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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The regular Session of the 102nd General Assembly will please come to order. Will the members please be at their desk? The invocation today will be given by Pastor Curt Fleck, Civil Servant Ministries, Springfield, Illinois. Pastor Fleck.

PASTOR CURT FLECK:

(Prayer led by Pastor Curt Fleck)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

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

SENATOR JOHNSON:

(Pledge led by Senator Johnson)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

James Carder, Blueroomstream, seeks permission to video, leave is granted. Mr. Secretary, Reading and Approval of the Journal.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Journal of Sunday, January 8th, 2023.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Hunter.

SENATOR HUNTER:

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

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. 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 1383, offered by Senator Rose and all Members.

And Senate Resolution 1384, offered by Senator Koehler and all Members.

They are both celebration of life resolutions, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Resolution Consent Calendar.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senate Resolution 1382, offered by Senator McConchie.

It is substantive.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Hunter, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR HUNTER:

The Senate Dems will caucus in Room 212 in the Capitol for approximately one hour.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. The Senate Democratic has requests a caucus in Room 12 {sic} immediately following Session recess. Excuse me. The Senate stands in recess for the purpose of caucus. We will return to the Floor for Floor action. The Senate stands at recess.

(SENATE STANDS AT RECESS/SENATE RECONVENES)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The Senate will come to order. Patrick Keck, State Journal Register, requests permission to record audio and video. Leave is granted. WBEZ requests permission to audio/record. Leave is

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granted. The Senate will stand at ease for a few minutes to allow the Committee on Assignments to meet. The Members of the Committee on Assignments, will you please meet in the Senate's front room immediately. The Senate will stand at ease. Senator Koehler, in the Chair. (at ease)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Leader Lightford, in the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Be Approved for Consideration - Motion to Concur with House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1001, Motion to Concur with House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1015, Floor Amendment 1 to House Bill 2870, and Floor Amendment 3 to House Bill 4664.

Signed, Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To fulfill our responsibilities under Article V, Section 9 of the Constitution, we will now proceed to the Order of Advise and Consent. Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Thank you, Mr. President. I move the Senate resolve itself into Executive Session for the purpose of acting on the appointments set forth in Appointment Messages 164, 169, 174, 175, 177 and 179 of the 102nd General Assembly.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy moves that the Senate resolves itself into Executive Session for the purpose of acting on the Appointment

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Messages just read. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the motion carries. The Senate is resolved into Executive Session. Mr. Secretary, please read Appointment Messages 102 through 164.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following salaried appointment: To be a Member of the Lottery Control Board, Alejandra Garza.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

For the record, it would be a dash instead of through, 1020164. Mr. Secretary, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following salaried appointment: To be a Member -- Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President. Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none, the question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made. 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 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Executive Appointment 164, a majority of the Senators elected concurring by record vote. The Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. Secretary, please read Appointment Message 1020169.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments

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recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following non-salaried appointment: To be a Member of the Mid-Illinois Medical District, John Stremsterfer.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 52 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, and 0 voting Present. A majority of the Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. Secretary, please read Appointment Message 1020174.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following non-salaried appointment: To be a Member of the Capital Development Board, Saul Morse.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made. All those in favor

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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 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. A majority of the Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. Secretary, please read Appointment Message 1020175.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following non-salaried appointment: To be a Member of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Garien Gatewood.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made? 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. On that question, there are 52 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. A majority of the Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. Secretary, please read Appointment Message 1020177.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following non-salaried

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appointment: To be a Member of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, Kevin Huber.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made. 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 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. A majority of Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. President {sic}, please read Appointment Message 1020179.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Madam President, the Committee on Executive Appointments recommends that the Senate Do Consent to the following salaried appointment: To be a Member of the Charitable Trust Stabilization Committee, Patricia Mota.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Murphy.

SENATOR MURPHY:

Madam President, I move the Senate consent to the nomination. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Is there any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, does the Senate consent to the nomination just made. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take

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SENATOR MURPHY:

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the record. On that question, there are 53 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. A majority of the Senators elected concurring by record vote, the Senate does consent to the nomination. Mr. -- Mr. Secretary. Senator Murphy.

