

STATE OF ILLINOIS
104th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

52nd Legislative Day

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Speaker Stuart: "The House will be in order. Members will be in their chairs. We shall be led in prayer today by Bryce Ash. Mr. Ash is the worship minister at Christ Church in Effingham, Illinois. Mr. Ash is the guest of Representative Wilhour. Members and guests are asked to refrain from starting their laptops, turn off all cell phones, and rise for the invocation and the Pledge of Allegiance."

Worship Minister Ash: "Let us pray. Sovereign God, we come before you, acknowledging you as the creator of all things, the author of salvation, truth, and love. You have blessed us with this great nation, a nation that recognizes that the freedom and unalienable rights we enjoy all come from you. God, you have given us the privilege of choosing our leaders, including those who are present in this chamber today. These leaders represent the great people of the state of Illinois, and we pray that they would faithfully advocate for the needs and desires of their constituents. Your word in Philippians 2, verses 3 and 4 instructs us, 'Do... do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit. Rather, in humility, value others above yourselves, not looking to your own interests but each of you to the interests of others.' Father, we ask that you fill each Member here today with a deep reverence for the responsibilities they bear, responsibilities that impact so many lives. Grant them your wisdom, compassion, moral clarity, mercy, grace, and love for the people of this state. We ask all these things in the name above all names, Jesus the Christ. Amen."

Speaker Stuart: "We shall be led in the Pledge of Allegiance today by Representative Hanson."

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Hanson - et al: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker Stuart: "Roll Call for Attendance. Leader Morgan is recognized to report any excused absences on the Democratic side of the aisle."

Morgan: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Please let the record show that Representative Scherer is excused today."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Keicher is recognized to report any excused absences on the Republican side of the aisle."

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I'm proud to report that every Republican is here to do the people's business today."

Speaker Stuart: "Have all recorded themselves who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. There being 117 Members answering the roll call, a quorum is present. Mr. Clerk, Committee Reports."

Clerk Hollman: "Committee Reports. Representative Mussman, Chairperson from the Committee on Education Policy reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted is House Resolution 303 and House Resolution 330. Representative Costa Howard, Chairperson from the Committee on Human Services reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted is House Joint Resolution 39, House Resolution 340, and House Resolution 359. Representative Cassidy, Chairperson from the Committee on Restorative Justice & Public Safety reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be.. be adopted is Floor Amendment(s) 1 to Senate Bill 2418. Representative Stava-Murray, Chairperson from the Committee on Public Health

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reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: do pass as amended Short Debate is Senate Bill 2215; recommends be adopted is House Resolutions 9, 291, 294, 297, 304, 324, 325, 326, and 331. Representative Morgan, Chairperson from the Committee on Health Care Licenses reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted is Floor Amendment(s) 3 to Senate Bill 2153. Representative Harper, Chairperson from the Committee on Agriculture & Conservation reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: do pass Short Debate is Senate Bill 710. Representative Ann Williams, Chairperson from the Committee on the Executive reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted is Floor Amendment(s) 2 to Senate Bill 1950. Introduction of Resolutions. House Resolution 390, offered by Representative Sanalidro; House Resolution 391, offered by Representative Grasse; and House Joint Resolution 40, offered by Representative Chung, are referred to the Rules Committee."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Niemerg, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Niemerg: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Niemerg: "I rise today in strong opposition to the reckless proposal to impose a 6.25% sales tax on services in the state of Illinois. This is another tax hike on the hardworking people of this state; a direct hit to working-class families, small businesses, and retirees who are already stretched to their limit just to fund more government overreach, more

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wasteful spending, and more political pet projects. Illinois has one of the highest tax burdens in the nation: property taxes, income taxes, gas taxes. Raising taxes does not equal a balanced budget. The only way to clean up our fiscal house is to cut spending. You can call them revenue enhancements. Revenue enhancements, we hear this all the time. The only thing they enhance is the stock price of U-Haul. People are leaving. We don't have a revenue problem. We have a spending problem. To put it in simple terms, this is real simple here: If a growing family wants to build a home for \$300,000, which... which is actually very hard to do at 300,000, it would cost an additional \$18,750 to that home build. They can't afford it. I urge my colleagues to stand with the people of Illinois, not the bureaucracy, and vote 'no' if we see this tax increase. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Halbrook, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Halbrook: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A point of personal privilege, please."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Halbrook: "Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, here we are again, less than 84 hours to go before adjournment and there's no sign of a budget. You know, some of my favorite TV shows to watch are old reruns, and I enjoy watching some of these favorite movies over and over again that I've seen many times. On the other hand, what happens here in Springfield every May is more like being forced to watch a horror film or maybe even watch the same car crash over and over again knowing it is going to happen. So, as we are now in day two of day five

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of this week, this final week in Springfield, I cannot help but think that we've all seen this movie before. There are 118 Members in this chamber, and probably 80% of all of us, including those on the other side of the aisle, have no idea what is actually going to be in this budget. We all know what the rumors are through. They're tax increases: tax increases on digital advertising, tax increases on business, taxes on everyday services, on everyday people, haircuts, lawn mowing, garbage services, the like. Ladies and gentlemen, we seem to be stuck in the same insanity that more revenue and more taxes fix our problems. If that was the case, then when the Democrats suspended the rules last spring at 4 a.m. to pass a tax increase, we should've solved that problem then. The movie doesn't have to end this way. You don't have to stick it to the taxpayers once again. Open up the budget, make it... make hard cuts, and do the right thing for the people of Illinois. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Manley, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Manley: "Point of personal privilege, please."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Manley: "I want to introduce Ethan Keicher, but I think his dad's going to do that later. Very nice young man. I have three individuals with me today, new people that are going to be working in my office I'm very excited to introduce to all of you. First of all, I have Khadija Sufi. She is at the helm of all things in my office, extremely professional, and I'm very lucky to have her. Then, we have Marina Hristov, who just graduated from high school and is off to Northwestern

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University. Representative Kelly said, 'Oh, an easy school, huh?' And then, Bridget O'Toole, who just graduated from St. Norbert College in Wisconsin. All are Team Manley, and I'm very, very fortunate to have them with me. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to Springfield. Representative Haas, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Haas: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Haas: "Today, I would like to introduce to you all my page for the day. Alexis McCullough is a 17-year-old student at Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School. She is a Scout of America, and Alexis currently holds the title of Miss Kankakee's Teen through Miss America Organization. She is a proud Gold Star child. Alexis recently led the creation of a Gold Star families memorial as her Eagle Scout service project, securing the second Woody Williams Gold Star Family Memorial Monument in Illinois. Alexis was determined and planful in her Eagle Scout project, which had such... such personal significance to her. She fundraised and worked tirelessly to see this project to completion. This memorial is located in Marcotte Park in Bourbonnais and was just recently unveiled April 26. Alexis continues to advocate, educate, spread awareness of the challenges that Gold Star families face after their loved ones have paid the ultimate sacrifice for our country. I've been so honored to watch Alexis on her journey and witness so many of her wonderful accomplishments. She is truly a remarkable young lady and will continue to accomplish great things. Alexis is joined today with her mom, Cassandra McCullough, her stepdad, Bill

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Perakis, who are in the gallery. Alexis is honored to with us here today in the House chambers. Let's all give her a warm Springfield welcome."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to the Capitol. Representative Grant, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Grant: "Thank you, Madam. A personal privilege of... a personal point of privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Grant: "Okay. Last night, in my hotel, I met this lovely couple from the great, beautiful state of... of Pennsylvania. They're from Chamber... Chambers... Chambersburg, and they are an older couple, and I wish they would stand, Mr. and Mrs. Pitman. And I told them that I would recognize them. They are history buffs. They have come to Chambersburg down here to Illinois, and then they will continue on south to other historic places. When I... they're a lovely couple, and they have a lot of fun together, and the husband was a Vietnam War veteran, and they... they couldn't be any nicer. So, let's wish them safe travels for the rest of their history hunting. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to the Illinois Capitol. Representative Davidsmeyer, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Davidsmeyer: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Davidsmeyer: "We have some visitors in the gallery, if you'd like to stand. My district director, Megan, and I've got my interns, Katelynn and Ally, here. If we could give them a warm Springfield welcome."

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Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to Springfield. Representative Keicher, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I'm beyond honored today to have our youngest, my son, Ethan Keicher, joining us. Graduated from Sycamore High School on Sunday. Headed to Mizzou in the fall, and come over and give him a welcome along the day. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Thank you. Welcome to the Capitol. Representative Swanson, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Swanson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Swanson: "Thank you. Yesterday, on the floor, we laid a wreath in honor and memory of those who served and sacrificed all for what was previously called Declaration Day. Just to share with you the history of Memorial Day weekend: Memorial Day weekend was initially established by General Order No. 11, penned and issued by Colonel Morgan, later General Morgan, who was the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He later went on to serve in this House as a House.. as a Representative of the state of Illinois. He further went on to Congress and served his country in Congress, a man of great distinction. This past weekend, I hope many of you had an opportunity to participate in your local Memorial Day weekends. And when I think of Memorial Day, I think of.. of those men and women who gave all. I also think about those Gold Star families who wrote a.. who have the ability to write a separate chapter in their life because they paid the.. their child, brother, son, daughter, sister, whatever that

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relationship is, gave the ultimate sacrifice, and that family has borne more than any of us could imagine. That's why we celebrate Memorial Day weekend. On April 30, I believe it was, we celebrated the fall of Saigon, and I lifted up Sergeant Michael Leif, a neighbor who died 7 December, 1969 on the battlefields of Vietnam, shot by a teenage girl, who, as he was dying, he told his men in his squad, 'Don't do anything to her.' I brought up Sergeant Frost, who died in Iraq, Colonel Scott, Major Wolfer, who died.. all three in my unit in Iraq. They paid the ultimate sacrifice. That's why we celebrate Memorial Day. And now, as many jokes have a punchline, this has no punchline. It's not a joke, a very serious matter, is this past weekend, all of those Gold Star families and all of those men and women who paid the ultimate sacrifice got a gut punch by the Chicago Sky basketball team when, on the weekend established by General Order 11, they thought more of themselves than these men and women who thought more about their country than their own life and sacrificed for you and I. But yet, these basketball players took it upon themselves to stay in a locker room. I don't know about you, but that is a deep gut punch. That is a sad moment in Chicago's history and Illinois' history when this team thinks more of themselves than the special weekend of honoring and remembering those who gave the ultimate sacrifice. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Rashid, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Rashid: "A point of personal privilege, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

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Rashid: "Ladies and gentlemen, I rise today to speak to House Resolution 350, which was adopted recently. This resolution honors the life, impact, and legacy, and the joy that a special young man brings from my district. That young man is Ethan Tkalec, and today is his 22nd birthday. Ethan was born on May 28, 2003. At the age of 3, he was adopted and raised by Gelse and John Tkalec. And from a young age, Ethan always displayed a good nature and a profound love of music. Some of his most cherished early memories are listening to Johnny Cash, Green Day, and classic rock music with his father as they traveled across the country and visited 42 states. At the age of 6, he was diagnosed with giant axonal neuropathy, a rare neurodegenerative disease that weakens the muscles, motor function, and the nervous system. Today, there are less than 100 diagnosed cases of this disease worldwide. Ethan has lived the majority of his life from a wheelchair with little control over his limbs. Still, he chooses to spend his time by expressing himself through artistic mediums, such as drawing, acting, and music. He has defied the odds and become a positive force into his adulthood. On May 29, 2021, he graduated from RB High School, Riverside Brookfield High School, in my district, leading the long line of graduating seniors at the ceremony. His tenacity and grit in the face of challenges embodied the spirit of the RB Bulldog in a way that no other student could. Outside the classroom, his nonprofit organization, All in for Ethan, has been instrumental in raising funds and awareness around GAN. Their mission is to enhance the lives of children living with GAN everywhere. Ethan, thank you for your impact. We are all made

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better because of you and your dedication to continuing to fight for a better world for everyone. Everyone, please join me today in wishing Ethan Tkalec a very happy 22nd birthday."

Speaker Stuart: "Thank you. Happy birthday, Ethan. Representative Miller, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Miller: "Point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Miller: "Well, thank you very much, and it's a special day for me. I have my oldest... or second-oldest daughter in the gallery up there. If you want to wave to everybody. That's Krista, and she... yeah, go ahead and stand up. You know, we might as well publicly embarrass you. Nate and Lydia and Rueben. That's who they named the sandwich after. But anyway, and then I have my pages for the day, Clara and Eli, down here with me. But they're from Pepper Pike, Ohio. So, give them a... a great Springfield welcome if you would, please."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to Springfield. On page 9 of the calendar, under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Resolutions... House Joint Resolution 6, offered by Representative Elik. Representative Elik is recognized."

Elik: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. House Joint Resolution 6 is a memorial highway naming resolution, which names Illinois Route 140 as it travels through Meadowbrook as the 'Cpl. Tommy Miller Memorial Highway.' Tommy Miller was a native of Bethalto and had died in Vietnam. I have passed this resolution here in the House before. I'm very much grateful that I was able to pass it again and send it to the Senate. I hope and pray that one of these days they will honor this Vietnam War hero by naming a roadway in our district in honor

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of him, and his family would be very much grateful. So, I would ask for the... the adoption of this resolution today. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Elik moves for the adoption of House Resolution... House Joint Resolution 6. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 116 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 9, offered by Representative Kifowit. Representative Kifowit is recognized."

Kifowit: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. If you think you've seen this once, you did, and you're seeing it again. This designates Route 59 in West Chicago from Route 38 to Route 64 for the 'SFC Theodore Katsoolias Memorial Highway.' As you recall, Rolling Thunder 1 was in the gallery last year when we passed this. It is their initiative to make sure we never forget our POW/MIAs."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Kifowit moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 9. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 10,

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offered by Representative Kifowit. Representative Kifowit is recognized."

