

STATE OF ILLINOIS



HOUSE JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

10TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

REGULAR & PERFUNCTORY SESSION

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2019

12:08 O'CLOCK P.M.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Daily Journal Index
10th Legislative Day**

Action	Page(s)
Adjournment.....	9
Adjournment Resolution	8
Agreed Resolutions	7
Change of Sponsorship.....	7
House Joint Resolutions Constitutional Amendments First Reading	61
Introduction and First Reading – HB 2055-2091	59
Legislative Measures Assigned to Committee	5
Perfunctory Adjournment.....	62
Perfunctory Session.....	11
Quorum Roll Call	4
Reports	4
Resolutions	11

Bill Number	Legislative Action	Page(s)
HJR 0021	Resolution.....	56
HJR 0023	Resolution.....	57
HJR 0024	Resolution.....	58
HJR 0025	Resolution.....	59
HJR 0026	Adoption.....	9
HJRCA 0017	Constitutional Amendment – First Reading.....	61
HJRCA 0018	Constitutional Amendment – First Reading.....	61
HR 0061	Resolution	11
HR 0062	Resolution	12
HR 0063	Resolution	51
HR 0064	Resolution	52
HR 0065	Resolution	52
HR 0066	Resolution	7
HR 0066	Adoption	8
HR 0067	Resolution	7
HR 0067	Adoption	8
HR 0068	Resolution	7
HR 0068	Adoption	8
HR 0069	Resolution	8
HR 0069	Adoption	8
HR 0070	Resolution	53
HR 0071	Resolution	53
HR 0072	Resolution	54
HR 0073	Resolution	8
HR 0073	Adoption	8
HR 0074	Resolution	55
HR 0075	Resolution	8
HR 0075	Adoption	8
HR 0076	Resolution	8
HR 0076	Adoption	8
HR 0077	Resolution	55
HR 0078	Resolution	8
HR 0078	Adoption	8
HR 0079	Resolution	8
HR 0079	Adoption	8
HR 0080	Resolution	8

No index entries found.

NOTE: Full text of Amendments will not be included in House Journals from the 97th GA forward; they can be viewed on the Illinois General Assembly website (www.ilga.gov). For inquiries regarding this, please contact the House Clerk's office.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Representative Harris in the chair.

Prayer by Pastor Bobby Davis, who is with Three-Rivers Parrish in Ellsworth, IL.

Representative Mason led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:

114 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

By unanimous consent, Representatives D'Amico, Skillicorn and Tarver were excused from attendance.

REPORTS

The Clerk of the House acknowledges receipt of the following correspondence:

College and Career Interest Task Force Report, submitted by the Illinois Board of Higher Education on January 30, 2019

The Office of Consumer Health Insurance 2018 Annual Report, submitted by the Illinois Department of Insurance on January 30, 2019

2018 Annual Debt Collection Report, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Attorney General on January 30, 2019

Report Pursuant to 410 ILCS 45/12, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Attorney General on January 30, 2019

2018 Uncollected State Claims Report, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Attorney General on January 30, 2019

House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force Report, submitted by the House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force on January 30, 2019

House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force Report Appendix A - Resources for Employees, submitted by the House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force on January 30, 2019

House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force Report Appendix B - Chart of Other States' Legislation, submitted by the House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force on January 30, 2019

House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force Report Appendix C - List of Meetings and Witnesses, submitted by the House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force on January 30, 2019

House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force Report Appendix D - Documents Presented at Task Force Mtgs, submitted by the House Sexual Discrimination and Harassment Task Force on January 30, 2019

Department of Natural Resources Financial Audit of Capital Asset Account FY18, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Auditor General on January 31, 2019

Link to the Annual Report to the General Assembly of the 2018 Judicial Conference, submitted by the Administration Office of the Illinois Courts on January 31, 2019

Public Act 87-552 Report 2018, submitted by the Illinois Commerce Commission on January 31, 2019

2019 Minority Employment Plans, submitted by the Illinois State Board of Education on January 31, 2019

2018 Annual Report on Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewer Utilities, submitted by the Illinois Commerce Commission on January 31, 2019

Asian American Employment Plan 2019, submitted by the Illinois Tollway on January 31, 2019

African-American Employment Plan 2019, submitted by the Illinois Tollway on January 31, 2019

Hispanic Employment Plan 2019, submitted by the Illinois Tollway on January 31, 2019

Illinois Achieving a Better Life Experience Program Financial Audit FY18, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Auditor General on January 31, 2019

Office of the Treasurer The Illinois Funds Financial Audit FY18, submitted by the Illinois Office of the Auditor General on January 31, 2019

Illinois OSHA Division Report to the Governor Pursuant to 820 ILCS 219/1-925, 2018 Annual Governor's Report and Biennial Legislature's Report, submitted by the Illinois Department of Labor on February 1, 2019