I move. Thank you, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I

move the Senate arise from Executive Session.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator Murphy. Senator Murphy moves that the Senate arise from Executive Session. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the motion carries. The Senate has arisen from Executive Session. Ben Scalinski, The Daily Line, requests permission to audio/photo. Leave is granted. WCIA requests to film and record audio. Leave is granted. Ladies and Gentlemen, please turn your attention to Supplemental Calendar No. 1. The Calendar has been distributed to each Member's desk. Secretary's Desk of Concurrences. We will begin with Senate Bill 1001. Senate Bill 1001, Senator Belt. Senator Belt wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the gentleman's motion.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1001.

Signed by Senator Belt.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Belt, on your motion.

SENATOR BELT:

Thank you. Thank you, Madam President. Senate Bill 1-0 -- 1001 is essentially a cleanup bill. Excuse me, as amended, Senate -- Senate Bill 1-0-0-1 restores the licensing fees for First Class

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Wine Manufacturers and First Class Wine Makers, up to \$750 online, and \$900 initial, or none online. The fees for these two licenses were increased by Public Act 1020442 to \$1200 and \$1,500. It also clarifies that the liquor delivery provisions of the -- of the liquor code, also preempts non-home rule municipalities from banning or enacting regulations on liquor delivery. Madam President, I know of no opposition, and I ask for Aye votes.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Is there any discussion? Seeing none. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1001 -- House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1001. All those in favor will vote Aye. Opposed, Nay. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 52 voting Yea, 0 Nay, 0 voting Present. Having received the required constitutional majority, the Senate does concur in House Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 1-0-0-1 and the bill is declared passed. Senator Mattson, on Senate Bill 1-0-1-5. Senator Mattson, on Senate Bill 1015. Yes. The gentleman indicated he wishes to proceed. Took him a little time to get his glasses on. But, Mr. -- Mr. Secretary, please read the gentleman's motion.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

I move to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1015.

Signed by Senator Mattson.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Mattson, on your motion.

SENATOR MATTSON:

Thank you now. Thank you. HFA No. 1 is a page and line

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amendment. HFA No. 1 changes the bill, as it passed the Senate, by removing Will County Executive Authority to fill county board member vacancies. Instead, this authority rests with the county board speaker chair. Of Illinois' one hundred and two counties, only Will and Champaign Counties operate under the county executive form of government. Will County has operated under this form of government since 1988, with the Will County executive historically filling the vacancies subject the advice and consent of their county board. Champaign County recently adopted the county executive form of government and was the subject of litigation, which the Supreme Court recently ruled upon. This legislation is responsive to a lawsuit, and that it does not interfere with the Supreme Court's ruling regarding Champaign, but does make changes so that Will County can continue to operate as it has for decades. Thank you. I'm asking...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The Senator is prepared to answer questions. He had a really brief closing, but is there anyone to... Oh, Senator Rose, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR ROSE:

Thank you. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR ROSE:

You're doing fine so far, Senator. Except you forgot to ask for everybody to vote for it. But I'm sure your side of the aisle will handle that with no problems. Here's the problem with this. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The Senator indicates he will yield, Senator. You have a

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question? It's to the bill? SENATOR ROSE:

I know. Yeah, it's to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR ROSE:

So, here's the problem. And I realize it's your first bill, and you seem like a heck of a nice guy. So, I'm -- second bill. Oh, good. Good. Okay, then I don't have to feel bad about voting against it. So, here's the problem so everybody in this room understands the procedural history. Will County, which has had a county executive forever, had the countywide executive make appointments that would come up at the county level to the various boards and commissions. Champaign County then added the county executive by popular vote of the people, and we adopted the same mechanism as Will County, which is the county executive, who frankly happened to be a Democrat, got to make the boards and commission appointments just like Will County was doing it for all these years. Then comes the angry Democrats, who didn't like the Democrat who got elected for county executive and sued their own Democrat county executive. It went to this Illinois Supreme Court and at everyone's shock, surprise and frankly, confusion, the Illinois Supreme Court says, no, no, the way Will County has been doing it all these years is wrong. It goes to the local county board chairman or chairwoman to make the boards and commission appointments. So now you have this weird situation where Will County had been doing it this way for years. They're no longer allowed to do it that way. Champaign County, which had adopted the Will County way, is now -- they were doing it wrong too, according