Kifowit: "Thank you, Madam Chair, Members of the House. Again, second time around. House Joint Resolution #10 designates Route 31 in Aurora from Sullivan Road to Ashland Avenue as the 'Private First Class Wayne Hill Memorial Highway.' Again, POW/MIA, we are honoring them and we shall never forget. An initiative from Rolling Thunder."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Kifowit moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 10. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Representative Weber, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Weber: "A point of personal privilege, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Weber: "Ladies and gentlemen of the chamber, I have with me today Sophie Dean, my page. Sophie is kind of special to me. I just had my 40-year reunion at St. John's Military Academy, of which Sophie and her sister were two of the first females to attend the... the academy. Sophie is attending STEM Academy now, and only 12 credits to get her associates, and only graduating high school this month. She plays violin. She plans on attending Madison College in the fall of 2025. She wants to be an accounting major. And in January 2026, Sophie and her grandmother will be taking a cruise around the world for

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four and a half months. So, if everyone in the chamber would join me in welcoming Sophie Dean here as a page for the day. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome, Sophie. Back to the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 11, offered by Representative Kifowit. Representative Kifowit's recognized."

Kifowit: "Thank you, Madam Chair, Members of the House. Again, House Joint Resolution 11, as you recall, we passed all these last year. The Senate did not take any of them up, so we are passing them again. House Joint Resolution 11 designates Route 25 in Aurora from Sullivan Road to Ashland Avenue as the 'PF'... or, 'SFC Ogden Thompson Memorial Highway.'"

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Kifowit moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 11. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 13, offered by Representative du Buclet. Representative du Buclet is recognized."

du Buclet: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I'm proud to present House Joint Resolution 13, which declares April 30 as Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Day in Illinois. Founded in 1908, Alpha Kappa Alpha has led in service, sisterhood, and advocacy. Headquartered in Chicago, and our impact runs deep in our state. I respectfully ask for your support of House Joint

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Resolution 13 to honor the legacy and the leadership of this historic organization. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative du Buclet moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 13. All those in favor say 'aye'; all those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the resolution is adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 14, offered by Representative Slaughter. Representative Slaughter is recognized."

Slaughter: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. House Joint Resolution 14 designates I-55 Mile Marker 243 to 244, Southbound and Northbound, as the 'ISP Trooper Clay M. Carns Memorial Highway.' This recognizes the sacrifice and the life of one of our finest, one of our best, Trooper Carns. He was a constituent of mine, grew up knowing Representative Meier's family. Trooper Carns entered the Illinois State Police Academy on November 10, 2013 as a part of the Cadet Class 123. He graduated on May 2, 2014. He was a decorated trooper. In 2022, Trooper Carns received the Violent Crime Expressway Ribbon for his work in helping combat gun violence and interstate shootings. Those shootings have been down. One of the main reasons for that is the work of Trooper Carns. He was assigned to Troop 3. Trooper Carns was a passionate public servant who will be remembered for his unparalleled dedication to his city, community, and this state. Around 9:42 p.m. on Monday, December 23, 2024, Trooper Carns observed debris in the lane on southbound I-55, just north of Blodgett Road near Channahon. He turned on his emergency lights and pulled over to the right shoulder. Trooper Carns exited his

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vehicle and was removing debris from the road when he was struck by a Chevrolet Silverado. Trooper Carns was 35 years old and served an amazing 11 years as an officer with the Illinois State Police. He is survived by his wife, Meghan, and children, Gray and Ally, ages 3 and 4. Ladies and gentlemen, he was one of our finest. We've... we've done quite a bit legislatively to avoid these situations. Back in 2001, many of us all know we passed Scott's Law. We've been doing some updates to that over the years, updated that quite significantly in 2019. Ladies and gentlemen, if you're out there listening, please, when you see officers doing their job, enhancing public safety, protecting us, and you're on the road, please pull over. Please pull over. We're doing what we can legislatively, but drivers and motorists also have to make sure that they do their part. Officer Carns was an outstanding individual but an even better husband and father. Had the opportunity to talk with Representative Meier, who his family knows and... and grew up with Officer Carns. Just a great human being. I'd like to ask for a moment of silence. Before we do that, I'd like to have Representative Meier say a few words."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Meier is recognized."

Meier: "It was a terrible call when I got that call, what happened to Clay, in talking with his parents. One of Southern Illinois' finest, who got his dream job. He got to become an Illinois state trooper and did his job excellently. We need to keep his family and his children in our prayers and try to help them have the most normal life that they can and always remember their father and what an honorable man he was, that

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he was out there protecting the citizens of Illinois. And, once again, as my colleague said, pull over, slow down when you see those lights. Let this be the last one that happens. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The body shall take a moment of silence. Representative Slaughter moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 14. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' and 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Representative Chung, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Chung: "Point of personal privilege, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Chung: "Great. Thank you so much. I wanted everybody to... I wanted to introduce everybody to my page for the day. We have Logan Roberts here, who's right next to me. Hi, Logan. Anyway, Logan is going to be a junior at Mount Pulaski High School. He's into theater, which I love, and the FFA, which I also love. So, we're really happy to have him here today. He also says... he told me he is looking to either be a dentist or a judge, and I think that's really interesting. Maybe two kind of totally different career paths, but I... I'm sure he'll do great at whatever he decides to do. But I would like everybody to welcome him here today. So, welcome, Logan."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome to Springfield, Logan. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Resolution 40, offered by

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Representative Sheehan. Representative Sheehan is recognized."

Sheehan: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Today, I rise in support of House Resolution 40, which declares May 2025 as Law Enforcement Mental Health Awareness Month in Illinois. As a police officer, I've seen firsthand the toll this job can take on the men and women who wear the badge. Behind the uniform, they carry the weight of every traumatic call, every tragedy, every close call. We lose more officers to suicide than to line-of-duty deaths. That is not acceptable. We need programs that encourage officers to speak up, seek help, and know they are not alone. I ask for your support on House Resolution 40. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Sheehan moves for the adoption of House Resolution 40. All those in favor say 'aye'; all those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the resolution is adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Resolution 234, offered by Representative Olickal. Representative Olickal is recognized to present the resolution."

Olickal: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. House Resolution 234, I spoke to this resolution last month, which declares April 2025 as Assyrian Heritage Month in the state of Illinois, recognizing the resilience, the culture, and contributions of the Assyrian people and celebrating their rich heritage and the dawn of the Assyrian New Year of 6775. And I ask for its adoption."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Olickal moves for the adoption of House Resolution 234. All those in favor say 'aye'; all

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opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the resolution is adopted. Under the Order of Resolutions, we have House Joint Resolution 17, offered by Representative Johnson. Representative Johnson is recognized to present the resolution."

Johnson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. House Joint Resolution 17 designates Illinois Route 84 from 1030 Viaduct Road to U.S. 52 in Savanna as the 'Chris James Memorial Highway.' Chris James, if... if the... the chamber would remember, it was two years ago last Friday that Chris died in a workplace accident at the East Moline Correctional Center, an unavoidable accident that I talked about on this floor, but I really don't want to... don't want to relitigate all of that. I do want to say that here, two years later, I... we still miss Chris. We... we... I'll never... you know, with the corrections, it's... it's a very closed group, very family-like setting. And when we lose one of ours, you never truly feel whole again. And I always talked about how I... I always wanted to see Chris once again. He was the treasurer of my local, just... just a wonderful, wonderful guy. And I... and I'm never going to get the chance to wish him a happy retirement and a... and a great life moving forward. So, this resolution, this... this naming, it's not... clearly not enough. And I was going to... I will tell you, if you... if you don't think you make a difference here, when I... I called his wife a couple weeks and told her about the resolution, we were going to get it here, the response reminds us why we come here and do the things we do, to try to turn something out of a bad situation. So, I just want to thank... thank everybody for their continued support. I do also want

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to thank Minority.. Minority Leader Tony McCombie. Chris was a resident of Savanna, a long-time resident, city council member there, also a friend of hers as well. So, her leadership on this has.. has been great. I.. I don't have a whole lot more to say. I still miss my friend. But I'm looking forward to the day that.. that we get this done. And to that, I'm sure Leader McCombie would like to speak as well. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "On the resolution, Leader McCombie is recognized."

McCombie: "Thank you. To the resolution. I just want to also say thank you to the sponsor of the bill. As he stated, Chris is from.. actually, was born in Mount Carroll, a neighboring town of Savanna, where my husband grew up, but was a resident of Savanna, a really cool guy. I just looked up what his last text was to me, and I can't repeat it. So, he paid attention about what we were doing down here, and he was a.. a very good advocate in his position in the union for the workers at the Department of Corrections, and just really proud of him. He was a little bit younger than me, but not.. not much. But he really worked hard, a good provider for his family, and a good member of our community. So, thank you. Appreciate you bringing this forward. And those of you have ever come to Savanna, he would love this. Go to Poopy's biker bar, and this is right where that address is on Viaduct Road. He rode.. he took that road every day to work. He may have partaked in a cocktail or 10 at Poopy's, but he would love that this is the placement of the road too. So, thank you."

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Speaker Stuart: "Representative Johnson moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 17. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 117 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' 0 voting 'present.' And this resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. The Chair recognizes Leader Mah for the purpose of an announcement."

Mah: "Thank you, Madam Chair. The Democrats would request a caucus meeting starting at 1 o'clock in Room 114."

Speaker Stuart: "The Democrats will caucus in Room 114 at 1 o'clock. Mr. Clerk, committee announcements."

Clerk Hollman: "The Financial Institutions & Licensing Committee will meet at 2 o'clock in Room 122."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Kelly, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Kelly: "Point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Kelly: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Today, I'm happy to introduce Sophia Snow. She will be beginning her junior year at Streator High School. She is here today with her dad, Kurt, who is the secretary/treasurer for the AFFI. Her brother, Drake, was here on the House floor two years ago as a page. Sophia enjoys playing volleyball and is a middle hitter for the SHS Bulldogs. She looks forward to playing in college in two years when she, hopefully, for her dad's sake, gets a scholarship to ISU. She would like to major in criminology and may just end up back here in Springfield with an investigator for the

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Illinois State Police. So, please give her a warm Springfield welcome."

Speaker Stuart: "Welcome. Members, the House will recess for caucus and committee. We will return after committee. And the House will stand at recess to the call of the Chair. Mr. Clerk, Committee Reports."

Clerk Hollman: "Committee Reports. Representative Cassidy, Chairperson from the Committee on Restorative Justice & Public Safety reports the following committee action on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted is Floor Amendment(s) 1 to Senate Bill 1784."

Speaker Stuart: "Mr. Clerk, Committee Reports."

Clerk Hollman: "Representative Gabel, Chairperson from the Committee on Rules reports the following committee action taken May 28, 2025: approved for consideration, referred to the Order of Second Reading is House Bill 3247; approved for consideration, referred to the Order of Third Reading is House Bill 1582; recommends be adopted and referred to the Order of Resolutions is House Joint Resolution 40 and House Resolution 391."

Speaker Stuart: "Proceeding to the Order of Senate Bills on Third Reading. On page 2 of the calendar, under Third Reading, we have Senate Bill 2431, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2431, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "No. Out of the record."

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Speaker Stuart: "Out of the record. Back to the Order of Third Reading. On page 2 of the calendar, Senate Bill 2431, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2431, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. This is an initiative of the Department of Natural Resources and would expand the application of the Illinois Explosives Act, therefore requiring individual explosive licenses to possess, display fireworks... consumer fireworks with a gross bulk weight of over 1,100 pounds. It will prohibit a... a person with a suspended or revoked FOID card from receiving a license to possess and handle these explosives. It defines consumer explosives to mean ones that are 50 mgs for ground fireworks and 130 mgs for aerial fireworks. It also authorizes IDNR to suspend the explosives license for failure to pay fines. And if you receive two revocations, they'll no longer be eligible for a license. It would clarify the IDNR's inspection rights for facilities, and it indicates that failure... failure to follow the license rules is a Class B misdemeanor, but normally possession of stolen fireworks is a Class 3 felony. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

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Windhorst: "Thank you. Leader Hoffman, what is the department's current regulations in this... authority to regulate in this area?"

Hoffman: "It's my understanding that, currently, there are about 2,000 license holders, with only about 3.8% considered in the construction category. So, there's a lot of license holders that don't do construction. Initially, what the department regulated was considered demolition types of explosives for use. What this would indicate is that it would update the current regulations and be very specific about who has to be licensed or who has to be a certificate holder."

Windhorst: "And for explosive material, currently, it lists explosives. The law says explosives, blasting agents, and denotators. We're adding water gels and items listed as... on the list of explosive materials for the Code of Federal Regulation. Do I have that correct?"

Hoffman: "Yes."

Windhorst: "But we are excluding from explosive the consumer fireworks that have a bulk total gross weight of under 1,001 pounds."

Hoffman: "Yes."

Windhorst: "And why are... why are those two changes made? What are we hoping to accomplish?"

Hoffman: "Well, first of all, the... the article also does not apply to the purchase, receipt, possession, or use of black powder solely for sporting, recreation, or cultural purposes by an individual for his or her own use. The idea is that people who are in this business and are using these highly dangerous either... or, explosives should have to have the proper license."

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And this just clarifies it and brings it into compliance with administrative law changes."

Windhorst: "And with regard to the licensure qualifications, the inclusion of not having a suspended or revoked FOID card, why was that change included?"

Hoffman: "Yeah. I think... I think it's... it's just in line with the idea that if you have a suspended or revoked FOID card, you can't have a firearm, so you shouldn't be able to possess and handle these explosives either."

Windhorst: "And the bill also lays out potential penalties, as you mentioned in your introduction. What is the authority of the department to perform its inspections or examinations? Are they given authority essentially to enter upon property and... and search records and properties?"

Hoffman: "The... the House Amendment #1 clarifies the department has inspection authority to inspect facilities or records for those persons that are licensed under the act. This is a clarification to the language, as the department already has that authority in several sections of the act. This amendment clarifies that authority and indicates if the department has information before beginning that inspection that there's a criminal violation of the act, and it is or they believe is or was occurring, they still have to go and get a search warrant and would have to be obtained with both the... the U.S. and... it would have to be obtained under both the U.S. and the Illinois Constitution. So, if they... if they believe something is going awry, they can't just go in and inspect without a warrant. However, they do have authority to inspect any licensee."

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Windhorst: "Our analysis shows Illinois Carry, Illinois State Rifle Association, and Illinois Federation for Outdoor Resources are opposed. Have they approached you on their opposition?"

Hoffman: "I... I recall them being opposed in committee, but they've never approached me as to why 'cause this doesn't regulate firearms."

