when there was a Governor of a different political party. The fact is...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Excuse -- excuse me. Senator Bennett, you want to continue with your close?

SENATOR BENNETT:

Thank you. Guards. But -- but I guess I would say is this, somebody has to be in charge of this, there's no question that -- that under administrations of both political parties in the last twenty-five years. There have been setbacks for Illinois Higher Education. We need to try to put some -- to put higher education on different footing. I think we've done that here in this Body in the last few years with some of our legislation. But, IBHE has worked very hard to see -- to look at this from a holistic standpoint and viewpoint, and worked on their strategic plan. I don't know, in ten years, what political party the Governor will be. And that person will then appoint the Director of the Board of Higher Education. But whoever that person is, they're going to be responsible for our children and their children's children when they make the decision if they want to attend higher ed here, in

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the State of Illinois. I think this bill takes a serious step toward -- toward doing that and toward making sure that's a quality education. I'd ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 5464 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 42 Ayes, 6 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 5464, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. On the bottom of page 7, House Bill 5532, Senator Stadelman. Mr. Secretary, read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5532.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Stadelman.

SENATOR STADELMAN:

Thank you, Madam President, Members of the Senate. House Bill 5532 will help land banks increase efficiency and reduce their costs, of course, land banks can play a key role to taking over private properties, revitalize them, and then hopefully return them back on the tax rolls. Does a couple of things; it creates an expedited process for property held by land banks to obtain a property tax exemption by permitting these land banks to bypass the standard application process through the Department of Revenue, it also reviews some administrative costs that reduces the land bank's ability to acquire and revitalize these properties.

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Not aware of any opposition and ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Is there any discussion? Senator Rezin, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you, Madam President. Question for the sponsor please. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Sponsor indicates he'll yield.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you, Senator Stadelman. We talked about, in committee, just a little bit. If you could touch on what's different now about the land bank as opposed to previously where they had some issues with questionable deals that were done under prior -- the prior director, I believe. Can you talk about that?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Stadelman.

SENATOR STADELMAN:

Senator, thank you for the question. This bill does not obviously directly deal with those issues that were -- undertaken by that previous land bank. It doesn't address those issues. I'm not aware of all the details, it happened in another part of the State. I don't know if there's a direct correlation, but obviously, I think this legislation just helps land banks do their jobs better and allows them more access as far as making sure funds aren't wasted for inefficiency and then reduce their cost from an administrative standpoint. So, I think it will make land -- land banks jobs easier, as far as, directly dealing with what happened in -- in another part of the State. I don't have an immediate answer for that.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

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

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

To the bill.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you. To the Senator, I understand what you are trying to do with this kind of public policy and in general I agree with it. I think it's fair to note that in the past the Sun Times has highlighted several -- or -- several deals that were questionable in the past. I just want to make sure, for the purpose of this Body, while we may think that is good policy going forward -- forward, which it is, that we still are cognizant as, you know, in the Senate, that we need to make sure that we don't have questionable deals and, that we've seen in the past. I -- I do know they have a new director. I think that you or somebody in committee testified to and believe that they have addressed the issues that were lapsing or that they were having in the -- in the past. But I just wanted to say that I'll be voting for your bill and I hope that we won't see any more stories in the -- in the news. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Stadelman, to close.

SENATOR STADELMAN:

I concur with the previous speaker's comments. Ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The question is, shall House Bill 5532 pass. All those in

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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 45 Ayes, 2 Nays, and 0 voting Present. House Bill 5532, having received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. With leave of the Body, we're going back to page 3 of the printed Calendar, with House Bill 209, Senator Jones. Mr. Secretary, read the bill. Senator Rose, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

Are we in a break in the action? I -- I have a question if we are. Okay. So, red rover, red rover, send Napoleon Harris right over.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

We are going to page 5, on your printed Calendar. We are still on House Bills 3rd Reading. Starting with House Bill 4769, Senator Bennett. Senator Bennett, would you like to proceed? Out of the record. The Senate is recessed until the call of the Chair. Executive Committee will be meeting at 2 p.m. We are recessed until the call of the Chair.