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to the Supreme Court. And then enter this bill to not create a single standard for the whole State of Illinois, no matter where you live. But if you're going to be in Will County, you're going to do it one way and if you're going to be in Champaign County you're going to do it the other way. Now, personally, I think the Will County way is the way to do it. And it's simple because the county executive is elected by all the citizens of that county as opposed to a county board chair who is elected by the citizens of their district and then elected chair of the board by the county board. Whereas, the county executive is truly elected on a countywide basis. Everybody's vote counts equally no matter where you live in the county. So, the Will County way is far superior, but that's not what we're going to do here. We're going to let Will County do their thing, and then we're going to let Champaign County do something completely different. And once again, we're in a situation where citizens in Illinois are going to be treated differently depending on where they live. Now, I've long since ceased caring, although I think Will County is better off, but pick a way, pick one way. Pick the Will County way for everybody, or pick the Champaign County way for everybody. I don't care anymore. But don't do this idiotic thing where Champaign is going to do it one way and Will County is going to do another way. So, that's the history, that's the background. I would ask everybody to vote No. I'm under no illusions that that's going to happen. But for the record, it's really stupid to have two different rules for two different counties, even though we're all in one State of Illinois. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. My apologies, Senator. I thought this was

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your first bill. Any further discussion? Seeing none. Would you like to close, Senator?

SENATOR MATTSON:

I'm just asking for an Aye vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. The question is, shall the Senate concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1015. 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 38 voting Yea, 14 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Having received the required constitutional majority, the Senate does concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 1015, and the bill is declared passed. Lee Milner, Illinois Times, requests permission to photo. Leave is granted. Brenden Moore, Lee Enterprise, requests permission to record/photo/video. Leave is granted. Ladies and Gentlemen, with leave of the Body we will turn our attention to the Order of House Bills 3rd Reading, on the top of page 2. On the top of page 2, the bill sponsor has been changed. House Bill 2870. Senator Mattson. The gentleman indicates he wishes to proceed. He seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 2870 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 2870. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 1, offered by Senator Mattson.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Mattson on Amendment -- Floor Amendment No. 1, please. SENATOR MATTSON:

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Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair. This is simply a Floor amendment from the bill we passed the other day. I'm just removing the quicktake portion of it. Looking for a Yes vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Is there any discussion? Any discussion? Seeing none. The question is -- 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 LIGHTFORD)

3rd Reading. Now on the Order of 3rd Reading is Senate Bill 2870. Senator Mattson. He indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the gentleman's bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 2870.

(Secretary reads title of the bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Mattson, on your bill, as Amended.

SENATOR MATTSON:

Again, I'm just asking for an Aye vote. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Seeing no discussion. Oh, there is. That was -- Senator McClure. I almost missed you, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR MCCLURE:

Will the sponsor yield?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

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Sponsor indicates he will yield. Senator McClure.

SENATOR MCCLURE:

Thank you, Madam President. So, this was one of the things I asked about in committee was the quicktake portion of it. So could you please explain just the change in the amendment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Mattson.

SENATOR MATTSON:

The change in the amendment is we are removing it. It went over to the House. They had an issue with parliamentary procedures for quicktake. So we're taking that out for now. It'll come back. Simple.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator McClure.

SENATOR MCCLURE:

Is there any change in the eminent domain statute than now, as the bill currently stands as amended? Okay. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Further discussion? Seeing none. The question is, shall House Bill 2870 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 to wish? Take the record. On that question, there are 54 voting Yea, 0 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. Received — House Bill 2870 having received the required constitutional majority is declared passed. Senator Wilcox, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR WILCOX:

Point of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

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State your privilege point, Senator.