Windhorst: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 2431 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 75 voting in 'favor,' 39 voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Keicher, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. If you could please excuse Representative Rosenthal for the remainder of the day."

Speaker Stuart: "The record shall reflect. Continuing on, on Third Reading, we have Senate Bill 2493, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2493, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mrs. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. This would authorize... this needs an amendment. I... I apologize. Take it out of the record."

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Speaker Stuart: "Out of the record. Proceeding to the Order of House Bills on Second Reading, we have... or, sorry, Senate Bills on Second Reading. Senate Bill 784, offered by Representative Hoffman. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 784, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Under Third Reading, we have Senate Bill 784, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 784, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. This is an initiative of... of St. Clair County, but it will be helpful to any county that borders another state. Currently, there's an Interstate Mutual Emergency Aid Act, and it provide... would provide that any public safety agency may provide assistance to any other public safety agency in the state or in a bordering state at the time of a disaster. Disasters are defined as fire, earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, hazardous material incidents, or other such disasters. Currently, you would enter in a mutual aid agreement with one or more units of government from another state, but public safety agencies under this would have explicit statutory authority to assist each other without being authorized by a mutual emergency aid agreement."

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Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 784 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting in 'favor,' 0 voting 'against,' 0 voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Under the Order of Resolutions, on page 11 in the calendar, we have House Joint Resolution 33, offered by Representative Davidsmeyer. Representative Davidsmeyer is recognized."

Davidsmeyer: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. House Joint Resolution 33 names Illinois State Highway 96 after Anthony 'Tony' 'Happy' Gilman. He... I had the opportunity to spend Memorial Day with... with his family and a number of individuals from... from Calhoun County, and just... just some wonderful people. Tony was one of those guys that could talk your ear off, one of those guys that you always wanted to hang out with. And we actually had Major General Christopher Beck there to discuss about his... his experience with Tony Gilman. And he said, 'Tony was a great guy.' He... he reminded us what Memorial Day was for. He said, 'It's the most expensive holiday we have. Not in terms of hotdogs and hamburgers, but in terms of lives... lives given for the ultimate sacrifice.' And that's exactly what Anthony 'Tony' Gilman did. He gave his life for his fellow soldiers and fellow man, and I... I think this is very fitting. I know that his... his mom and dad would have liked to be here, but in the waning hours, we weren't sure when... when this bill would be called, this resolution. But I... I appreciate everyone's support in naming this. The county board has already passed

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a resolution in support of this, and I encourage an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Davidsmeyer moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 33. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the roll. On this question, there are 114 voting 'ayes,' 0 'nays,' and none voting 'present.' This resolution, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby adopted. Returning to bills on the Order of Second Reading, on page 4 in the calendar, we have Senate Bill 1922, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1922, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. The bill was read for a second time previously. Amendment #1 was adopted in committee. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Third Reading."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1922, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. This is an initiative of the Illinois State Police Command Officials Association. It... it further amends Scott's 'Move Over' Law, which... which would align with the national best practices for move over laws. As you know, we have Scott's Law and have had it for several years here in

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Illinois. Scott's Law would require you to change lanes when there's an... an emergency vehicle on the side of a highway. This would also require drivers to yield right-of-way or move over for emergency workers and pedestrians involved in an accident and would clarify that drivers must yield the right-of-way to move over for any emergency vehicle that's clearly engaged in work, whether that's stationary or not stationary. It's just a clarification to what makes sense in the Scott's Law enhancements."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1922 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting in 'favor,' none voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. On the Order of Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 1994, presented by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1994, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. Floor Amendment #1 is offered by Representative Hoffman."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Hoffman to explain the amendment."

Hoffman: "Yes, this is a simple amendment having to deal with an issue that passed overwhelmingly out of... out of the House... or, out of committee. And, subsequently, this would say that an independent escrow agent involved in surrogacy agreements

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regarding payment be bonded in the amount of \$1 million. I ask that it be adopted and we further address this bill on Third Reading."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Hoffman moves for the adoption of Floor Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye'; those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk Bolin: "No further amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1994, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. This is an initiative of the Illinois credit unions. It... the underlying bill made changes to the ability to... to have secret ballots, the ability... and voting threshold for the timeline required for financially troubled credit unions to merge. It passed out of the House here 115 to nothing. This is the Senate version of the bill that passed unanimously out of the Senate. But, in addition, it adds House Floor Amendment #1 that would require that any independent escrow agent involved in a surrogacy agreement regarding payment be bonded and carry a minimum bond of at least \$1 million."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Leader Hoffman, as you explained, before the amendment #1 related to the Surrogacy Act, that was an

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initiative of the Illinois Credit Union League. Is that correct?"

Hoffman: "Yes."

Windhorst: "And we saw a House Bill, I believe 2785, we voted on that passed unanimously with that same language."

Hoffman: "Yes."

Windhorst: "And if you could, we've seen, also, I believe, the amendments to the Gestational Surrogacy Act in a prior bill. If you could just briefly hit what those changes do."

Hoffman: "Yes. The... the prior bill would indicate that this escrow agent... agents would have to receive some type of license from the Department of Public Health. However, they came up with this proposal that is done in some other states. This is a constituent's... addressing a constituent's issue where a... a family was going through a surrogacy birth. They gave money to an escrow agent. The escrow agent basically went bankrupt and then didn't pay this... wasn't able to pay the surrogate. This indicates that the escrow agent needs to be bonded in case of... of that type of an occurrence."

Windhorst: "And the Credit Union League is in agreement with this amendment being on the bill?"

Hoffman: "Yes. It really is... this has nothing to do with credit unions, but they were kind enough to let me put it on the bill."

Windhorst: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1994 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record.

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On this question, there are 114 voting in 'favor,' none voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Continuing on the Order of Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 2253, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2253, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2253, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. This is an initiative of IDOT that would streamline the land acquisition process for IDOT projects. We consistently hear how IDOT is not getting projects out the door in a timely fashion. So, this would streamline the ability of land acquisition. It does four things. First, it updates notice to property owners to align with federal regulations. Second, it provide... it clarifies the language in statute that... that a case can be brought to eminent domain if the property owner cannot provide documents needed to show clear title and provides that process. Third, it adjusts the required disclosures required by property owners. And lastly, there... this is the change that was most negotiated, and the bill provides a timeline for IDOT cases going before the ICC when bringing an action to acquire property needed for highway projects that are owned by

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utilities or railroads. The ICC will have six months to come to a decision with... with allowance for a three-month extension. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Ugaste is recognized."

Ugaste: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

Ugaste: "Evening, Leader Hoffman. Just a few quick questions about this. There is a part in this where IDOT can ask the ICC for an expedited process. Is that correct?"

Hoffman: "Yes, that correct."

Ugaste: "And that is when it's in the public interest, I believe it says."

Hoffman: "This would require the ICC to issue its final order within six months or they can ask for an additional three months, if warranted, after a petition is filed to take or damage any property subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC."

Ugaste: "Right. That's an ordinary situation. So, in... in certain situations, it says if it's in the public interest, they can ask for an expedited hearing, correct?"

Hoffman: "That's correct."

Ugaste: "Okay. And can you tell me how public interest in this bill differs from public benefit in our eminent domain statute just so there's a clear understanding of what the difference is in the two?"

Hoffman: "What do you think?"

Ugaste: "What do I think? I... my biggest... my biggest concern, Leader, is..."

Hoffman: "What's your opinion on this?"

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Ugaste: "...there is no difference and that every project that qualifies for eminent domain can have an expedited hearing process. That's my biggest concern. It's... it's two sets of words that are very similar and really have no difference in meaning is the way I see it, but that... that's why I'm concerned about it because I did not see a definition within the statute. I know..."

Hoffman: "It's... it's my understanding that in... in the occasion that the acquisition of property required for important public safety projects involving railroad crossings and, to a lesser extent, utilities, that would fit that definition."

Ugaste: "Okay. To the bill. Just quickly, I... I know this was negotiated. I know that there... it's come a long way, and we all want IDOT to be able to move their projects as quickly as possible. There are two problems with the bill that I see that I pointed out to IDOT, and I was hoping we... we could get fixed before it came to the floor, but it haven't been yet. And that is what we were just talking about, that there's no definition for 'public interest' within this bill. And the courts could easily interpret that to be the same as public benefit and, therefore, every project IDOT has could be an expedited hearing before the ICC. The second issue is, though, that within the bill itself, there is no indication whether or not... or what exactly happens if the ICC does not make the ruling that Leader Hoffman talked about within the six-month period of time or the extended nine months. If there's no ruling, can the IDOT then just go to eminent domain, even though the ICC ruling is viewed as being a crucial part of this process? So, unfortunately, due to the fact that these..."

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these two issues still remain, I will be a 'no' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 2253 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 84 voting in 'favor,' 30 voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby passed.. hereby declared passed. Representative Will Davis, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Davis, W.: "Thank you, Madam Chair. A point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Davis, W.: "Ladies and gentlemen, every year we go through an exercise where when our high school or elementary school sports teams achieve something phenomenal, we take the opportunity to acknowledge them here on the House floor. Sometimes, we're even blessed with their presence in our respective galleries. And this is just one of those times when, unfortunately, they can't be here. But today, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to acknowledge the Homewood-Flossmoor High School girls track team... track and field team on winning the IHSA state championship, the 3A state championship. The Homewood-Flossmoor High School girls track and field team captured the IHSA Class 3A state championship on Saturday, May 24, 2025, marking the program's first state title since 2019 and reaffirming its place as a powerhouse in Illinois high school athletics. Many of you may remember that

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during the basketball season last year, their boys basketball team won the state tournament as well. With a display of speed, strength, and determination, the team delivered an unforgettable performance at Eastern Illinois University, highlighted by a historic relay... relay win and multiple all-state honors. The 4x100 relay team shattered the IHSA all-time state record with a blazing time of 45.55 seconds. The record-breaking relay featured stellar performances from London Willingham, Mariyah Robinson, London Jarrett, and Aniya Mullins. Standout sprinter Mariyah Robinson emerged as a double state champion, winning the individual titles in both the 200-meter and 400-meter races. Her speed and competitive edge helped power the team to the top of the podium. Additional all-state performances that contributed to the championship include Jaloni Wiley, who placed third in the shot put, placed fifth in the discus; Kaiya Collier placed seventh in the 100-meter hurdles; and Aniya Mullins placed seventh in the 100-meter dash. From the coach: 'This championship is a reflection of our student-athletes' hard work, resilience, and commitment to excellence,' said Athletic Director Matt Lyke. 'Every member of this team contributed to the historic victory, and we are incredibly proud of what they accomplished.' The team is led by Head Coach Tyson... Tywon Green, excuse me, and assistant coaches Jamille Ayers, Hailey Baumstein, Billy Bundy, Karena Bundy, Kendall Keller, and Keewaun... Keewaun Stokes. Ladies and gentlemen, they are not here today because they are in the midst of their final exams. But, again, I wanted to take the opportunity to acknowledge their accomplishment, and in their

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absentia, I would hope that Members of this House would join me in a round of applause on their behalf. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Returning to bills on the Order of Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 2303, offered by Representative Hoffman. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2303, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 2303, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Hoffman is recognized."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I promise this is my last bill of the day. Thank you. Thank you very much. House (sic-Senate) Bill 2303 is an initiative of the fire service as well as the... the UA Plumbers and Pipefitters. What it says is that if an individual does not... acts as a sprinkler contractor without a sprinklers license or acts as a fire sprinkler inspector, that a second offense would result in a civil penalty of 10,000... no less than \$10,000, and two offenses within a 24-month period could result in a penalty of at least \$25,000. Apparently, this is prevalent in some areas of our state where people aren't properly licensed to do these inspections, and it could have serious consequence on the safety of individuals if there's a fire."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

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Windhorst: "Thank you. I couldn't let your last bill of the day go by without asking some questions. What is the current penalty for these violations, and how are we changing it with this bill?"

Hoffman: "Currently, there is just a single possible civil penalty, and it is less than \$10,000. Can't be more than 10,000. This will say a second penalty must be at least 10,000, and a... if there are two within a 24-month period, it could be... must be at least 25,000."

Windhorst: "And it's hoped that these increased fines will deter this conduct and... and prevent it from happening?"

Hoffman: "Yes."

Windhorst: "And we... as you listed, a long list of proponents. Are there any opponents to the bill, to your knowledge?"

Hoffman: "No."

Windhorst: "All right. Thank you."

Hoffman: "Well, unlicensed fire sprinkler inspectors possibly could be against it."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 2303 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting in 'favor,' none voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. Clerk, Committee Reports."

Clerk Bolin: "Representative Gabel, Chairperson from the Committee on Rules reports the following committee action taken on May 28, 2025: recommends be adopted and referred to

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the floor is Floor Amendment(s) 1 for House Bill 850 and Floor Amendment(s) 3 for House Bill 3247. Representative Croke, Chairperson from the Committee on Financial Institutions & Licensing reports the following committee action taken on May 28, 2025: do pass as amended Short Debate for Senate Bill 1797."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative McLaughlin, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

McLaughlin: "Thank you, Madam. It's going to be very short. Personal privilege, please."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

McLaughlin: "Thank you. I just wanted to honor my nephew, Martin Ryan McLaughlin, today. He... it's his 23rd birthday. Martin is the third child of my brother, who's no longer with us. He can be found in Chicago drinking root beer shots and singing karaoke at Mom's about every Thursday and Saturday. And Marty, as we call him, wants you all to know he doesn't hold his extra chromosome as an advantage against the rest of us. So, he's brought light into all of our lives. Mart, happy birthday. We all love you. Thank you, Madam Speaker."

Speaker Stuart: "Happy birthday. Leader Spain, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Spain: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Spain: "Ladies and gentlemen of the House, you may have seen throughout different portions of the hallways and corridors today that it's a special birthday for one of my favorite people in... in state government who is a friend to so many people. She is a... a fierce member of our staff and leader in

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our caucus, so fierce that the traditional birthday announcement that we would place throughout the building always includes an embarrassing photo of the person whom's... whose birthday it is. But not wanting to run afoul of this incredible member of our staff, there is no photos, but this moment of embarrassment will do just as well. I want to wish a very happy birthday to Jayme Siemer, our policy director for House Republicans. Happy birthday, Jayme."