(SENATE STANDS IN RECESS/SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, reports House Bills 4772 and 5013 Do Pass, as Amended, Senate Amendment 2 to House Bill 5439 and Senate Amendment 2 to House Bill 5463 Recommend Do Adopt.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 953, offered by Senator Gillespie and all Members.

It is a celebration of life resolution, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Resolutions Consent Calendar. Message 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 concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

Senate Bill 3853.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 3853.

Passed the House, as amended, April 1st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

Senator Hunter, for what reason do you rise?

SENATOR HUNTER:

The Senate Democrats will caucus for thirty minutes in the President's Office.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR HOLMES)

The Senate Democrats will caucus for thirty minutes in the Senate President's Office. After caucus, we will return to the Floor for further Floor action. The Senate stands in recess until

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the call of the Chair.

(SENATE STANDS IN RECESS/SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Supplemental Calendar No. 1 has been printed and distributed to all Members. House Bills on 2nd Reading. First up on the Supplemental Calendar is Leader McConchie with House Bill 4772. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 4772.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Executive adopted Amendment No. 1.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Have there been any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

3rd Reading. Next, we have House Bill 5013, from Senator Van Pelt. She indicates she wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5013.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

2nd Reading of the bill. The Committee on Executive adopted Amendment No. 1.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Have there been any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

No further amendments reported.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM

3rd Reading. 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 concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

Senate Bill 702.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 702.

We have received like Messages on Senate Bill 406, with House Amendments 1, and Senate Bill 4024, with House Amendment 1. Passed the House, as amended, April 1st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

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

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Bill 434.

Passed the House, May 31st, 2021. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Mr. Secretary, the Reading of House Bills for the first time.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 434, offered by Senator Van Pelt.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Mr. Secretary, Resolutions.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 954, offered by Senator Pacione-Zayas.

It is substantive.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Ladies and Gentlemen, we're going to move to the bottom of page 2 on your printed Calendar, that's Senate Bills 3rd Reading. Where Senator Harris brings Senate Bill 3201. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Bill 3201

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Harris.

SENATOR HARRIS:

Thank you, Mr. President and Members of the Senate. Senate Bill 3201, as amended, changes the Downstate Teacher's (Teacher) Article of (the Illinois) Pension Code to allow for retired teachers to allow for retired teachers to return to the classroom for a hundred and forty days, which was previously one twenty, and it goes to effect until June 30th of 2023. This is a measure

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that's being taken upon to a -- to assist with our school systems and the teacher shortage. And I seek its adoption and its passage. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, shall Senate Bill 3201 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 bill, there are 56 Senators, I'm sorry, 46 Senators voting Yes, 3 voting No, and 0 voting Present. Senate Bill 3201, having received the (required) constitutional majority, is declared passed. Ladies and Gentlemen, with leave of the Body, we're going to move back to House Bills on 3rd Reading, page 5, of your printed Calendar. Correction, we are going to move to page 4, of your printed Calendar. House Bills 3rd Reading. Where Senator Villivalam brings House Bill 2775. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read House Bill 2775.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 2775.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank -- thank you, Mr. President. House Bill 2775, with Senate Amendment No. 1, creates fair housing protections in the Illinois Human Rights Act for individuals and families based on their legal source of income. Examples of people who benefit from this -- from this legislation, veterans paying for their housing with veteran's benefits or housing vouchers, specifically set

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aside to assist the veterans in need, single mothers paying to house their families with child support and/or alimony payments, seniors, people with disabilities paying for their housing with their social security and so much more. I want to make a couple points that were -- that were discussed. One, this legislation was heavily negotiated with the realtors, with the bankers, the property rental owners and the Housing Advocate Coalition. made significant changes to the introduced bill, such as, removing an affirmative event against a conviction if a landlord does not accept emergency rental assistance. And removing guidance around how housing providers calculations of minimum income requirements might be a source of income discrimination. It also addressed the concerns raised by the Illinois Bankers and their allies by exempting financial institutions from the source of income protections in their role as a lender. I believe this legislation has broad support. It's -- has support from over a hundred-fifty endorsers including former US Senator Mark Kirk, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AARP, Access Living, and so many more folks. Again, I would ask for an Aye vote and I'm happy to answer any questions. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