SENATOR WILCOX:

I wanted to congratulate Senator Mattson. We will have this confirmed. But as a Senator, that may be the fastest first bill passed and amended in less than twenty-four hours. We'll let them know what the historian says. Congratulations.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Well, Senator Wilcox, I found out it wasn't his first bill. The Senate will stand at ease for a few minutes to allow the Committee on Assignments to meet. The Members of the Committee on Assignments will meet in the Senate -- in the Senate's front room immediately. The Senate will stand at ease. Senator Koehler, in the Chair. (at ease)

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Leader Lightford, in the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Reports.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, reports the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Be Approved for Consideration - Floor Amendments 3 and 4 to House Bill 5471.

Signed, Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR KOEHLER)

Leader Lightford, in the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Mr. Secretary, Committee Report.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments

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proposed the following Legislative Measures have been assigned: Be Approved for Consideration Floor Amendment No. 5 to House Bill 5471 and House Bill 1064.

Signed, Senator Kimberly A. Lightford, Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, please, may I have your attention. This is final action. We are going to the top of page 3. House Bill 5471. 5471, on the top of page 3. President Harmon seeks leave of the Body to return House Bill 5471 to the Order of 2nd Reading. Leave is granted. On the Order of 2nd Reading is House Bill 5-4-7-1. Mr. Secretary, are there any Floor amendments approved for consideration?

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 3, offered by President Harmon.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Mr. President, on Amendment No. 3, please.

SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. I move for the adoption of the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Is there any discussion? Senator McConchie. Not now. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, Nay. The Ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted. Have all -- are there any further Floor amendments approved for consideration? SECRETARY ANDERSON:

Floor Amendment No. 4, offered by President Harmon.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Mr. President, on Floor Amendment No. 4.

SENATOR HARMON:

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Thank you, Madam President. I move for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, 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. 5, offered by President Harmon.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon, on Floor Amendment No. 5.

SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. I move for its adoption.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, 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 LIGHTFORD)

3rd Reading. Now, on the Order of 3rd Reading is House Bill 5471. Mr. Secretary, please read the gentleman's bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 5471.

(Secretary reads title of bill)

3rd Reading of the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon, on House Bill 5471.

SENATOR HARMON:

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Thank you, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. Let me begin as I began in committee, by thanking the Illinois House, and specifically Speaker Welch, for mustering the votes to take important action on this important issue. We have a shared goal on this issue, and we would not be on the precipice of success without their hard work. Yesterday, Governor Pritzker said the people of this State deserve a real assault weapons ban, one that has a real accounting of the weapons currently in circulation, and a real chance at ceasing the flow of more weapons of war immediately. I agree entirely, and that's what brings us here this evening. The legislation I'm presenting is essentially the framework that the House sent over with changes recommended by advocates who've been pouring over the legislation to make sure it's as -- it's as precise and as effective, as possible. I am pleased to report that we have broad consensus among the key advocacy groups. Our longtime partner in this fight in Springfield, G-PAC, is in support of the legislation. We have support from the national organizations, Everytown, Brady, Giffords, and the most recent local edition, Protecting {sic} (Protect) Illinois Communities, all stand in support of the bill. I will outline, briefly, what the bill does and then be happy to try to answer any of your questions. In short, the -- the bill provides for an immediate ban on the manufacture, delivery, sale, import or purchase by the general public of assault weapons, assault weapon attachments, .50 caliber rifles, and .50 caliber cartridges. It also bans rapid-fire devices, those attachments to weapons that can dramatically increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon. We ban the manufacture, delivery, sale, or purchase, or possession of large capacity magazines. For long guns, it's a 10-

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round magazine, for handguns, it's 15. We do grandfather possession of both the firearms and the magazines. For the firearms, FOID card holders would need to seek an endorsement where they would share the make, model, and serial number of their weapon. For magazines, and for weapons, there is also limitations on where you can keep those. They need to be on private property, whether it's your own home, another piece of private property where you have permission, a gun shop, a gun range or a shooting competition. We're expanding the duration of the firearms restraining order from six months to one year. And, we are accelerating the private sale of the person-to-person background check legislation. We did hear concerns in committee and we made some changes during the day. Two things in particular, concerns were raised in committee, about hunting weapons. There was no intent to impede lawful hunting and so, we've asked for the State Police by Administrative Rule to provide further guidance to make sure we aren't, unintentionally, impeding the ability of people to hunt. Similarly, there was a concern raised about private security contractors. We have found a way to include, in the exemptions, those folks. They are well trained and well credentialed. I hope that answers some of the concerns raised in committee. I'd be happy to try to answer any of your questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Mr. President. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, just Senator McConchie. For what -- Senator McConchie, for what purpose do you rise? We are setting the debate time. So, please be aware. It will show up on the board. You're welcome Senator, please proceed.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