Speaker Stuart: "Happy birthday. Continuing on the Order of House... or, Senate Bills on Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 246, presented by Representative Mayfield. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 246, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 246, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Mayfield is recognized."

Mayfield: "Thank you so much. This is the identical bill to House Bill 1437 that has already passed this chamber. It does pretty much the same thing. Senate Bill 46... 246 authorizes the state treasurer to establish an investment pool, an electronic payment processing program for nonprofit organizations across the state. This legislation will benefit nonprofits by allowing them to invest into a safe liquid investment vehicle that provides them with better returns and lower fees than what they are currently receiving through financial

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institutions. In addition, nonprofits will be able to take advantage of the e-pay system, allowing them to receive donations electronically through secure and convenient payment channels. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Keicher is recognized."

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Chair. Will the... the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "Indicates she will."

Keicher: "Thank you. Representative, we had some issues with this last year, and... and I know I missed the chance to talk to you about the first one that went through on this. My concern is some of the groups that are eligible under the 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(5) organization. For example, 501(c)(3)s are think tanks, policy institutes. For example, the Illinois Policy Institute would be qualified. Religious non-for-profits advocacy under the 501(c)(5); labor unions like AFSCME, SIU, IFT fit in there; agriculture cooperatives; and then there's a whole bunch of other beneficial, nonengaged groups. But my... my concerns arise that the Treasurer's Office is now going to be able to host accounts that will be a platform to further political influence. Non-for-profits that are involved in social advocacy, climate policy, anticorporate campaigns would be there. We would potentially be subsidizing labor union advantages under the 501(c)(5) organization. And it also then implies that we're giving state government endorsement to any of the organizations that we're hosting our accounts for. So, with all that as an umbrella, I know we had issues with organizations that could have supported... campus organizations that could have supported organizations like Hamas and Free Palestine and those types of things. Can

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you help me understand where the limits are and where the bounds are so that the state is not engaging, specifically the Treasurer's Office is not engaging, in state support of organizations that might not fit within what state supports should be doing?"

Mayfield: "Thank you for your question, Representative. This bill has the same opportunities as every financial organization in the state of Illinois. There is no difference, and there's no discrimination. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Keicher: "Okay. To the bill. Ladies and gentlemen, we saw this last year. Unfortunately, I missed the opportunity to talk on this when it came through as a House Bill. We are... we are going to be putting in place a mechanism where the state treasurer will be able to support the activities that I had just talked about. It's a slippery slope. There are private enterprises, private community foundations that are able to do this. We have to be very cautious about this not being something that's within the treasurer's purview. And all I'm asking is for you to support this to the same extent we did last year and defeat the bill on the board. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Members, reminder, we are on Short Debate. 'Shall House'... the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 246 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 73 voting in 'favor,' 39 voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Continuing on the Order of Second Reading, we have Senate

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Bill 1519, presented by Representative Ford. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1519, a Bill for an Act concerning education. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1519, a Bill for an Act concerning education. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Ford is recognized."

Ford: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. I move for the passage of Senate Bill 1519. First of all, I'd like to thank ProPublica, Jodi Cohen, and Jennifer Smith Richardson (sic-Richards) from the Chicago Tribune for investigating this problem that we see across the state. Also, Aimee Galvin, who has been a great partner in helping us get to this point, from Stand for Children, and ISBE, Dana Stoerger from ISBE. He's been very good in helping us get to this. I know we'll... and let me also thank you, Madam Chair, Speaker, for helping us get to the point to get this bill to where we have it today. It's a simple bill, and it's initiative also of Illinois School Board of Education, Debt Free Justice Coalition, Stand for Children, Equip for Equity, Illinois Coalition for Youth, National Association of Social Workers, and the Illinois Chapter. What the bill does is simple. The bill would prohibit students from receiving a ticket for municipal ordinances violations at school during school hours. It also requires any district utilizing a school resource officer to create a MOU with their local law

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enforcement that would establish the role and responsibilities of SROs. And it ensures that officers has completed state mandated training, which includes how to handle students with disabilities. Finally, the bill will require ISBE to collect the data on students referred to law enforcement that was previously transmitted just to the federal Department of Education. That's the bill. I look for the passage of House... Senate Bill 1519, and I also thank Senator Karina Villa, who's a great partner in this."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "Indicates he will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Want to talk briefly about the student being issued a monetary fine, fee, ticket, or citation as a result of a discipline or a Municipal Code violation. So, I'm assuming there are instances occurring in this state where law enforcement's being called to a school and issuing a ticket under a city ordinance, for instance, that's assessing a monetary fine to a student for something that's occurred in the school. Is that correct?"

Ford: "That's correct."

Windhorst: "Is this happening predominately around the state or in one particular school district? Where is this an issue?"

Ford: "It's... it's around the state because it's an option that the schools have. So, it's happening in other states more prominently, but it's happening across the state."

Windhorst: "And the school administration is the one calling for law enforcement to assist with this discipline issue. Is that accurate?"

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Ford: "Yes."

Windhorst: "The concern that I've heard... well, just back up. This excludes, though, traffic, boating, fish and game law violations, correct? So, if a student is committing a traffic law violation on the property, law enforcement will be called and... and issue a ticket. Is that correct?"

Ford: "That's correct."

Windhorst: "All right. The concern I've heard expressed, and I'd like you to address, and I think is driving the opposition from the chiefs of police, is that by taking away this tool of issuing a ticket with a monetary value or citation, that that will actually ramp up the punishment that may be... that may occur in these situations. So, instead of issuing a ticket, that may result in actually an arrest or more formal charges, rather than just a citation. Would you please address that concern?"

Ford: "I think that this bill will not change the ability of the discretion of law enforcement. So, if law enforcement still would like to use the... the legal discipline, they can."

Windhorst: "But they would..."

Ford: "So, it doesn't take away any of their ability to use Criminal Codes."

Windhorst: "Criminal Codes. But if they, instead of using the Criminal Code, wanted to use a city ordinance violation 'cause they feel that's more appropriate than involving the Criminal Code that would be prohibited?"

Ford: "It... it would depend on the violation. The goal here and the intent of this bill is to make sure that if there's a

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violation of a School Code, then the school should use their discipline policies in situations like that."

Windhorst: "Well, thank you. I appreciate what you're trying to do and your explaining the bill. I agree we don't need people involved with paying fines or involved in the criminal justice system unless they deserve to be, but I also am hesitant to take away tools that exist if they're being used appropriately. Thank you."

Ford: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1519 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 69 voting in 'favor,' 44 voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Continuing on the Order of Senate Bills on Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 314, presented by Representative Mayfield. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 314, a Bill for an Act concerning business. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. Floor Amendment #1 is offered by Representative Mayfield."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Mayfield is recognized to explain the amendment."

Mayfield: "Ask that... since the amendment is a gut and replace, ask that we adopt the amendment and address it on Third."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Mayfield moves for the adoption of Floor Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye'; all

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opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk Bolin: "No further amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 314, a Bill for an Act concerning business. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Mayfield is recognized."

Mayfield: "Thank you so much. This bill just does three simple things. It clarifies the current law regarding lifetime memberships and states that you cannot advertise a lifetime membership. Current law states that it... memberships can be renewed annually, but you cannot use the term 'lifetime membership' because it is not a lifetime membership. It also states that if there are any changes in the contract, that... that the changes have to be displayed clearly and conspicuously. They cannot be in microscopic print down at the bottom. You have to let someone know during that annual renewal if the rates are changing or if the services are changing. And then, finally, if an individual requests a copy of their contract year two, three, or four, you have to give them a copy of the contract."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Representative, we've seen a change in the bill with the amendment, so I want to be clear on these physical fitness center contracts or gym contracts. When can the gym owner use the term 'lifetime contract'?"

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Mayfield: "They cannot under current law. Under current law, it forbids that. It basically says that, you know, contracts have to be... they're limited to one year, and that is current language. So... but there's been a lot of ambiguity in some of the advertising. So, they just want to clarify in the law that is not a lifetime membership. If... you can renew it annually. You just cannot say that it's a lifetime membership."

Windhorst: "And if someone signs it for a gym membership that renews annually, what is the time frame if there's going to be a change in the membership fee when the gym member is to be told about that change?"

Mayfield: "Sixty days."

Windhorst: "Sixty days prior to the termination or to the change."

Mayfield: "Correct, and it has to be clear what that change is. So, if you currently have access to the pool and they're removing access to the pool or charging for access to the pool, they just need to let you know."

Windhorst: "And how does it require the notice to occur? Does it have to be mailed? Can it posted at the gym or facility, email, or does that... does the bill specify how notice is to be..."

Mayfield: "It does not specify how the bill... the notices are. That would've probably been outlined in the original contract. So, we're not asking to change anything in the original contract."

Windhorst: "And what caused you to bring this bill forward?"

Mayfield: "This bill was actually a... an initiative of Senator Belt, and it dealt with some advertising that was going on in

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their district in regard to lifetime membership advertisements when lifetime memberships are not allowed under current law."

Windhorst: "And, just briefly, if you could talk about what restrictions this places on advertising of these contracts."

Mayfield: "You just cannot use the word 'lifetime membership.' That's it."

Windhorst: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 314 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 77 voting in 'favor,' 36 voting 'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Continuing on Second Reading, we have Senate Bill 1752, presented by Representative Huynh. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1752, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. The bill was read for a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Bolin: "Senate Bill 1752, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Huynh is recognized."

Huynh: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Senate Bill 1752 is a Municipal Employee Annuity Benefits Fund initiative. This bill allows for the board of the fund to photograph, microfilm, or

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digitally, electronically reproduce records in accordance with the Local Records Act. I know of no opposition. This bill passed out of committee unanimously. I ask for an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Representative, this, I believe, is designed to save money for the governmental entity. Is that correct?"

Huynh: "That is correct."

Windhorst: "And who does this apply to?"

Huynh: "This applies to the Municipal Employee Annuity Benefits Fund."

Windhorst: "And is... this is under the Chicago Municipal Article, correct?"

Huynh: "That's... that's correct."

Windhorst: "So, it's limited to the City of Chicago."

Huynh: "That is correct, yep. And... and we have seen that other pension funds have the existing authority already. So, this puts them in line with the other funds, as well as the Chicago Firemen's Annuity Fund, the Municipal Retirement Fund, and the Cook County employees' fund."

Windhorst: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1752 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting in 'favor,' none voting

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'against,' none voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Proceeding... continuing on the Order of House Bills on Second Reading, we have House Bill 850, presented by Representative Morgan. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill. Leader Keicher, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. The Republicans would request an immediate caucus in the leader's office."

Speaker Stuart: "The..."

Keicher: "Three-sixteen."

Speaker Stuart: "...Republicans will caucus immediately. Democratic Members, please stay on the floor."

Keicher: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Members, I want to remind the chamber that we are on Short Debate. Continuing with Senate Bills on Second Reading, on page 2 of the calendar, Senate Bill 8, presented by Representative Hirschauer. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "Senate Bill 8, a Bill for an Act concerning firearms. This bill was read a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments have been approved for consideration. And no motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "Senate Bill 8, a Bill for an Act concerning firearms. Third Reading of this Senate Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Hirschauer is recognized."

Hirschauer: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Senate Bill 8 is a commonsense gun safety policy that incrementally strengthens safe firearm storage requirements and firms up lost and stolen

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firearm reporting requirements and data collection procedures. The provisions of this bill will help keep firearms out of the hands of people who may harm themselves or others. This issue of safe gun storage is a familiar one here in the Statehouse. Bills similar to this one have been filed by many different GA Members, and together we have laid the groundwork for this movement. In 2022, we passed House Bill 4729, which was a bipartisan bill that appropriated \$3.5 million to IDPH to create a statewide public education campaign on safe firearm storage. That education campaign is set to go statewide very soon, and IDPH has used some of these funds for grants to our local health departments and community organizations for the purchase and distribution of free gun safes. Also in 2022, we passed House Bill 5193 with bipartisan support, a bill that added safe gun storage to school safety curriculum codes, allowing districts across the state to teach safe gun storage if they so choose. Through research at Johns Hopkins, we know that only about half of gun owners report that they practice safe and secure firearm storage. The two bills I just mentioned laid the framework for us here in Illinois to educate gun owners across our state, as well as giving reference for best practices in making storage devices accessible for people. On this we can all agree: Education is the key, and access is important. So, we have laid the groundwork for education. This year, I have also proposed a safe storage incentive, a tax credit for safe storage devices. My hope is that we can run a small-scale pilot program, take data on how many gun owners across our state take advantage, and hopefully expand. We are educating,

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we are incentivizing best practices, and now, Senate Bill 8 reflects a first step in the policy changes needed to provide sustained, lasting safety. The policy changes are as followed: We create the Safe Gun Storage Act, which prohibits a firearm owner from storing or keeping any firearm in the premises where the firearm owner knows or reasonably should know that a minor under the age of 18, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person is likely to gain access to the firearm. This act does not apply in instances of self-defense or unlawful entry onto the premises. Senate Bill 8 also amends the Criminal Code of 2012, which houses our current child access protection law, to raise the age from a minor from 14 to 18 and to provide that it is unlawful for any person to store or leave a firearm if they know or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access, unless the firearm is secured by a device or a mechanism other than the firearm safety or placed in a securely locked box or container. The second portion of SB8, I will talk about next, pertains to lost and stolen firearm reporting measures and makes the following changes: First, we amend the FOID Act to change the timeline for reporting your lost or stolen gun from 72 hours to 48 hours. Second, as the changes we make here in Springfield are useless without education, Senate Bill 8 requires education be shared with gun owners on these new reporting requirements. The information shall be given in written form, both at the application or renewal points for FOID cards, as well as at the time of a firearm purchase. This bill also establishes that the Illinois State Police may revoke a FOID card after a second or subsequent violation of

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failing to report a lost or stolen firearm. Additionally, Senate Bill 8 requires ISP to establish an electronic portal by which law enforcement... enforcement must report individuals who have failed to report the loss or theft of a firearm. Beginning January 1, 2027, all federally licensed firearm dealers and ISP must check the electronic portal prior to the sale or transfer of a firearm to ensure it is not reported lost or stolen. And finally, in an effort to connect the dots from a lost and stolen firearm report to its use in a gun crime, Senate Bill 8 allows for data collection. It will require the court to make a finding of whether a firearm with the serial number reported lost or stolen was used in the commission of a crime. The court is required to report this data to ISP. Thank you for bearing with me on the meat and potatoes of this bill. And I think we can all agree that the number of guns stolen each year has been steadily rising, and this is a key factor in the cycle of gun violence. Firearm theft compromises the effectiveness of our commonsense gun laws and often results in these weapons being acquired by people who are legally prohibited from possessing them. The reporting measures strengthened in this bill will give law enforcement the tools they need to crack down on lost and stolen guns. Additionally, according to recent data, approximately 7.5 million adults in America acquired their first firearm between 2019 and 2021, with 5.4 million of adults bringing firearms into homes that were previously gun free. These statistics are incredibly important to keep in mind as we consider these much-needed updates to our safe firearm storage laws. An estimated 30 million children in our

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country live in a home with at least one firearm, with 4.6 million children living in homes with unlocked and loaded guns. We are all familiar with the chilling statistics that guns are the number one cause of death for our children in the United States. Safe firearm storage and responsible gun ownership are practices on which all of us in this room, gun owners and non-gun owners alike, can agree. Safe gun storage can... can reduce unintentional injuries, suicides, and intentional harm, like school shootings, by stopping unauthorized access, and it is time for us to take action now."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I request Standard Debate on this bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Granted."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Representative, I know we had quite a bit of discussion, in fact, I think more than one time, on this bill. There were a few of the highlights I'd like to hit from things we discussed. First, what is the requirement under the Gun Safe Storage Act that is being created? What is the requirement for a firearm owner as it relates to storage?"