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

SENATOR REZIN:

Question for the sponsor, please.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

He indicates he will yield. Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you. Senator, we had a lot of discussion about this bill in committee and I understand what you're trying to do, but

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when -- can you tell me why -- why the realtors are in opposition to this bill, please?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you, Senator Rezin. So, the realtors have been part of the negotiating table since this bill passed in May of last year, it passed the House. And we made significant changes to the legislation to address their concerns. They are -- they were supportive of the amendment that we adopted. I would characterize and they would characterize their opposition as incredibly soft. They understand that this is already the law of the land in the City of Chicago, Cook County, the City of Naperville, Urbana and nineteen other states. And so, I believe they have made it clear to both -- both sides of the aisle that their opposition is incredibly soft to this legislation due to the significant concessions we made in this bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you, Senator. And -- and I'm sorry, I should have clarified, when I was talking about the realtors, I was talking about individual realtors, that we represent in our community, who still feel and have tremendous concerns with the language in this bill. Is it true, Senator, that if you enter into a -- a -- a negotiation or a contract, and you're using the HAP contract, that contract would supersede any contract that the person who owns the building, who's renting to you, would typically have?

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Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you, Senator. I'm glad you brought that up. And -- and the short answer is no. The HAP contract does not replace, or in any way, override the landlords lease with the tenant, which remains in full effect. In fact, the HAP contract is not even a contract between the landlord and tenant and thus cannot replace the lease. It's an addendum to the lease between the landlord and PHA. If a tenant with a voucher violates their lease, they could potentially be evicted just like any other tenant.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you, which is interesting because I know that you have your analysis, we have our analysis, you had somebody testify, we had somebody testify. And our analysis -- the renter -- our analysis says that the HAP contract overrides the lease between the landlord and the tenant, effectively, giving the PHA control over the use of the property. Is that true?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Landlords are still allowed to set their own rental amounts, their own pet policies. Again, the -- the -- the information I just mentioned before, is our understanding.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Added up, our analysis also says that the PHA may adjust their

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rent at any time even within the initial lease terms, as the gentleman from the Rental Association, testified to, as well. Is that correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

I'm sorry, can you repeat the question, please?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Yes, the PHA may adjust the rent at any time, even within the initial lease. Is that correct?

RESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Our understanding is that it's -- it's -- it's a reasonable rate that they can adjust it to, based on the rental market that exists locally. And -- again this is -- this is a guaranteed public -- the benefit that the -- that the landlord is receiving for this contract.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

Thank you. Senator, what is a reasonable rate change? So, you admitted, according to the Renters Association, their concern is that the PHA may adjust the rent at any time, even without the initial lease terms. Even -- and that's the concern of the Renters Association. So, you mentioned that they can adjust the rent, the PHA can adjust the rent, if it's reasonable, based on what metrics

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or what calculations or what circumstances would they be able to adjust the rent and change the rent?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Our understanding is it's based on the area median income. And also, our understanding is that it's very -- it's very rare that, that takes place.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

I -- I'm sorry. I couldn't hear you, Senator.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Our understanding is that it's based on the area median income and it is also our understanding that this rarely happens.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Rezin.