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Thank you, Madam Chair. Question of the sponsor.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The sponsor indicates he will yield. Senator McConchie.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you. President Harmon, appreciated the discussion in committee. One thing I just wanted to have on the record here, we had a discussion. Obviously, as you well know, as a lawyer yourself, that if you have a group of five lawyers in the room, there can be at least six opinions. And, there has been a little bit of concern, just wanting to make sure that there — this legislation does not preclude the ability of Illinois federally licensed firearm dealers to be able to otherwise dispose of their inventory that they have upon this going into effect. So, I would just like for the Floor debate to clarify that FF — FFL can — send or dispose of their remaining inventory, either back to the manufacturer, distributor, or sell their inventory to other FFLs in other states.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. Thank you for the question and for the conversation earlier. Yes, when it comes to existing inventory, the bill contains an exemption for the sale or transfer to certain exempted persons. That would include State and local law enforcement agencies and the military, the federal government or agencies, another state or for expert -- export, including to federal fire -- federally licensed firearm dealers. So, whether that's an out-of-state dealer or a manufacturer, they all have an FFL of one grade or another. So, I believe that they would be able

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to deal with their existing inventory in any of those ways.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator McConchie.

SENATOR McCONCHIE:

Thank you, Madam Chair. No further questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Further discussion? Senator Rose, for what purpose do your rise?

SENATOR ROSE:

To the bill, if I may, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR ROSE:

Ladies and Gentlemen, we hear that we need to do more to deal with violent firearms offenses. Here's a list of what already exists: aggravated discharge of a firearm; reckless discharge of a firearm; aggravated battery with a firearm; aggravated assault with a firearm; armed violence; unlawful discharge of firearm projectiles; aggravated unlawful use of weapons; armed habitual criminal; FOID Card violations; concealed carry violations; Firearm Dealer License Certification Act violations; unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member; unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons; possession of a stolen firearm; aggravated possession of a stolen firearm, it's when you actually shoot somebody; possession of sawed-off shotgun; possession of a silencer; possession of a machine gun are illegal; unlawful sale or delivery of firearms; unlawful sale of firearms by liquor licensee, I don't even know what that means; firearms trafficking; gunrunning; unlawful purchase of a firearm; unlawful sale or

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delivery of a firearm; defacing identification marks of firearms; ghost guns; altered, forged, or counterfeit FOID cards; firearm storage. And, here we are again. My only point reading that list is, enforce the laws that already exist. Every time I pick up my paper and read about a shooting, it's someone who would -- already a convicted felon, that under that list of bills we just read, or existing laws that we just read, aren't allowed to have a gun in the first place. But, here we are today. We're going to make felons out of taxpayers. Why don't we go after the bad guys, put them behind bars, and actually keep them there? Put the bad guys behind bars, not the taxpayers, not the citizens. Put the bad guys behind bars. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Further discussion. Senator Bryant, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you, Madam President. To the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR BRYANT:

Thank you. It's a shame we're on a five-minute clock too, I might add, because we were supposed to hear this today around 1:30 or 2 o'clock, and since we've wasted four or five hours today, now we have a five-minute clock on something that, once again, is super important to a lot of my constituents. So, I'm sorry that we're having to do a five-minute clock. So, rather than ask questions, I'm going to just give some explanations for some of what I understand about this bill. Although, there were some changes made today since committee, I think folks at home need to know,