Hirschauer: "Thank you for your patience. Under the new safe storage code, a firearm must be stored in a box, locked container rendered inaccessible to someone other than the gun owner."

Windhorst: "And there was a discussion in committee about whether a cable lock would qualify as safe storage. How do you

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interpret the... the bill, rather, as it relates use of a cable lock?"

Hirschauer: "Under the Criminal Code of this bill, where we are changing our current child access protection law, under the Criminal Code, a cable lock would suffice. Under the new Safe Storage Act, it would not."

Windhorst: "So, that creates a conflict in the law, which... which is an issue. The requirement is that a firearm owner shall store or keep any firearm in any premises where the firearm owner knows, and then we get into the safe storage part. Any premises includes a vehicle, correct?"

Hirschauer: "That's correct."

Windhorst: "So, one of the issues we have is we, in not... the not-too-distant past, have created our concealed carry license system, which allows individuals to more readily transport their firearms in a vehicle without running afoul of the unlawful possession of weapons statute. This, however, would limit the rights of even concealed carry owners to transport their weapon outside of a locked container or on their person in a vehicle. Is that correct?"

Hirschauer: "So, I... I think I might disagree. So, under the current CCL law, that firearm owner licensed with CCL, under this law, is still able to drive in their car with their gun on them. When they... they're going to pick up their child at school, for example. Under current law, they must leave their gun in a container in their car... secure, secure in their car."

Windhorst: "Well, the... the situation is on... as this bill is written, on your person is considered safe storage, correct?"

Hirschauer: "Correct."

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Windhorst: "Or in a locked container is considered safe storage."

Hirschauer: "Or in a locked container, correct."

Windhorst: "So, a locked glove box is safe storage."

Hirschauer: "Yes. Yes."

Windhorst: "But a center console is not safe storage if there's a minor, at-risk person, or prohibited person in the vehicle?"

Hirschauer: "If there is a minor, at-risk person, or prohibited person in the vehicle, your glove box does not... does not suffice unless it is lockable."

Windhorst: "Lockable or locked?"

Hirschauer: "Well, thank you for that technicality. Lockable and locked."

Windhorst: "All right. And so, center console, which is normally not locked, would not be safe storage?"

Hirschauer: "Unless it is lockable..."

Windhorst: "Yeah."

Hirschauer: "...or locked... and locked."

Windhorst: "Firearm in a case under a driver seat but not locked, not safe storage."

Hirschauer: "Correct."

Windhorst: "All right. Now, we could go on all day, so we'll move on from that. One of the issues that was raised is, and you'll hear this theme throughout, is the constitutionality of these firearm restrictions. So, the Heller decision in 2008 was centered around the right of self-defense. The issue that has been raised is that by putting these restrictions on the... the use of firearms, possession of firearms in the home, we are limiting the ability of self-defense. Basically, you're

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delaying the time someone can act to defend themselves. How would you respond to that?"

Hirschauer: "So, under SB8, you can still keep your firearm on your person, then it's readily accessible for self-defense. Something like a biometric safe would qualify as a locked container, which also renders the gun readily available for self-defense."

Windhorst: "Part of the Gun Safe Storage Act... well, back up. We are changing, under the child protection portion of the Criminal Code relating to how firearms are stored or left in the home, we are striking the provision that says that the firearm can be placed in some other location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure from a minor. Why is that not sufficient as far as it relates to safe storage?"

Hirschauer: "Well, speaking as a mom of... of three kids, I hide things all the time I don't want my kids to find. And they know exactly where things are. If I buy some Halloween candy and think I hide it in a tricky spot, they can find it. The intent of this bill is to ensure that firearm owners understand exactly what they need to do to keep those guns safely stored. That also, you know, circles back to our education component that we are working really hard on, statewide education. So, making sure that gun owners understand what might be safe to them could be readily accessible to their children."

Windhorst: "Another provision which raises some constitutional issues is the... under the gun safe storage is the shifting of the burden in a case where a firearm is used in a crime or to cause personal injury or death of an individual. It is now

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prima facie evidence of negligence under this bill, negligence per se in any civil proceeding, if a minor, at-risk person, or prohibited person obtains a firearm and causes personal injury, the death of oneself or another, or uses the firearm in the commission of a crime. This is a burden shifting, which we have seen in Illinois and federal cases has been held to be unconstitutional. Why do you believe this provision is constitutional?"

Hirschauer: "I guess when we're thinking about the.. the shift of the burden, I go first, you know, to what transpired. And.. and, you know, this only applies if the reasonableness standard is met. So, if someone is reasonably found to have known they should have stored their gun in a secure way and then also if something terrible has, you know, some terrible negligence has happened. So, you know, taking the reasonableness standard into account suffices."

Windhorst: "And is... do you have a historical analog under either the Bruen or Rahimi decisions as it relates to this burden shifting? A prior law that was found constitutional or used at the time of the adoption of the Second Amendment or 14th Amendment?"

Hirschauer: "So, you asked about the historical analog in committee, I remember. So, again, learned a lot about Revolutionary War gun laws. So, I do not have a historical analog for the burden shift. But, in 1786, Boston acted on a legal principle prohibiting the storage of a loaded firearm in any domestic dwelling in the city. Guns had to be kept unloaded, a practice that made sense... okay, since the black powder used in firearms in this period was corrosive."

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Windhorst: "The... this Safe Storage Act, if it becomes law, will apply to unloaded weapons, correct?"

Hirschauer: "That is correct."

Windhorst: "The... we're also amending the FOID Act so that if someone fails to report a stolen or missing firearm or loss or theft of a firearm within 48 hours two or more times, they lose their FOID card. Is that correct?"

Hirschauer: "It's... it's permissive, yes. That language..."

Windhorst: "Permissive."

Hirschauer: "...is permissive."

Windhorst: "And who will make the decision?"

Hirschauer: "ISP."

Windhorst: "State police. So, the government makes the decision."

Hirschauer: "And it's similar to the decisions that ISP makes on FOID grant... granting and revocations currently in law."

Windhorst: "And, again, we're dealing with a... a situation where there is a loss of a firearm without court due process rights. We're dealing with inside of the state police system rather than the court system."

Hirschauer: "It... again, it's corroborating the current practice for ISP to revoke... it's adding... adding a... there is due process and procedure for revocation of FOID cards currently in statute, and this would follow that same due process and procedure."

Windhorst: "And I'm getting more at the lack of a court due process, which has been the subject of legal challenges. In fact, we're, not necessarily on this specific issue, but others, going to have legislation we're... be debating here even today about those due process rights. Do you have an

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historical analog for the loss of a firearm for failing to report a theft two or more times?"

Hirschauer: "I can get back to you."

Windhorst: "Moving on to trafficking, the change in the offense of firearms trafficking. This would say that if anyone brings, or causes to be brought, of this state, a vehicle on the expressway in this state, more than one firearm prohibited under the... what we termed the 'assault weapons ban' or the 'semiautomatic firearms ban,' they would be guilty of firearms trafficking. Firearms trafficking is a Class 1 felony, punishable by four to 15 years in prison. We have a situation where someone's moving cross-country, and they're transporting their firearm collection. Some of those firearms, more than one, violates that act, and they are stopped on the interstate and then arrested for trafficking. We have then created a situation where someone is abiding by the law in whatever state they're leaving and abiding by the law in the state they're going to, but just because they're passing through Illinois, they are committing a Class 1 felony. Has this been evaluated under constitutional provisions of the proportionate penalties clause, Commerce Clause, in addition to the Second Amendment?"

Hirschauer: "So, as we discussed in committee, if someone is a... a nonresident of Illinois passing through and they are a legal gun owner in their... in the state in which they reside, if that state doesn't have, you know, a FOID card-type system, if they are authorized under federal law to own a gun, then they would not be subject to this."

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Windhorst: "Is there a specific provision in the statute that exempts them?"

Hirschauer: "Yes."

Windhorst: "What's that section?"

Hirschauer: "We are in Section 24-3B, (a-5), (3): 'a non-resident who may lawfully possess a firearm in his or her, or their, resident state.' This section does not apply to a nonresident."

Windhorst: "So, anyone bringing their firearms into this state, if they're lawful in the state they're coming from, would not violate this section?"

Hirschauer: "So, thank you for your patience. I always tend to have these types of bills, where I want to get things correct. So..."

Windhorst: "That's good. I appreciate that."

Hirschauer: "This is my own fault. I do them. So, you know, we... I talked last night. This is how it makes most sense to me. If I have a driver's license from a different state and I am driving through Illinois, I abide by Illinois' laws. So... but I cannot have my driver's license... yes. Yes. If there's an out-of-state person who is a lawful firearm owner, they would not be subject to trafficking."

Windhorst: "I'm assuming the point of this provision is to prevent people from bringing firearms that are violate the so-called 'assault weapons ban' into this state."

Hirschauer: "From trafficking firearms that will violate the so... the our Protect Illinois Communities Act."

Windhorst: "From... from selling them in the state."

Hirschauer: "From trafficking them, yes."

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Windhorst: "Right. So, a... a defense, though, would be until that point of sale, if they're lawful in their state, they've not violated the law until they make some attempt to sell the firearm or transfer it."

Hirschauer: "I can speak to the... the provisions in this bill. I... I can't speak to the defense of a hypothetical situation."

Windhorst: "We'll move on for a second time. The last section, I believe, has caused the issue with the requirement that at a sentencing hearing a court is going to have to make a determination that a firearm with a serial number, whether it was reported as stolen when used in the commission of the offense. What's the point of this provision?"

Hirschauer: "So, with this provision, we are, you know, trying to help law enforcement get the tools they need to connect the dots between when a firearm is reported lost or stolen and when it might make its way through our communities to be used in a crime. So, helping our law enforcement collect the data they need will help better define the laws that we make."

Windhorst: "And I guess one point is, our courts are not data collection agencies. They're to dispense justice. Judges are there to make a determination based on the facts and the law about what an appropriate sentence is, not to act as the collectors of evidence or data for the General Assembly. To the bill. This bill, I believe, violates recent Supreme Court decisions under the Second Amendment and will likely be found unconstitutional. I would urge a 'no' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Fritts is recognized."

Fritts: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

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Fritts: "Thank you. Representative, appreciate your work on this. Just a couple brief questions. So, as far as reporting a firearm stolen in that 48-hour window, when does that 48-hour window start?"

Hirschauer: "From when you, as the owner, have knowledge that the gun is missing or stolen."

Fritts: "Okay. So, we're down here in Springfield. If a theft occurs at my residence and I'm not back to realize that it occurred and something happens, I'm not liable under the penalties here because I had no knowledge of that happening."

Hirschauer: "That is correct. And once you go home and you realize your gun is missing, then you must report it within 48 hours."

Fritts: "Okay. So, what needs... what needs to be reported during that reporting process? What information do you have to have, I should say?"

Hirschauer: "You would make a report to local law enforcement or ISP with the information of the gun: the make, the model, the serial number."

Fritts: "Okay. So, make, model, serial number. All right. So, again, back to my previous concerns here. If I'm down here for session, my guns are at home in the safe. If a neighbor sees my front door is open and my gun safe's broke open and he calls me and notifies me that a theft has occurred that 48-hour window starts for me then?"

Hirschauer: "Yes, because you... you were made aware of that theft, just like you would report the theft of your car if your neighbor noticed your car was missing from your driveway."

Fritts: "Okay. So, for the purposes of that, we're in session for the rest of the week. So, if I don't have the information to

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give law enforcement because, as much as I appreciate my guns, I don't have their make, model, and serial number memorized off the top of my head, if I didn't leave session and go home to make that report, I would be in violation of this law?"

Hirschauer: "Thank you for your patience."

Fritts: "No problem."

Hirschauer: "I think in the situation, your first step is to call your local police department and... and let them know. I... I mean, this is a hypothetical situation, so I'll hypothetically walk through it."

Fritts: "Yeah."

Hirschauer: "You would call them and let them know. You would say, 'Oh, I'm out of town. I know these guns were stolen.' You know, 'right about... here's about what they were, and... and then when I get home, I'll get back to you with the details that you need to complete your investigation.' 'Cause it's in your best interest to give law enforcement..."

Fritts: "For sure."

Hirschauer: "...those details, too, because you want them to find your guns."

Fritts: "And it's not just here. I mean, we have many people who snowbird to Florida and other parts of the country where this could occur while they're away."

Hirschauer: "I mean, this could happen with the theft of anything from a person's home, right? They would make the initial report. But if they're in Florida, they might not know exactly which tchotchke was stolen until they got home."

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Fritts: "Yeah, but not everything that gets stolen comes with a penalty attached to it in this way. So, what happens if something..."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative, please bring your questions to a close."

Fritts: "Can I... I got a colleague willing to give two minutes."

Speaker Stuart: "We'll allow two more minutes."