SENATOR REZIN:

I know that our side has many more questions, regarding this issue. This -- this topic in Exec, you know, we had many questions. We debated it for quite a while. I would say, for most of you, especially my colleagues on the other side, if you talk to your friends who are real estate agents, maybe not the Realtor Association in Illinois who oppose, but I guess was characterized as a soft opposition. If you talk to the actual real estate agents, they have many concerns about this bill and the -- and the ability to override the -- the renter or the person who owns the

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building who's renting out the -- the apartment. So, I understand what you are trying to do, but we still have very many concerns. We've heard from our constituents. I would just put that on everyone's radar. And I ask for a -- a No vote. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR SYVERSON:

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

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

He indicates he will yield. Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

Senator, you had mentioned -- that this is not a mandate on -- on landlords or those who own -- own property. But -- if a landlord does not agree to take this -- these housing, Section 8 and other government programs, what is the penalty that the landlord faces for not taking these individuals?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Yeah, I kind of want to reset the conversation. There's no penalty. The purpose of this legislation is if some -- if a -- if a renter has received government assistance, that they -- that assistance be counted as -- like any other income they receive, and that landlords and property rental owners cannot discriminate against that -- that applicant, solely based on the fact that they're not counting that government assistance as income. They can -- that -- that landlord or rental property owner can evaluate their application and choose to go with another applicant for other

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reasons -- for many reasons. So, I just want to reset the purpose and what's actually in this legislation.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

However, if you have two people that have the same qualifications coming in and the landlord says, I'm concerned about if I take this one with Section 8, that I have to turn my contracting over to the government. I have to follow their rules, they're going to set the rates. And so, for that reason, I'm not going to take A, I'm going to go with B, in that case, that landlord is subject to loss of license and fines, at a minimum. Isn't that correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Our understanding is, no that's not correct, landlords are not licensed. Again, we're trying to just ensure that if you're a veteran that is on -- receives veteran's assistance, that that assistance can be counted as income, like any other income, so that you are able to have an application be evaluated without being discriminated based on less income when you do have that assistance.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

So, how's that any different than the current law, now then, that a landlord can -- can pick and choose who they want to go with?

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Yeah, we're saying that the landlord now, with -- with this legislation we're saying that they cannot deny someone solely based on the lack of income because they're not counting that government assistance. And the City of Chicago has done it, Cook County has done it, Naperville, Urbana, nineteen other states. We haven't heard of any -- of -- of widespread challenges that -- that's being, you know, mentioned here today.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

So, I guess it's semantics, but the -- the bottom line is though -- it's -- it says that if you don't take these into -- if you take that into consideration, if you say, if the landlord says he doesn't want to do this because of the requirements that come with a government contract, that that is impacting sole source, which means that landlord is guilty and can lose their license and be fined. It's clearly, what the outline is in here. And when we talked about with Senator Rezin, you talked a little bit about median income, and there hasn't been any complaints raised, there hasn't been any complaints raised because currently landlords voluntarily take Section 8 and they agree to those prices. So, absolutely, landlords who are currently taking Section 8 are not going to be upset about the rent that gets negotiated, but, under this, the government is going to tell that landlord what that rent is going to be and the governments going to have the decision on any changes in that rent.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

I'm sorry. Senator, was there a question or was that a comment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

It was a question. You want me to restate it? So, you had mentioned that there was no -- that there's no complaints about the rents that are currently being paid under Section 8. And they -- and my question was, currently, it's because it's a voluntary program, landlords that take Section 8 agreed to those prices. Under this, landlords will be forced to take Section 8, and they'll be -- won't they be forced to take those rents even though you're saying it's the median income, the governments can decide what median income rent is, the governments can decide what that rent is, and that landlord will be subject to that government setting the rent for that landlord. Correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Senator, I appreciate the question. I -- maybe -- maybe I misspoke or you didn't hear me. I -- what I was saying is that there hasn't been widespread complaints from -- in terms of adding source of income as a protected class, because there's been -- it's taken place in the City of Chicago, all of Cook County, City of Naperville, Urbana and nineteen other states. So, when we're talking about adding a source of income as a protected class,

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that's what I'm referring to when I say there hasn't been widespread complaints that has been pointed out to me.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

Thank you. Let's just go a different direction. You had said that a landlord can have their own lease but the -- the government's contract supersedes the landlord's lease in all the areas, and I think that during the committee they laid out the details of how detailed that contract is. And it's clear, in that contract, that that supersedes any tenant lease. So, I just want to clarify because we -- you had mentioned to Senator Rezin that the landlord can have his own lease and that lease is superseding it, then that's not the case. This lease supersedes every area that's spelled out in that HAP contract supersedes that individual's lease that they would have had with that tenant.