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and folks here in the Chamber, that many of the commonly used semiautomatic shotguns will still have to be registered as assault weapons. So, even though some may come off, we're still going to have many commonly used shotguns that will be listed as assault weapons. Although, there was some changes to the telescoping mechanisms on a gun stock, you still cannot have the thumb hole or the pistol grip, which can often be very important to women who are shooting, because it helps you to steady the firearm. I did notice that we have a bill we'll probably hear tomorrow, that allows individuals to change their name. That would include several different charges, but in particular, child sex offenders and arsonists are going to be allowed to change their names so that nobody can trace them. But law-abiding citizens will be on a list or a database for what - for what? Because they're exercising their Second Amendment right to own a firearm. And -- and let's face it, on these databases, or -- or if it's a FOID designation, or whatever it is, a year and a half ago, the FOID system got hacked. So, we're still seeing repercussions from that -- those FOID information being hacked and trying to get past that. So, basically, because I'm on a clock, I want to remind you, there was something in committee today that talked about the Highland Park shooting and semiautomatic firearms. Semiautomatic firearms are already outlawed in Highland Park. So, it didn't stop that shooting, even as tragic as it was. This is basically an appalling attempt to disregard Second Amendment rights for people of this State. And the fact is, I listened today when I heard our Constitutional Officers sworn in. So, think about what that oath is, because the Governor has said he's going to sign this. We took an oath to uphold the Constitution of Illinois and the Constitution

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of the United States. And for those in here who are attorneys, you took an additional oath, in that regard. Under the Bruen decision, that just happened in the U.S. Supreme Court, it changes everything. Everything's going to be viewed differently. So, make no mistake, when you vote for this today, you're violating your Oath of Office. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Senator Bailey, for what purpose do you rise.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you, Madam President. Would the sponsor yield for some questions?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

The sponsor indicates he will yield, Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

Thank you. The bill outlaws assault weapon attachments from possession, from selling, from delivering, from purchasing. What is described as an attachment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. I wanted to make sure I had the right definition to read. Senator Bailey, thank you for the question. "'Assault weapon attachment' means any device capable of being attached to a firearm that is specifically designed for making or converting a firearm into any of the firearms listed in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a)."

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Bailey.

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SENATOR BAILEY:

So, a trigger, a bolt, a bolt carrier, a stock or a hand guard, all of which are attached to a rifle, are those considered an attachment?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

SENATOR HARMON:

If they were to turn a weapon that is not covered by the definition into a weapon that is covered by the definition.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

All right. Well, it's going to be interesting that -- with the discrepancy of that, if some of these parts break on -- firearms that are working, we're going to open up a whole new can of worms. Last summer, the Supreme Court in deciding New York State Rifle Association -- representing New York State Rifle and Pistol Association versus Bruen, said this, "When the Second Amendment's plain text covers an individual's conduct, the Constitution presumptively protects that conduct, and to justify a firearm regulation the government must demonstrate that the regulation is consistent with the Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation." The Second Amendment's text covers possession, practice, and acquisition as defined by the court. So, can you tell me what history and tradition from 1791 shows that commonly owned firearms were routinely banned from the average law-abiding person acquiring?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

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SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. I don't know exactly where to begin. First, the Supreme Court's jurisprudence on firearms is a bit muddled. They seem to have completely written out a well-regulated militia from their interpretation of the Second Amendment. Second, as we are all too acutely aware now, the Supreme Court jurisprudence can turn on a dime. So, I wouldn't necessarily believe that the -- the mess that is Supreme Court jurisprudence on Second Amendment issues will always be the same. And, finally, I can say with confidence, we are not including in our definition of assault weapon, any weapons that existed in 1791.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Bailey.

SENATOR BAILEY:

To the bill, please.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR BAILEY:

I'm glad we find such an important -- situation in defending our nation, hilarious. In 2008, the Supreme Court found that modern firearms are indeed protected by the Second Amendment. They said that some have made the argument, bordering on the frivolous, that only those in existence in the 18th century are protected by the Second Amendment. They said that we do not interpret constitutional rights that way. Just as the First Amendment protects modern forms of communications and the Fourth Amendment applies to modern forms of speech, the Second Amendment extends prima facie to all instruments that constitute bearable arms, even those that were not in existence in the time of our founding.

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Friends, you've got to know that the actions that you're taking right now are tyrannous, as my colleague, Senator Bryant, suggested. You also must know that I, and millions of other gun owners in this State, will not comply. And, I fully expect and anticipate that our court will uphold this action and protect the rights of everyone in this country and everyone in this State.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Anderson, for what purpose do you rise?