Fritts: "Thank you. So, when you report that then, it's when it happens... all right, let me go down a different path since we're short on time here. For the purposes of the gun having to be locked up, what is considered a minor within your legislation?"

Hirschauer: "Someone under the age of 18."

Fritts: "So, under the age of 18. So, if I take my 17-year-old nephew hunting and we go... are going out... he's very capable of hunting. He's been through the act. He's got everything he needs to in order to be a hunter. I have to keep the firearms that we're going to use to go hunting in a locked container, even though he's knowledgeable and going to use those firearms at a later date?"

Hirschauer: "With, you know... what this bill is attempting to address is unauthorized access."

Fritts: "Absolutely."

Hirschauer: "If you're... if you're hunting with your nephew, it's authorized access."

Fritts: "Absolutely, and I... I completely understand that. But for the purposes of this law, I know what you're trying to address. What I'm trying to talk about is the unintended consequences of what we're doing by not narrowing this

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legislation down. So, for the purposes of this, if I'm traveling to a... a hunting club, and those guns aren't in a secured container, by your definition, I'm in violation of the law, correct?"

Hirschauer: "If there is a minor, an at-risk person, or prohibited person with you, they must be in a locked container."

Fritts: "So, for the purposes of hunting, if you're going shooting with this individual, anything of that nature, if they are not in secured containers, every single firearm that you take with you, you are in violation of the law?"

Hirschauer: "If there is a minor, a prohibited person, or at-risk person with you, they must be in a locked container."

Fritts: "Can the minor even use them under the way..."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative, please bring your line of questioning to a close."

Fritts: "Okay. To the bill. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I appreciate what the sponsor's trying to do. We absolutely do not want guns in the hands of youth who don't know what they're doing, but, unfortunately, we have some very unintended consequences that have been brought out here in debate. And I would ask for a strong 'no' vote on this until all the unintended consequences are able to be addressed. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative DeLuca is recognized."

DeLuca: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

DeLuca: "Thank you. Representative, I'd like to, if you would, please, clarify a little more. I'm talking specifically about my constituents who are licensed to concealed carry. And I

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know you had some previous conversation with one of the speakers about in the vehicle. So, can you explain a little bit more about if you have your conceal carry license and you're in a vehicle what can and can you not do? What changes will this make?"

Hirschauer: "If you have a concealed carry license and the gun is, you know, controlled on your person, then that suffices under this law."

DeLuca: "Regardless of who is in the vehicle with my constituent?"

Hirschauer: "That is correct."

DeLuca: "What was said earlier when you were speaking... you were answering a question about it having to be locked in the glovebox?"

Hirschauer: "That's... right, Representative. That... that is... if I have a conceal carry and I need to go pick up one of my kids from school, I cannot bring my gun into school to pick them up. So, I need to leave my gun in the car, and perhaps another one of my children is in the car. So, that gun is no longer secure on my person as a concealed carry holder. It's in the car, and it needs to be securely locked."

DeLuca: "Okay. Thank you. And at home, you're a concealed carry holder. You're at home, and there's no one in the house. What would change with what I can do with my weapon overnight?"

Hirschauer: "If you're alone in your house nothing would change."

DeLuca: "Okay. It only kicks in if there is a minor in the house. Is that correct?"

Hirschauer: "A minor, a prohibited person, or a person know... that reasonably known to harm themselves or others."

DeLuca: "What's a prohibited person?"

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Hirschauer: "A person who would... is prohibited by Illinois state law to have a FOID card or who is prohibited by federal law to own a gun."

DeLuca: "Okay. And if there is someone under the age of 18..."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative, please bring your questioning to a close."

DeLuca: "...in the house, then the firearm must be in a locked box."

Hirschauer: "Unless it's on your person and you're a concealed carry holder."

DeLuca: "Okay. So, you could go asleep with it... a firearm in your pocket, and that is sufficient. That is acceptable under this."

Hirschauer: "You're specifically asking about as... someone with a CC, a concealed carry license?"

DeLuca: "Yes, I am."

Hirschauer: "I... you know, I would have to look into the concealed carry license provisions to make sure I'm answering you a hundred percent correctly. I can get back to you."

DeLuca: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Davidsmeyer is recognized."

Davidsmeyer: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. And I appreciate the... sorry about the confusion earlier, but appreciate the opportunity to debate this bill. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Davidsmeyer: "Representative, I... I appreciate what you're trying to do. I... I believe in safe storage. I... you know, I have safe. I have all that stuff. One... one of my major issues, specifically right now as... as we are in the waning hours of session, we are debating a big bill, this is a major change,

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and we are on Standard Debate. And for those who are listening outside of here, Standard Debate means limited debate. It means we have three people that can talk for, apparently, two minutes, and half my time's already almost gone. And I think that's absolutely ridiculous. You're... you're talking about... this is going to bring more lawsuits to the state of Illinois. When you say, 'lawful permission of a minor's parents,' what... what constitute law... constitutes lawful permission? And... and we... we don't even have time to have questions answered. Can we go to Unlimited Debate, please, Madam Speaker? Or... or at least give me more time 'cause I... I literally have asked one question. I move we move to Unlimited Debate. Sorry, I just... I want have the opportunity to actually discuss something that really will affect almost all of my constituents. Because you... this... this bill is really getting into hunting as well. I mean, going to and from a duck blind, going to and from a deer blind. When you're sitting in a... in a duck blind with your kid, are they allowed to have a loaded weapon there? I... loaded firearm? That... you're literally hunting. There... there's so many things, so."

Hirschauer: "Sorry, I wasn't sure if I was supposed to answer. Lawful permission, you know, could be several things. It... it could be... most importantly, if a... if a parent is a lawful FOID card holder, firearm owner, under the authorization of that parent, the child can go hunting. In the case of, you know, school shooting clubs, of which I know that there are many, parental permission slips are signed. Lawful permission can look different in different ways. And when... it's best practice to keep your guns secure when you're going to and

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from hunting. I know so many responsible gun owners who practice that, who are already practicing that. It won't change the way they... the way they do their sport."

Davidsmeyer: "You are legally... currently, you are legally required to have your gun... if you're going hunting, you're currently required to have your gun in a case with the ammunition in a separate location. Now you're saying I have to have that firearm locked up even though they're in completely separate locations. I... I don't know anybody who puts their gun in a locked case to go to and from a hunting club or to and from their deer stand. It... it just... it does not happen."

Hirschauer: "You can just add a combination lock to the zipper of your case."

Davidsmeyer: "And... and I do... I do appreciate the extra time. So, thank... thank you very much. I think we have to debate this bill. So, does this supersede IDNR conservation law when it comes to traveling to and from hunting grounds?"

Hirschauer: "I'm so sorry, could you repeat that? I know you're short on time, but I did not catch that."

Davidsmeyer: "Does this supersede IDNR... or conservation law that requires it to be in a... a gun case?"

Hirschauer: "If there is a minor, at-risk person, or prohibited person hunting."

Davidsmeyer: "Okay. So, if I am traveling to and from my duck blind in a Jeep that's not on any... it's on my property. I have to it in a case currently. But if I am traveling to and from a duck blind with my kid, does it have to be in a locked case to and from our hunting club?"

Hirschauer: "Yes."

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Davidsmeyer: "On private property?"

Hirschauer: "With a... a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person, yes."

Davidsmeyer: "This is absolutely insane. I am all for safe storage. The... the application of this law is absolutely insane. No... you are literally treading all over people's... and you always say it's not about hunting. It's not... this is getting into hunting. This is getting into individuals' right to go out and hunt. It's not even... we're not even talking about the right to protect yourself. So, if... if somebody comes onto my property, and they are a minor, and I am home alone, they come into my house, am I legally held liable if my gun is not locked up and I have it out to protect myself? If they were uninvited?"

Hirschauer: "No. If they are uninvited, no. If you have... the reasonableness standard, you have reason to know that a minor, an at-risk person, a prohibited person, could access your gun, then you need to secure it."

Davidsmeyer: "Okay. Is an illegal immigrant a prohibited person?"

Hirschauer: "First, no human is illegal. Second..."

Davidsmeyer: "Someone who came here illegally. I'll restate it. Someone who came here illegally, who did not go through a port of entry, are they a prohibited person?"

Hirschauer: "A prohibited person is someone who is not authorized to have a FOID card in the state of Illinois or federally allowed to have a gun. And a non... a non-U.S. citizen is not eligible for those two things."

Davidsmeyer: "Okay. So, back to my trap shooting, whatever it may be. I think there are now over 60 trap shooting teams in the

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state of Illinois. So, if my kid, 16 years old, can... can he go to and from trap practice with a firearm in a case without any ammunition? It's not locked. It's in a gun case, a regular gun case, just like current law requires."

Hirschauer: "If... if a minor has the lawful permission of their parent, guardian, or person having charge of the minor, then that's what the bill states."

Davidsmeyer: "Does that require my written signature, or is it lawful if I say I'm letting you take that? So, if... if he gets in trouble, I can say, no, I gave him permission. Or does he have to have a signed document that's been notarized as a..."

Hirschauer: "Give us one moment. One of the reasons why things take time, and I'm glad you have more time to ask your questions, is because we want to get this right on our end as well."

Davidsmeyer: "I... and I appreciate that."

Hirschauer: "In a question like yours, it... it's... hypotheticals like yours, they're fact dependent..."

Davidsmeyer: "This... it's life."

Hirschauer: "...you know, due to circumstances."

Davidsmeyer: "This is literally daily life. These kids are practicing for this all the time. Hunting season... there's certain hunting seasons that come and go. There are other hunting seasons that are year-round. The... the reality is, and from my understanding, if I am walking to and from a duck blind, I don't have to have it locked in a case. But if I am on a four-wheeler with my kid on back, I have to have a locked case?"

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Hirschauer: "If you're walking to and from a duck blind, it's on your person, I... I assume. So, it's under your control."

Davidsmeyer: "So, as... as long as I have my... my kid with me, he can carry the gun, right? That's what the FOID... FOID allows."

Hirschauer: "Correct."

Davidsmeyer: "Because they have my permission. Now, if I'm on a four-wheeler, driving from a house on private property to a duck blind, do I have to have that in a locked case? I mean, there's... there's people laughing over there..."

Hirschauer: "So, now..."

Davidsmeyer: "...and this is really not funny."

Hirschauer: "No."

Davidsmeyer: "This is a way of life for a lot of us."

Hirschauer: "And I'm trying to... I am really trying to answer your question."

Davidsmeyer: "And I know you are, but I... other people are laughing. It's frustrating."

Hirschauer: "You know, under vehicle... vehicle in the bill... I'm trying to get the answer to you as whether a four-wheeler..."

Davidsmeyer: "Yeah."

Hirschauer: "...is under vehicle. I think at the heart of this, and I know we all agree, responsible gun owners don't want their child to be able to access their firearm while they're driving from one duck blind to another. We're on the same page as... and what we're asking for is a little lock on the case that you already have to take your gun from one duck blind to another."

Davidsmeyer: "And... and I will... I will say that someone with a conceal carry would be safer with their gun sitting in the

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cupholder than on their... on their side, where it would normally be, because of things that could hit it. I... I think that there's a number of things that we don't take into account. I think... I think they're... you miss, you... you underestimate the amount of safety that legal gun owners really follow and really want. I think this could be an easy bill to pare back. You said you had the bill to give a tax credit for people to buy safe storage."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative, you've been granted extra time. Please bring your remarks to a close."

Davidsmeyer: "I... and I will. And this is exactly why we should not be doing this at the end of session. I know that you care about good policy, and I appreciate that, and I... I wish we had more opportunity talk this through. This is going to be challenged in court. This is going to be another court case that the attorney general is going to have to handle case after case after case. You're trying to do something that makes people safer, but you're actually infringing on their rights."

Speaker Stuart: "Thank you, Representative."

Davidsmeyer: "I..."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Mayfield is recognized."

Mayfield: "Thank you so much, and I'll be brief. On February 14, 2014, I filed language very similar to what's in this bill, the stolen... lost and stolen gun bill. I've been running that bill for 14 years. Never got a hearing in committee, not once, the exact same language that's in this bill. What makes your bill better than mine is the gun safety aspect. I did not have the gun storage in my bill. And I do believe that that

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is absolutely critical because we're both... we are both aiming for the same thing, which is responsible gun ownership that actually saves lives, that protects our children, that protects our youth. This is a very, very well-crafted bill. I want to commend you for everything that you have put into this bill. I think it truly gets to the heart of the matter for what it is that we want to do to provide that safety aspect. Small inconveniences, a lock here, a lock there, are... it's not too much to ask, particularly if it saves a life. So, I want to thank you, and I'm going to urge everyone on this side to vote 'yes' on this bill. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Reminder, Members, we are on Short Debate... Standard Debate. The question is, 'Shall... shall Senate Bill 8 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 69 voting in 'favor,' 40 voting 'against,' 0 voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Moving to Supplemental Calendar #1. On the Order of House Bills of Second Reading, we have House Bill 850, presented by Representative Morgan. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "House Bill 850, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. This bill was read a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. Floor Amendment #1, offered by Representative Morgan, has been approved for consideration."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Morgan to explain the amendment."

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Morgan: "Thank you. I will happily explain the amendment during debate."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Morgan moves for the adoption of Floor Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye'; all those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk Hollman: "No further amendments. No motions are filed."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "House Bill 850, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Morgan is recognized."

Morgan: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Good evening, Members. House Bill 850 is primarily focused on reforming the Illinois clear and present danger statute. Some of you will recall discussions over the last few years with regards to clear and present danger provisions under the FOID Act, and this is basically dealing with a mechanism by which law enforcement or school personnel identifies individuals who are a threat to themselves or others who happen to also have a FOID card. This issue received significant attention over the last few years, but, basically, we have identified an opportunity to improve due process in the event a FOID card is revoked or suspended under the clear and present danger process. Current law requires ISP to revoke a FOID card once a clear and present danger determination is affirmed. The mechanism for relief after such revocation or denial is to petition the FOID Card Review Board. But this mechanism is not to dispute the underlying clear and present danger determination. Also,

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the law currently considers a clear and present danger reports to be privileged and confidential. So, prohibits the release of the information that the individual FOID card holder needs to really challenge if it was an inappropriate revocation. So, HB850 changes the law to make sure that it requires an expedited relief process for those who have had a FOID card denied or revoked after an affirmed clear and present danger finding and who then wants to challenge the underlying facts. Again, also providing them the underlying information so they can evaluate whether or not their FOID card should've been revoked. The result of this change will mean that ISP will... will suspend, instead of revoke, FOID cards upon affirming a clear and present danger determination. We can discuss some of the other elements of the bill. But also, lastly, there is an additional element for this legislation which relates back to the bill we just passed, on Senate Bill 8. There was discussion in committee on this, but the Gun Violence Prevention Committee discussed some opposition with regards to the lost and stolen provision of SB8. This language included in HB850 addresses that, removing opposition from the Cook County public defender and from the ACLU, providing additional due process protections for those who have had some kind of a penalty with regards to lost and stolen. I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. As this bill did not go through committee under its current form, I request Unlimited Debate."