Isn't that -- correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

No, that's not correct. It literally says, in addition, so when -- when -- when we're talking about this literally the HAP contract does not replace or in any way override the landlords lease with the tenant. It's an addendum to the lease between the landlord and the Public Housing Authority. And again, I just want to refocus the discussion here. We're talking about adding source of income as a protected class, so that, again, if you're a veteran receiving veteran's assistance, a single mother receiving child support, you count that income like you would any other, and are

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evaluated based on the totality and -- and then amongst other factors, as an applicant for -- to rent. And, I know I'm going to sound like a broken record, but it's already happening in the City of Chicago, Cook County, City of Naperville, Urbana, nineteen other states. And -- and again, we haven't heard the widespread issues that -- that are being discussed here today.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

Thank you. Your goal is laudable, we all support that, it's just how you get there and unfortunately -- wishes doesn't -- doesn't supersede what is in the law. So, I just want to clarify. So, your saying, if there's a disagreement between the HAP contract and the landlord's contract, the landlord contract supersedes the HAP contract. Is that -- is that what you are saying on the record?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Senator, I think you're trying to walk us down a path to find a -- a hypothetical that rarely happens. So, I can't -- I can't speak to that hypothetical that you're trying to walk us down to. I can speak to the bill, which is, we're trying to ensure that over 2.7 million people are housing secure and they're no longer discriminated against because they receive government assistance.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Syverson.

SENATOR SYVERSON:

Thank you. I'll just wrap it up with this that, you know,

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the concern is currently landlords can do this now and many landlords agree to those contracts. Under this legislation, we are going to be mandating that private citizens, who own property, are going to have to -- rent to government assisted programs and they're going to have to follow those contracts because those -those contracts will supersede these contracts and they will dictate what that private person has to do with his property, which is something that is -- makes no sense to do and is not fair to those who have chosen to become landlords or own property. So, there is a better way for us to help those individuals that are looking for assistance as opposed to having a government mandated program, that if you don't follow, the legislation is very, very clear, if you don't follow, it's a violation and you will lose -they'll lose their license and they'll be fined to follow. So, I appreciate what you're trying to achieve, which we're trying to do the same thing. Unfortunately, the way you're doing it, it's going to end up having significant negative impact on landlords and this is why landlords and realtors and business people from across the State have raised grave concerns about this legislation. So, thank you for your time and for the debate.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

He indicates he'll yield. Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

I saw him shake his head no. Thank -- thank you, Mr. President. Senator, I guess I -- I just -- I listened to the

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debate. First of all, question one, can a landlord choose not to accept tenants who are Section 8 housing recipients?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

If that landlord chooses not to accept those Section 8 -housing, let's call them applicants, right? The -- the situation
is, tenant comes forward and says, I want to lease your apartment
and the landlord says, the only thing I care about is whether you
are a Section 8 tenant. You say, that's not prohibited here. What
happens if that tenant -- what rights does that tenant have against
the landlord, under your bill, if the only reason the landlord
said, I won't rent to you is because you're a Section 8 tenant?
PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Well, we -- we might be -- be getting somewhere, because that is the point of this legislation. It is to ensure that a renter who is relying on government assistance, in addition to other income, cannot solely be denied based on the fact that they are - they're receiving that government assistance and they're including that as part of their application.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