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Question of sponsor, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Sponsor indicates he will yield. Senator Anderson.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Mr. President, could you tell me what the reason behind this legislation is, briefly, if you would?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

SENATOR HARMON:

We have been dealing with gun violence, in all fashions, for far too long. As your neighbor mentioned, there are many laws on the books. But, in the end, what we believe is that the proliferation and ready access to high powered weapons that have an original basis in military and combat, have no place in common commerce and on our streets. This is an effort. It will not solve the problem. We don't pretend that it will. But it is an additional tool to curb the flow of firearms into our communities. Firearms that absolutely destroy and eviscerate human beings. And, for which there are much more satisfactory substitutes for hunting and self-defense.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Anderson.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Thank you, Madam President. You said in your opening, and the Governor said it the other day, you used the term weapons of war. Could you define weapon of war for me?

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

President Harmon.

SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President. I'm laughing about our conversation before the debate, where we discussed no gotcha questions. This one certainly feels like, or smells like, one of those sorts of questions. Certainly, weapons that the military uses would be weapons of war. I'm not sure where you're going, so why don't I pause there and see where you want to go from here? PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Anderson.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Madam President, to the bill.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Mr. President, I appreciate the way you answered that. So, the hypocrisy of the statement, weapons of war, number one, the reason for the Second Amendment is for citizens to have weapons of war. That was the intent of the Second Amendment. Furthermore, the hypocrisy in this legislation is that this bill does not ban weapons of war, but rather keeps them legal to own. And here, I'll go further. Despite what you've heard, the AR-15 has never been

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used in the theater of war by the United States military. But, what has, and what is specifically still legal, under this bill, is the M1 Garand. That is still -- you don't have to register it. It's not considered an assault -- assault rifle. And, a weapon that is still in use today by the U.S. military, and that is the 1911 pistol. The hypocrisy that we are trying to ban so called weapons of war, but yet the weapons of war that you speak of in here are actually not weapons of war. But the ones that are actual weapons of war are completely okay to have. Back to the intent of the Second Amendment. Back then, our founders, when they wrote this, they did not return from a hunting trip, they returned from dispatching and defeating a tyrannical government. That's why they wrote the Second Amendment. And to your point, Mr. President, about the courts leaving out well-regulated militia. If you go to Heller versus D.C., it breaks down what the Second Amendment means. A well-regulated militia refers to, in D.C. versus Heller, a polity. And polity is defined as any group, could be government, or even community, is defined as -- militia. There's a comma after wellregulated militia, which means it's separating a thought, security of a free state. Of course, we need firearms to protect a free state. And furthermore, the right of the people shall not be infringed. That's also laid out in Heller versus D.C. There's a lot more I want to go into here, but obviously, don't have time. I'm going to finish with a couple quotes here. The law that forbids the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature. They disarm only those who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes. Such laws make things worse for the assaulted and better for the assailants; they serve rather to encourage than to prevent homicides, for an unarmed man may be attacked at a greater

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confidence than an armed man. That was Thomas Jefferson. Firearms stand next to importance to the Constitution itself. They are the American people's liberty teeth and the keystone under independence. That was George Washington. Now, I know a lot of you think, oh, this is outdated, and he's extreme, and talking about — talking about old guys over 200 years ago that wrote a document. We stand on the shoulders of giants. And we sit here today and look down on them and say, you were wrong. I'm telling you right now. It's fitting because, in less than 48 hours from now, all of us are going to raise our right hand and pledge an oath to uphold the Constitution of Illinois and the Constitution of the United States. All of you that are thinking about voting for this today, you should resign. This is a blatant disregard for the United States Constitution. Four hours ago...

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Senator Anderson, you've exceeded the debate. I was being kind. Please come to a close.

SENATOR ANDERSON:

Thank you, Madam President. Four hours ago today, a court just struck down a New Jersey gun law because it was unconstitutional. We are going to get an immediate stay on this, and this will be deemed unconstitutional, just like the last lame duck session and the Security Act that was just deemed unconstitutional. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. Further discussion, Senator Morrison, for purpose do you rise?