Speaker Stuart: "Granted."

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Windhorst: "May the... will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "He indicates he will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. Leader Morgan, what are we hoping to address, big picture, with this bill? What is the issue that we're seeing with our current clear and present danger process, and what does... how does this bill address it?"

Morgan: "Thank you, leader. This language addresses the fact that we adopted through legislation a clear and present process. But what we are finding that's lacking or something we can improve upon is due process in the situation of a clear and present danger revocation or a suspension when they don't... the individual doesn't have an opportunity to contest an inappropriate revocation of their FOID card."

Windhorst: "So, essentially, what we're saying with this bill is our current process did not provide due process."

Morgan: "No, I would say this provides additional due process, right? So, this is... these are limited circumstances that we're trying to address in the bill. But, in particular, you know, we're talking about situations where somebody has their FOID card revoked under clear and present danger, and there... there are a variety of elements under clear and present danger. But specifically, when they've had their FOID card revoked and they want to find out whether or not that was based on incorrect information, that piece is missing right now, and this language would provide that."

Windhorst: "And our attorney general is facing court challenges to our current clear and present danger process. Is that correct?"

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Morgan: "Our attorney general is facing a lot of litigation on a lot of issues. I... I do think clear and present danger has been challenged in a number of contexts."

Windhorst: "Well, we're debating this bill, so I think it's relevant what the attorney general's having to defend in our current law as we look at this bill. And it is true that this bill is being brought forward to address concerns that have been raised by challenges to our current law."

Morgan: "It... well, I mean, as clear and present danger, for those who don't remember, it's still pretty new in Illinois. We haven't had that for a number of years. So, relatively new in time, so the application of clear and present danger... you know, we passed this, I believe, two and a half years ago, would have been right after the Highland Park mass shooting that we had rules changes. So, it's been less than three years where we're recognizing there are flaws in the process that we improve upon, and that's what this bill's addressing."

Windhorst: "How is clear and present danger defined in the law?"

Morgan: "Well... so, for starters, this language does not change the definition of clear and present danger. I can pull up the actual definition, but this... this bill change does not change the definition of clear and present danger. If it would be helpful, I'm happy to find that language in the existing statute."

Windhorst: "In the interest of time, we'll move on. The review process, briefly walk through the steps where someone who is wanting to challenge the determination, how that process moves and what each step entails. Just briefly where the first step is, second step, third step."

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Morgan: "Sure. So, once there's a revocation as a result of clear and present danger finding, right now, there is a FOID Card Review Board. That is the technical title. It's in existing statute. And they review that finding. They make a determination. They affirm or they deny, right? This... right now, that's pretty much the end of the story. And so, if you want to challenge that, you basically have to go to court. It doesn't really provide you the kind of administrative review and then judicial review after that administrative review to... to be able to look at the due process question. So, this would create additional steps after an affirmation of the revocation so that the individual FOID card holder, whatever their circumstances are, can find out what the basis was of that revocation and then have the opportunity to appeal."

Windhorst: "And ultimately there is a right to go to court."

Morgan: "Correct."

Windhorst: "How long into the process is that... does that right occur?"

Morgan: "Thirty days after the FOID Card Review Board's determination. That's... that's the timeline."

Windhorst: "So, we have an initial determination for the revocation, appeal to the review board, what... what is the time frame for appeal?"

Morgan: "Thirty days after... within 30 days of the FOID Card Review Board's determination. So, again, the whole concept here is for expedited review. This should not be taking months or years. This is intended to really provide immediate relief whenever possible."

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Windhorst: "How long does the review board have to... to make the determination?"

Morgan: "You know, leader, we can go back to that. This legislation doesn't alter that timeline. So, I... I would have to go back and look at what the current statute allows. It might be an administrative rule."

Windhorst: "Well, and that's the issue. We're talking about increasing due process rights. Timeliness is an important element of due process. The length of this process is what continues to raise issues, even with the improvements that are attempted to be made in this bill. Leader, as you know, with the Bruen and Rahimi decisions that have come out in the last several years, that the loss of Second Amendment rights without the ability to go to court to challenge that loss has been frowned upon, to say it mildly, by the U.S. Supreme Court. So, number one, has this bill been evaluated to determine whether it complies with Bruen and Rahimi as it relates to court due process rights? Not administrative due process rights, but court due process rights."

Morgan: "And I... I would say that, generally speaking, this language is consistent with the process of current constitutional law."

Windhorst: "In the Second Amendment context?"

Morgan: "In all contexts."

Windhorst: "The court cases in Bruen and Rahimi discussed the loss of rights, particularly Rahimi, under an order of protection situation, similar to Illinois, where that individual was able to go to court to challenge, and the court is making a determination of the loss of rights. Here we have

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the executive branch agencies making the determination. I think you get my point. I guess you disagree with that point. Leader, do you know how many people have been brought through the clear and present danger process in the last year?"

Morgan: "I don't, but I can get you that information."

Windhorst: "We have statistics that show, this is not the past year, but from midpoint in 2023 to midpoint 2024 was about 11,000 people, with 10,000 of those being affirmed. Does that number strike you as accurate, or do have any belief of what the number..."

Morgan: "Well, I have no reason to disagree with that."

Windhorst: "All right. And some of those individuals are currently involved in court challenges, to my understanding, about what their due process rights are. To the bill. Madam Speaker, we are again seeing an infringement of Second Amendment rights, in violation of Bruen and Rahimi. The majority has session after session attacked the Second Amendment rights of Illinoisans. We have seen the courts strike this down, other efforts. We are waiting on the U.S. Supreme Court to finally make determinations on other infringements of the Second Amendment. We need to stop infringing individuals' rights. Let the courts make the determination on other infringements before we move forward. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 850 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 74 voting in 'favor,' 40 voting 'against,' 0 voting 'present.' And this bill, having received

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a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. Representative Elik, for what reason do you request recognition?"

Elik: "Point of personal privilege."

Speaker Stuart: "Please proceed."

Elik: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Here we go again. Tonight, the body has done it again. Over and over and over again, we debate gun bills, and we tell you and the pro-Second Amendment community tells you the state is going to get sued over this. But you never listen, do you? Tonight, we rushed House Bill 850 to the floor, with no committee meeting to speak of, to supposedly fix a problem that we literally told you you were going to have, that the state was going to get sued over. Lo and behold, the state got sued for lack of due process. You didn't care about due process when you passed the bill, so it's confounding that you only care because the state got sued too many times. The AG needed this legislative fix because of the bad bills we previously passed, which we made clear were unconstitutional before the bill even passed. Then, we have Senate Bill 8, which we cautioned and the pro-Second Amendment groups cautioned that this is unconstitutional, and you passed in anyway tonight. So, don't be surprised when the state gets sued again on another gun bill. We wonder why the AG's office needs more money to operate, but we sure can't get any details about what it costs the state to actually defend from these unconstitutional bills. I had a bill that required the AG office to report what it costs them in legal fees to defend the state on constitutional challenges, but Democrats forbid that I even

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get a hearing on that. Shame on this body for once again passing unconstitutional language that will be forced into the courts. But I guess when the tyrannical majority packs the court with their friends, they aren't too worried about getting a ruling against them. You sure don't mind that the plaintiffs might go bankrupt and lose their businesses and take years of litigation to fight you on these unconstitutional matters, do you? Kind of makes me think that was the goal the whole time. So, here we go again. Shame on you."

Speaker Stuart: "On Supplemental Calendar #2, House Bills on the Order of Second Reading, we have House Bill 3247, presented by Representative Jiménez. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "House Bill 3247, a Bill for an Act concerning education. The bill was read a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. Floor Amendment #3, offered by Representative Jiménez, has been approved for consideration."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Jiménez to explain the amendment."

Jiménez: "Thank you. The amendment 3 was filed to address some technical changes and add clarifying language to subsection (c), (2), (A) and (c), (3) to be compliant with state and federal law and not be in conflict with federal law."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Jiménez moves for the adoption of Floor Amendment #3. All those in favor say 'aye'; those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

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Clerk Hollman: "No further amendments. But notes have been requested by the sponsor and have not been filed at this time."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Jiménez, would you like to withdraw the notes?"

Jiménez: "Yes. I want to deem all notes inapplicable."

Speaker Stuart: "Mr. Clerk, please withdraw the notes."

Clerk Hollman: "No further motions."

Speaker Stuart: "Third Reading. Mr. Clerk, please read the bill."

Clerk Hollman: "House Bill 3247, a Bill for an Act concerning education. Third Reading of this House Bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Jiménez is recognized."

Jiménez: "Thank you, Speaker. This bill affirms every child's right to an education under state law and prohibits erecting barriers to the right on the basis of immigration status by requiring schools to create policies and procedures to protect the right to public education without interference. Current federal law prohibits denying or limiting access to public education based on immigration status. However, the right to public education is eroded whenever people are afraid to exercise it. In our state, there are parents who are afraid to send their children to school and children afraid to be in school. This is not conducive to learning and impacts all of our schools, families, and communities. This bill is an opportunity to reassure families and students that their schools are safe as can be and to restore your proper learning environment. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

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Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I request Standard Debate on this bill."

Speaker Stuart: "Granted."

Windhorst: "And if this bill should obtain the constitutionally required number of votes, I request a verification. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Windhorst: "Thank you. There's a provision in the bill that states, quote, 'a school cannot request or collect information about a child or parent's citizenship status.' Is that correct?"

Jiménez: "Yes."

Windhorst: "The state currently spends \$35 million per year supporting migrant students. How do schools identify those students currently?"

Jiménez: "There is no identification."

Windhorst: "So, how... how do we..."

Jiménez: "It's not required."

Windhorst: "...know how the money's spent?"

Jiménez: "There's no required identification."

Windhorst: "You said that there's no required... requirement to seek out the citizenship status but they can obtain it."

Jiménez: "That's correct. That... that's... as far as I know, there's no current legal requirement to collect that information."

Windhorst: "So, a school cannot request or collect the information, but if it's provided voluntarily by the family, it's permissible? Or, with this bill, that no longer be permissible?"

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Jiménez: "This does not... this just requires a policy that the school itself will not collect that information or request that information."

Windhorst: "Do schools need to have a policy in place for instances where law enforcement has a warrant for the school?"

Jiménez: "So, this bill requires schools to adopt procedures for nonemergency situations where immigration enforcement agents or law enforcement seek to enter a school in a nonemergency. This will provide school personnel and officials with the tools to respond to these nonemergency situations and limit the disruption and disturbance of the classroom learning environment so that teachers can teach and students can learn."

Windhorst: "Is emergency or nonemergency defined in the bill?"

Jiménez: "It is defined in the School Code in Section 22-88."

Windhorst: "And does that include the execution of a warrant as an emergency situation?"

Jiménez: "I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?"

Windhorst: "Does the definition of emergency include the execution of a warrant?"

Jiménez: "So, the... this bill does not affect any law enforcement officer responding to an emergency because it adopts the code that is already in the School Code. So, we are... this bill points to the School Code that is already in existence. So, we're not changing the law enforcement's rights and responsibilities in an emergency situation."

Windhorst: "That still doesn't quite answer the question. Is the execution of a warrant an emergency?"

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Jiménez: "The execution of a warrant is... is separate... separate, specific situation, where a school under this policy would just have to create a policy simply to explain to all staff what they would do in case there is a warrant served."

Windhorst: "What happens if law enforcement shows up with a warrant without having coordinated with the school district beforehand?"

Jiménez: "Well, the policy... we're asking schools to create a policy to determine that. So, we're not telling them what to specifically do, but we're asking them just to create a policy so that everybody on the school grounds knows exactly what is to be done and how to respond to that situation that you explained."

Windhorst: "Will off-duty law enforcement need to be accompanied on school grounds at school events?"

Jiménez: "The... well, the... this bill does not speak to that. So, that's current... whatever's currently in place will continue to be in place."

Windhorst: "Does the bill allow individuals to take legal action against a district if they believe they have been denied access to education based on citizenship?"

Jiménez: "Not exactly as you stated, but there is a provision where we have a compliance tool that would avoid the need for any state agency to create and develop a costly administrative process. So, instead of that, we do have a private right of action where families have access to courts to enforce their rights under the bill."

Windhorst: "And this does provide for attorney's fees if a party is successful in a suit, correct?"

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Jiménez: "Can you repeat that?"

Windhorst: "This does provide for attorney's fees to the successful party in a suit?"

Jiménez: "It does, in the situations of a willful violation, allow for injunctive relief and... and attorney's fees."

Windhorst: "And what situation's caused this bill to be brought forward?"

Jiménez: "Specifically, earlier this year, the federal government rescinded a sensitive locations memo that deterred enforcement immigration... that used to... sorry, the sensitive locations memo had been in place for many, many years, and it deterred immigration enforcement in sensitive locations like schools and churches. That memo that was on the books for many, many years was recently rescinded, and that has created a significant chilling effect by removing the sense of safety and security in schools."

Windhorst: "And this is opposed by the Association of School Boards and the Illinois sheriffs. Is that correct?"

Jiménez: "The... we negotiated heavily with the Association of School Boards and met many of their requests, which is why you see multiple amendments. But they still have one outstanding issue, which is related to the private right of action. But the... the amendment #2 really speaks to how... how much we negotiated. The fact that we went to having a policy was their idea. So, we feel that we... we fulfilled most of their requests in this bill in amendment 2 and 3."

Windhorst: "Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Avelar is recognized."