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So, your response here, and I -- I understand the wordsmith of it, but the concern is that this is a mandate. And I think you've been hesitant to say, yes, it's a mandate. But your response to my question, I think, makes this a mandate as a result of the legislation. You say no, because the law doesn't say you can't do this. But does it -- if -- if the landlord, in the situation I said, if the landlord does -- if the landlord tells that tenant, I won't rent to you solely because you receive Section 8 housing vouchers, that tenant now has the right to sue the landlord as a violation of the Human Rights Act, correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Yes. In short, because I'm going to be honest, yes, absolutely. And I would just say, I think that's again what we should be doing. We should be allowing people that receive government assistance to be evaluated on the totality of their income, not just government assistance, and have that be a factor just like checking someone's credit, just like checking someone's references. Have that be a part of the totality of factors that are considered when a landlord makes their decision. And they can make a decision not to go with that renter.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

So, why don't you call this for what it is though? It's a mandate, because the landlords don't, and correct me if I am wrong, landlords have no ability to opt out of this. And in fact, isn't this program, I believe, is voluntary at the federal level and

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you're -- you're changing that through your -- through your legislation. So, I guess, why not just say this is a mandate? What's the hesitancy?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Because it's not, and I'll save us a question later. Does this bill create a mandate to rent to a specific person or a specific type of income? No. House Bill 2775 is not a mandate to rent to any specific person or a person with a specific type of income. Landlords can decide which applicant they prefer to offer an apartment to, using their normal screening criteria, such as checking references and credit, as long as the criteria are equally applied to all applicants. House Bill 2775, just provides an equal chance for everyone to apply for housing. If the applicant doesn't meet the property owners screening that — that they apply to every applicant, there is no mandate to accept that applicant as a successful applicant for the vacancy.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Suppose it depends on what your definition of mandate is. The effect of this is that some landlords are going to be subjected to potential human rights violations. What if the landlord is a licensed realtor? What happens to that person, in addition to whatever violations may occur under the Human Rights Act, what happens with the -- the -- the licensed realtor who violates this -- your legislation?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

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Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Again, Senator, I appreciate the question. I think we're going down a hypothetical that rarely happens. We -- we want the basis of this legislation, is to ensure that people with government -- that receive government assistance are able to have applications for rent and include that government assistance as part of that totality of income.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Your response didn't answer my question. So, maybe I'll ask it this way. Is it true that a realtor who would violate this -- your -- your legislation, would automatically lose their real estate license as a result of this legislation?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator -- Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

It depends. And -- and -- and...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman. Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

And -- and I just wanted -- I just want, Senator. Senator, again, you're -- you're trying to walk us down a path. You're channeling your inner -- your inner, Dale Righter, here, and I get it. We have done this in the City of Chicago, Cook County, City of Naperville, Urbana, nineteen other states. Liberal states like North Dakota and Utah, okay? So, we -- we can have this conversation about walking down these -- these paths, these random

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paths that you're creating. We asked the property rental landlord owners, we asked the realtors, we asked them, please show us examples of where this is an issue in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, City of Naperville, Urbana, nineteen other states. Where this is a widespread problem, where people -- realtors are losing their licenses, well landlords don't have licenses, where land -- was property -- it's a problem for landlords. We did -- we did not get documents and documents of answers about why this has been so problematic in -- in -- in nineteen states and -- and on the jurisdiction -- four -- five jurisdictions in the State of Illinois that almost cover half the State already.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

First of all, maybe an inquiry of the President. Is the fact that Senator Righter's name was used in debate allow me to phone him in to maybe pick this one up?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

No. It just brings back a lot of bad memories.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Yeah.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

The question, Senator, the question that I asked about the realtors, I think, is an important one. And you said it depends, and I -- I guess, you know, I -- my -- my question was about a realtor who would violate this. And I think that's an important question because there are literally thousands of realtors who are

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providing a service in each of our districts. And many of those realtors own real estate and I think it's important for all of us to know that if you are to vote Yes on this legislation, what this legislation does, is put those realtors at risk of having their real estate license, which is how they earn their income, having their real estate license suspended or even revoked. And that's a really important thing that could have -- an outcome that could occur from this, and again, I want to make sure we're on the same page whether you're for it or against it. Is -- is my understanding of the legislation correct that licensed real estate professionals, in this State, who would violate this legislation could in fact have their license mandatorily, through IDPFR, mandatorily revoked or suspended as a result of a violation of this Act?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Again, Senator, I appreciate the question and -- and I even appreciate where you're trying to go. Cause I get it, from -- from your side, right? I'm not going to walk down that path. What we're doing in this legislation is getting rid of discrimination. We're getting rid of discrimination for people that are housing insecure and have housing instability. Because if it's a veteran on veteran's assistance, or if it's a single mom on child support that -- that assistance they receive should be counted as -- just like the other income they receive. So, we're getting rid of that discrimination and I'm proud of that.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Barickman.