SENATOR MORRISON:

To the bill.

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PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

To the bill, Senator.

SENATOR MORRISON:

This evening, I could spend my five minutes telling you my story of experience in a mass shooting this summer, of what it's like to be on the street with your three adult kids and your grandchildren and your husband, when just a little over a block away, a man opened fire with over eighty rounds from a rooftop. He mowed down people who sat and stood along the 4th of July parade I was in. I will tell you, though, that devastation did not end with that, with the lives taken, or with the wounded bodies and souls of the survivors. This mass shooting has shaken Highland Park and my whole district. The fabric of my community was unraveled that day, and is slowly being rewoven. You don't just recover from this in a day, or in a week, or in any specified timeframe. I could tell you all this, but I don't have to because I know so many of you here in this room know that it's true. If I ask you to raise your hand if you personally know someone who has been affected by gun violence, I think a lot of you would raise your hand. More hands would go up than down. I won't call you out by name, but some of you have personally had more recent experience with gun violence, right here in Springfield and in Chicago. I will admit that I didn't get it right away. I didn't have a full understanding of what gun violence looked like, or felt like, or what it does to a community, until it happened to me. But I haven't been sitting on the sidelines with thoughts and prayers to -- members of communities were torn apart. I've been working on this. In 2017, I introduced an assault weapon ban, and I kept introducing the assault weapons ban over the course of -- several

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General Assemblies. This is the first time we've gotten to a Floor vote, and it's about time. And in 2018, I passed the red flag law. And one component of that we are amending today. I continued to introduce gun control measures. Some passed, and some did not. But, today, with a keen awareness of the massacres occurring regularly, we as a Chamber have an opportunity to -- take a step in the right direction with an Aye vote for House Bill 5471, to end the sale of these weapons of war and massacre. Gun violence has been normalized and we have the power, and I would say the responsibility, to put our constituents ahead of the gun lobby, politics, and profit. The callous murder of our children and our teachers in schools, our neighbors at a grocery store, or friends and family celebrating our nation's birthday at a parade, must end. I ask each of you to picture your child, your partner, your parents, and then vote like their lives depend on it; they do. I urge you to vote Yes. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Senator. President Harmon, to close. SENATOR HARMON:

Thank you, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate. "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." Now, we can diagram that sentence if you want, but all of it should matter. The Supreme Court has clearly ignored a major component. The right of the people to keep and bear arms is intended to produce a secure State. We do not have a secure State. Too many people are dying from gun violence. A prior speaker mentioned the M1, which is not included, standard issue for World War II has an eight-round clip. It's not what we're

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trying to get at. The 1911, is named the 1911, because it was manufactured in 1911. It takes seven rounds. Again, it's not the sort of weapon we're talking about. The weapons on this list are designed to do one thing, and one thing only, kill people in a horribly brutal and vicious way. This will not solve the problem, but this is absolutely a step in the right direction. I appreciate all of your support as we have negotiated what I believe is a much better bill than it started. I look forward to working with our partners in the House to pass this tomorrow, and to put it on the Governor's desk. We'll see you in court.

PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

Thank you, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, please make sure your computers are all functioning, touch your bar, do whatever you need to do to make sure you cast your vote accordingly. The question is, shall House Bill 5471 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 34 voting Yea, 20 voting Nay, 0 voting Present. House Bill 5471, received the required constitutional majority, is declared passed. Supplemental -- Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, we have another item for business. Please turn your attention to Supplemental Calendar No. 2. They have been distributed to Members. House Bills 2nd Reading. House Bill 1064, President Harmon. The gentleman indicates he wishes to proceed. Mr. Secretary, please read the bill.

SECRETARY ANDERSON:

House Bill 1064.

(Secretary reads title of the bill)

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2nd Reading of the bill, no committee or Floor amendments reported. PRESIDING OFFICER: (SENATOR LIGHTFORD)

3rd Reading. There being no further business to come before the Senate. The Senate stands adjourned until 11:30 a.m. on the 10th day of January, 2023. The Senate stands adjourned.