Avelar: "Thank you, Madam Chair. Will the sponsor yield?"

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Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Avelar: "Representative Jiménez, can you remind us again what the bill does? From my understanding, it has it so that school districts create a policy, correct?"

Jiménez: "That is correct. The ISP felt that it was a good idea to have a policy that they can actually work with a school district to develop a model policy so that all schools know what to do in the situation where something like this occurs and that they're able to socialize that information with all of their staff."

Avelar: "And to my recollection, on... on some of the remarks you... you made is that the Department of Homeland Security had a sensitive location memo that has been rescinded recently. Do you happen to know since when that memo had been established and for how long we've had it throughout the nation? Been a couple of years, right?"

Jiménez: "I believe it was under the Obama administration that that memo was created. So, it definitely has been a number of years."

Avelar: "And... and it is my understanding that the reason why this memo was created is because we know that when we talk about safe communities and when we talk about chilling effects with regards to immigration enforcement, going to places like schools, churches, hospitals to do immigration enforcement can send a chilling effect to communities, regardless of their immigration status. Would you agree with that?"

Jiménez: "Yes."

Avelar: "Thank you. To the bill. Every child in the United States, regardless of immigration status, has a fundamental right to

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an education. This is a principle, and this principle is not just a matter of law. It's a reflection of national values. In Plyler v. Doe, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that denying children's access to public education based on immigration status violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Why would you say? See, here's the thing. A child's future should not be punished based on their immigration status because we know that an educated society benefits us all. You know, it's... it's I'm proud to be standing with you here because I was, and I say this again and again and again, an undocumented student who went and... proudly went to one of our high schools, Bolingbrook High School. But there was not a day where I didn't think about will this be the day that immigration comes and pick... picks my parents up from work? Will I be able to see my parents home? And this was something that I was thinking about when I was a young person. Yet, decades later, it seems that we're seeing the same struggle and the same trauma with children happening right now, and that is just not right. So, I commend you for bringing this bill forward, Representative Jiménez, and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Faver Dias is recognized."

Faver Dias: "To the bill."

Speaker Stuart: "To the bill."

Faver Dias: "Because of recent actions at the federal level, immigrants are living in fear in a nation that proudly claims an immigrant legacy, and that impacts our children as well. The rescinding of the sensitive locations memo has turned schools into places of anxiety for many immigrant families,

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and schools should be the last place that where... where a child feels fear. In 2022 alone, undocumented immigrants, undocumented immigrants, contributed an estimated \$529 million in property taxes to fund our public schools. Both documented and undocumented immigrants help fund our schools, and they should have a right to go to those schools without fear. This bill takes a practical approach. I know Rep. Jiménez worked many, many hours. It provides school districts the flexibility to craft their own policies, it excludes school resource officers, and it apply... it applies only to non-emergency situations. And it costs zero dollars. For children, safety in schools is not just about protecting them from harm. It's about dignity. It's about belonging and the freedom to imagine a better future. Thank you so much, Rep. Jiménez, for your leadership on this bill. I strongly urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Hirschauer is recognized."

Hirschauer: "Thank you. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Hirschauer: "Thank you. Thank you, Representative Jiménez, for bringing this bill forward. I think what we should all be focusing on right now are our schools. And I know our schools across the state of Illinois, they look different in every district. So, could you tell me a little bit about the school that... that your... that your child goes to and how this bill would help, you know, his peers?"

Jiménez: "Thank you. Yes. After... in January, when this memo was rescinded, I spoke to a number of my principals in the Northwest Side of Chicago, and I found out that there was a

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drop in attendance from 20 to 40 percent. So, some schools saw a drop in attendance as high as 40... 40% in the month of January, which contributed to the education of... of many, many children in our communities. At one point, my son told me he was only five children out of 28 children in his classroom. So, this... this memo definitely impacted our schools and is one of the things that prompted us to try to... to find out what are ways that we can make children and families and parents feel safe to send their kids to school."

Hirschauer: "Thank you for that, Representative. You know, I think, as a mom myself of children in... in our public schools, school brings so much for my kids. It... and many... for many of our kids in the state, their... it's a healthy meal. For parents in the state, it's resources they can turn to in times of trouble. And that is why this bill is so important. You might be sitting here thinking, 'This bill doesn't matter in my community.' But there are immigrants and... thriving in every single community in the state of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I'd like to request Standard Debate, please."

Speaker Stuart: "We're already..."

Hirschauer: "I mean unlimited."

Speaker Stuart: "...on standard. Do you mean unlimited?"

Hirschauer: "I did mean unlimited. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Request granted."

Hirschauer: "Thank you. So, for me, this bill, in the City of West Chicago where I represent, it... it will make a huge difference to the families who... who really need safety and access from our schools. We've seen a huge chilling effect, just like in your community, of kids not coming to school."

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We're losing contact with some of our kids, and every single child in the state of Illinois and in this country has the right to a free, healthy, safe public education. And this bill will go so far in every single community in every corner of this state. So, to the bill. I... I just urge everyone in this chamber to think about your communities. Think about, you know, what your neighborhoods look like, what your main streets look like, what businesses are thriving in your communities, and I bet you can think of some, you know, families who come from an immigrant background who make your communities beautiful. This bill is for the safety of children in my community, in the Representative's community, and for all of your communities, and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Canty is recognized."

Canty: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Stuart: "She indicates she will."

Canty: "Thank you so much. Representative, I was hoping that you could take us through some of the more technical pieces of this bill. The right to a free education, where do we find that in Illinois law?"

Jiménez: "Yes. So, in 1982, there was a United States Supreme Court decision in Plyler v. Doe, which held that it was unconstitutional for states to deny children a free public education based on immigration status. In their efforts to promote the right to educational equality established in Plyler, schools must take steps to protect the integrity of school learning environments for all children so that no parent is discouraged from sending and no child is discouraged from attending school, including from the threat of

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immigration enforcement or other law enforcement activity on a school campus. In the Plyler v. Doe case, the justices really spoke to the issue at heart here, is whether or not we want a population that has access to education or do we want a population that it excluded from education. And they've decided firmly that education is fundamental and that children should not be punished or treated in such a way that they will be excluded from an education."

Canty: "Thank you. You keep referring to children. Are there any age restrictions relative to a free public education?"

Jiménez: "Well, the free public education in the United States is generally connected to the K-12 education, and that's really what we're talking about here. We're really focusing on the basic general education that we as a society have established in this country and believe that we want every student to be able to have... have the opportunity through a K-12 education and to graduate from high school. And so, that is what this bill is focused on, is a K-12 education."

Canty: "Thank you. When you say K-12, what is that specifically? Would that include early childhood or something different?"

Jiménez: "Well, specifically... we specifically want to focus on the education that is provided at every level of the state of Illinois. And while we know that early childhood education and child care is another space where we may want to look into, this bill really focuses on the... the fundamentals of kindergarten through eighth grade and then the high school years, the four years of high school, so that we can sure that we have educated populous and that we're not excluding

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any children from an education that everybody else is entitled to."

Canty: "Thank you. I believe it also makes reference to different types of warrants, some judicial, some nonjudicial. Can you help us understand the difference between the types of warrants?"

Jiménez: "Yes. What... we want to make sure that schools and educational institutions really have an ability to sit down and create a policy that is best for them and to really understand what might be confronting them, what they may have to deal with in terms of a judicial warrant and an administrative warrant. And so, we do have a definition here, but it also available for schools to look at and sit down so when they're contemplating their policy and they're putting together, they know what a judicial warrant looks like. A warrant is a warrant. A warrant has to be signed by a judge, and that's what we call a judicial warrant. An administrative warrant may be something that immigration officials write up on their own but don't... don't take in front of a judge to have it signed. So, that's really the difference the judicial and the administrative warrant. And so, we just want to make sure that schools understand that. So, we've provided the definition, but we also provided them the opportunity to develop their own policy about how they're going to address the situation. Whether it's an administrative warrant that comes to them or a judicial warrant, they know, and they have designated a person who understands that. Because we can't expect everybody in the school to necessarily know and understand the questions. So, we want to make sure that it's

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written in policy so even the school clerk knows, and the RSO knows, and anybody who's in the school would know what is in the policy and who to refer those police officers or law enforcement, immigration law enforcement to if there is a judicial warrant or any type of warrant."

Canty: "Thank you so much. To the bill. I just want to commend you for bringing this forward. I think a free and public education is one of the hallmarks of the United States of America and one of the things that makes this an amazing place to live. I encourage an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Cabello is recognized."

Cabello: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. As much as would love to hear more and more of how everybody's doing such a great job here, I move the previous question."

Speaker Stuart: "Members, Representative Windhorst has requested a verification. All Members will be in their chairs and vote their own switches. The question is, 'Shall House Bill 3247 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. On this question, there are 70 voting in 'favor,' 40 voting 'against,' 1 voting 'present.' And this bill, having received... Mr. Clerk, please read the names of those voting in the affirmative."

Clerk Hollman: "A poll of those voting in the affirmative. Representative Ammons..."

Speaker Stuart: "Representative Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I withdraw the verification."

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Speaker Stuart: "On this question, there are 70 voting in 'favor,' 40 voting 'against,' 1 voting 'present.' And this bill, having received a constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. The clerk is in receipt of Motions in Writing to waive the posting requirements for several bills. If there is leave, we will take these motions together in one motion. Is there leave? Leave is granted. Leader Morgan on the motion. Is there leave? Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "We allow the taking of one motion, yes."

Speaker Stuart: "Leave is granted. Leader Morgan on the motion."

Morgan: "Speaker, I move that the posting requirements be waived so that the following legislative measures can be heard in the following committees this week: House Resolutions 89 and 370 in Executive Committee, Senate Bill 2319 in Financial Institutions & Licensing Committee, Senate Bill 711 in Health Care Licenses Committee, Senate Bill 24 and Senate Bill 852 in Judiciary - Criminal Committee."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Windhorst is recognized."

Windhorst: "We request a record vote on the motion."

Speaker Stuart: "Leader Morgan has moved to waive the posting requirements. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'nay.' The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, please take the record. There being 73 voting in 'favor,' 39 voting 'against,' none voting 'present,' and this motion, having received a constitutional majority, the posting requirements are waived. Representative Halbrog, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

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Halbrook: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A point of order, or a question of the Chair, or question of the parliamentarian, please."

Speaker Stuart: "Proceed."

Halbrook: "Yeah, so... yeah. So, thank you. So, I had clearly punched my 'speak' button prior to the Republican leader from Machesney Park asking to call the previous question, and I was not recognized, and I'm just curious why that was. I thought we were on Unlimited Debate, and I thought I had the... the latitude to speak to the bill. Why was I not recognized?"

Speaker Stuart: "A Member on your side moved for the previous question. No other Members were recognized after that."

Halbrook: "Yeah. So, it's my understanding that we should have put a vote on the board to call that question, and that was never happened. Why... why did we not put a vote on the board to acknowledge the... to call the previous question? Why was that not done?"

Speaker Stuart: "The question was called, and that was recognized. Leader Keicher is recognized."

Keicher: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. My button didn't depress, so if you could please record in the journal my intention to vote 'no' on House Bill 3247, please."

Speaker Stuart: "The record shall reflect. Mr. Clerk, Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk Hollman: "Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 388, offered by Representative Costa Howard. House Resolution 389, offered by Representative West. House Resolution 392, offered... offered by Representative Delgado. And House Resolution 393, offered by Representative Croke."

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Speaker Stuart: "Leader Gabel moves for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor say 'aye'; all opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. And now, allowing perfunctory time for the clerk, Leader Gabel moves that the House stand adjourned until Thursday, May 29, at the hour of 11 a.m. All those in favor say 'aye'; all those opposed say 'nay.' In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the House stands adjourned."

Clerk Hollman: "House Perfunctory... Perfunctory Session will come to order. Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 4068, offered by Representative Crawford, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 4069, offered by Representative Spain, a Bill for an Act concerning courts. First Reading of these House Bills. Introduction and First Reading of Senate Bills. Senate Bill 453, offered by Speaker Welch, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. Senate Bill 1697, offered... offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. First Reading of these Senate Bills. Second Reading of Senate Bills. Senate Bill 710, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Senate Bill 1797, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Senate Bill 2215, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. Second Reading of these Senate Bills. They'll be held on the Order of Second Reading. Introduction and First Reading in full of the House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #17, offered by Representative Spain.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE

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CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE VI

THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 2. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

(a) Until the 2032 general election, the State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

(b) Beginning with the 2032 general election, the State shall be divided by law into seven Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme Court Judges and five Judicial Districts for the selection of Appellate Court Judges. Each Judicial District shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population.

(c) Nothing in this Section affects the tenure of a Supreme Court Judge whose term of office begins before the first Monday of December of the year following judicial redistricting under subsection (b) of Section 3 of this Article VI. No Supreme Court Judge whose term of office begins before the first Monday of December of the year following judicial redistricting under subsection (b) of Section 3 of

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this Article VI shall be required to change his or her residency in order to continue serving in office.

SECTION 3. SUPREME COURT - ORGANIZATION AND REDISTRICTING

(a) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges selected from Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

(b) In the year following each federal decennial census, the General Assembly by law shall redistrict the Judicial Districts. If no redistricting plan becomes effective by June 30 of that year, a Judicial Redistricting Commission shall be constituted as provided by law for the redistricting of the Judicial Districts in the State.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was First Reading in full of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #17. Introduction of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18, offered by Representative Spain.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Sections 10 and 12 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE VI

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THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 10. TERMS OF OFFICE

(a) For elected terms of office commencing on or after the first Monday in December of 2030:

(1) the term of office of a Supreme Court Judge shall be one term of fourteen years;

(2) the terms of office of Appellate Court Judges shall each be ten years;

(3) the terms of office of Circuit Judges shall each be six years; and

(4) the terms of office of Associate Judges shall each be four years.

(b) For elected terms of office commencing before the first Monday in December of 2030, the terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

SECTION 12. ELECTION AND RETENTION

(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

(b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office

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shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

(d) A Supreme Court Judge may serve only one elected term of office and may not seek retention to that office. An Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to office may file in the office of the Secretary of State, not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Appellate or Circuit Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Appellate or Circuit Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question of whether each Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative

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vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Appellate or Circuit Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was the First Reading in full of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18. There being no further business, the House Perfunctory Session will stand adjourned."