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SENATOR BARICKMAN:

To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

To the bill.

SENATOR BARICKMAN:

Thank you, again, Mr. President, and to the sponsor for a friendly debate, on this late Friday afternoon. Look, I think given the fact that it's Friday afternoon reinforces the -- the notion that we need to understand what's in this legislation, right? Too many times you see things pass out of here late on a Friday, in the middle of the night where we don't always understand what's in the bill before we vote on it. This bill, and I -- I -- I -- great respect for the sponsor, my very good friend, the other side of the aisle. But I find it telling that he's unwilling to answer the very simple question of what implication this legislation will have on realtors. And -- look, my read of the bill is, that a realtor who violates this legislation, not as a subject of a hearing, in a -- in a process that IDFPR must revoke or suspend that real estate license. That's -- that is an impact of this bill that I think we all need to be aware of. The other -- the other is this, the -- the sponsor references source of income legislation and laws that may -- exist in certain communities or states. They're not without controversary, right? And they're also not without an effect on the marketplace. When governments impose requirements, like in this instance, that landlords must participate in a program like this. It has an effect, and we can go down the mandate, again. The government is saying, if you choose not to allow tenants to rent from you solely because of this, then you're subjected to the law. To me, that's

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a mandate. Maybe to you, it's -- it's not, but to me it's a mandate. And the result of that is going to be less people willing to take financial risks on housing. It's going to result in landlords who have to fill out, we -- we -- we flippantly referenced this is more paperwork and more bureaucracy, this stuff has an effect on people. And in the housing industry more bureaucracy and more paperwork means higher rent. And so, the very people that you're trying to help, in fact, get hurt by legislation like this. So, with great respect to the sponsor, I would say that this is a dramatic shift in public policy for the State of Illinois. It's going to have a detrimental effect to the very people that the legislation is intended to serve. And for those reasons, I would encourage a No vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Peters, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR PETERS:

Thank you, Mr. President. You know, I want to a ...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

To the bill.

SENATOR PETERS:

To the bill. You know, I want to tell a story. It was about a decade or so ago my dad passed away and I had lost my job and I was struggling. You know, I was depressed and I was sad and I remember going through that traumatic experience and it weighed a lot on me. And I didn't have any income because I lost my job and I had to rely on benefits and I -- I'm forever grateful for the fact that I did not have any discrimination in the process, so, having a roof over my head because of those benefits. And so, to me, when I look at this bill and I see this, it's about what kind

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of humanity do we have in this State, you know, how are we looking out for people who are most vulnerable in a time of crisis. me, it's the fact that after what has been a difficult two to three years, as we know, right? It's been a very difficult two to three years, you know, after a difficult two to three years and people going through so much. What are we doing to make sure to make their lives just a little bit easier? To me, and I don't know if you know this, but it affected me. It's -- at the end of the day, about Illinois being in line with states that aren't like Illinois when it comes to some of the politics here. This is not just an economic justice fight but this is a fight about the humanity of who we are as a state. I want to commend the sponsor for really taking on this leadership, because if I -- If I understand correctly, your districts in Cook County. This is not something that he has to take on specifically for his district because we do this in Cook County. He's doing this because he wants to make sure that everybody, in every county, is being able to have this type of protection. I think this is just a -- a wonderful and amazing piece of legislation and I'm proud to say that you're my friend. And, you know, if I can -- if I could ask you a question if that's -- that's okay. If I can... to the -- to the sponsor? No?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

I'm sorry, Senator.

SENATOR PETERS:

I didn't think -- yeah.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

If you bring your comments to a close.

SENATOR PETERS:

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Well, I just want to say this is a great one and I hope everyone votes Yes. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Villivalam, to close.

SENATOR VILLIVALAM:

Thank you, Mr. President. I really appreciate my friend. I hope -- I hope his remarks don't hurt my roll call. Look, I -- I -- I understand and appreciate the debate. Just -- just for some context, this legislation passed the House last May and we worked significantly with the Realtors Association, the banker's, property rental owners, the Housing Advocate Coalition, to get it where it is today. And all we're trying to do -- all we're trying to do is add source of income as a protective class and mirror the source of income definition as it already exists in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Naperville, Urbana, nineteen other states. And I don't believe it is a mandate. It's not a mandate to rent -- House Bill 2775 is not a mandate to rent or to prioritize a specific person based on their income, rather ensures nobody can be restricted from applying for housing based on their source of income. That's what we're trying to do here. And so, again, as I mentioned before, former US Senator Mark Kirk, Veterans of Foreign -- Foreign Wars, AARP, and so many people are in support of this legislation. And I would just ask for an Aye vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

The question is, shall House Bill 2775 pass. 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 30 Senators voting Yes, 17 voting No, 0 voting Present. Having received the

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constitutional required majority, House Bill 2775, is declared passed. Senator Plummer, for what purpose do you seek recognition? SENATOR PLUMMER:

Verification of a roll call, Mr. President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Plummer has requested a verification. Will all Members please be in their seats? The Secretary will read the affirmative votes.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Those Members voting in the affirmative: Belt, Bennett, Castro, Connor, Cunningham, Ellman, Feigenholtz, Fine, Gillespie, Glowiak Hilton, Harris, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, Koehler, Lightford, Martwick, Morrison, Muñoz, Murphy, Pacione-Zayas, Pappas, Peters, Simmons, Sims, Van Pelt, Villa, Villanueva, Villivalam, President Harmon.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Does Senator Plummer question the presence of any Member voting in the affirmative?

SENATOR PLUMMER:

Is Senator Harris present?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Harris, is in the back of the Chamber. Does the Senator question the presence of any other Senators who voted in the affirmative?

SENATOR PLUMMER:

No, Mr. President. We always look forward to seeing Senator Harris. Just wanted to say hello. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

On a verified roll call, there are 30 Senators voting Yes, 17

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voting No, 0 voting Present. Having received the constitutionally required majority, House Bill 2775, 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 concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill of the following title, to wit:

Senate Bill 645.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 645.

We have received like Messages on Senate Bill 1486, with House Amendment 3, Senate Bill 2940, with House Amendment 2, Senate Bill 2942, with House Amendment 3, Senate Bill 3082, with House Amendment 2, Senate Bill 3097, with House Amendment 1, Senate Bill 3597, with House Amendment 2, and Senate Bill 3682, with House Amendment 2. Passed the House, as amended, April 1st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

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

Mr. President - I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed a bill of the following title, in the passage of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to wit:

House Bill 1449.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

Passed the House, April 1st, 2022. John W. Hollman, Clerk of the House.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Mr. Secretary, House Bills 1st Reading.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 1449, offered by President Harmon.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

1st Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

Senator Aquino, for what purpose do you seek recognition?

SENATOR AQUINO:

Thank you, Mr. President, for an announcement.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

State your announcement.

SENATOR AQUINO:

I'd like -- I'd like the record to reflect that on House Bill 2775, it was my intention to vote Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR CUNNINGHAM)

The record will reflect your intention. 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 CUNNINGHAM)

Is there any discussion? If not, then the question is, shall the resolutions on the Consent Calendar be adopted. All those in favor, say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, the motion carries and the resolutions are adopted. There being no further business to come before the Senate, the Senate stands adjourned

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until the hour of 3 p.m. on Monday, April 4th. The Senate stands adjourned.