2019 Conveyances Report to GA, submitted by the Illinois Department of Central Management Services on February 1, 2019

African American Employment Plan 2018, submitted by the Illinois State Treasurer on February 1, 2019

Asian Employment Plan 2018, submitted by the Illinois State Treasurer on February 1, 2019

Hispanic Latino Employment Plan 2018, submitted by the Illinois State Treasurer on February 1, 2019

Monetary Award Program Evaluation 2019, submitted by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission on February 1, 2019

Property Tax Appeal Board 2018 Annual Report, submitted by the Illinois Property Tax Appeal Board on February 1, 2019

Report on Plan to Reduce Employee Need for Day Care Outside the Home (PA-87-552), submitted by the Civil Service Commission on February 1, 2019

Public Act 87-552 IDFPB Biennial Report, Reporting/Day Care, submitted by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation on February 4, 2019

Report pursuant to Section 6, submitted by the Illinois Labor Relations Board on February 5, 2019

Juvenile Justice Reform 4th Quarter Report 2018, submitted by the Illinois State Police on February 5, 2019

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Representative Harris, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 5, 2019, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:

Adoption & Child Welfare: HOUSE BILLS 831, 836 and 909.
 Appropriations-Capital: HOUSE BILL 325.
 Appropriations-General Services: HOUSE BILL 928.
 Appropriations-Human Services: HOUSE BILLS 315 and 365.
 Cities & Villages: HOUSE BILLS 158, 305, 307, 814, 825, 828 and 910.
 Consumer Protection: HOUSE BILL 349.
 Counties & Townships: HOUSE BILLS 306, 348, 360, 842 and 1443.
 Cybersecurity, Data Analytics, & IT: HOUSE BILL 816.

Economic Opportunity & Equity: HOUSE BILL 905.

Elementary & Secondary Education: Administration, Licensing & Charter School: HOUSE BILLS 310, 330, 334, 355, 809, 811, 890 and 920.

Elementary & Secondary Education: School Curriculum & Policies: HOUSE BILLS, 312, 341, 817, 822, 921, 922 and 931.

Energy & Environment: HOUSE BILL 840.

Executive: HOUSE BILLS 337, 338, 340, 343, 351, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 812, 818, 819, 827, 830, 843, 869, 874, 923, 934, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1439 and 1445.

Health Care Availability & Accessibility: HOUSE BILL 345.

Health Care Licenses: HOUSE BILLS 823 and 1442.
 Higher Education: HOUSE BILLS 302, 329, 871, 901 and 1444.
 Human Services: HOUSE BILLS 342 and 344.
 Insurance: HOUSE BILLS 815 and 889.
 Judiciary - Civil: HOUSE BILLS 165, 292, 301, 314, 332, 335, 347, 361, 363, 878, 879, 926 and 929.
 Judiciary - Criminal: HOUSE BILLS 311, 327, 333, 339, 353, 364, 367, 839, 841, 870, 877, 885, 886, 887, 888, 892, 898, 899, 900, 911, 912, 913, 914, 927, 930, 932, 1438 and 1440.
 Labor & Commerce: HOUSE BILLS 152, 309, 358, 362, 834 and 881.
 Mental Health: HOUSE BILLS 907 and 908.
 Personnel & Pensions: HOUSE BILLS 303 and 350.
 Prescription Drug Affordability & Accessibility: HOUSE BILLS 891 and 1441.
 Public Utilities: HOUSE BILL 876.
 Revenue & Finance: HOUSE BILLS 304, 308, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 336, 354, 366, 368, 369, 810, 813, 820, 821, 824, 826, 832, 833, 838, 872, 873, 875, 880, 882, 883, 884, 906, 924, 925, 933 and 936.
 State Government Administration: HOUSE BILLS 313, 324, 346, 352, 356, 357, 359, 837 and 935.
 Transportation: Vehicles & Safety: HOUSE BILLS 322, 323, 326, 328, 331 and 808.
 International Trade & Commerce: HOUSE BILLS 903 and 904.
 Veterans' Affairs: HOUSE BILL 835.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure(s) is as follows:
 5, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Harris(D), Chairperson	Y Brady(R)
Y Demmer(R)	Y Manley(D)
Y Turner(D)	

CHANGE OF SPONSORSHIP

With the consent of the affected members, Representative Rita was removed as principal sponsor, and Representative Hoffman became the new principal sponsor of HOUSE BILL 224.

AGREED RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed on the Calendar on the order of Agreed Resolutions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 66

Offered by Representative Bennett:
 Congratulates Jim and Nancy Reynolds on owning and operating Freedom Hill Farms for more than three decades.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 67

Offered by Representative Davidsmeyer:
 Congratulates Jacksonville Middle School Cheerleaders, the Crimson, on winning the 2018 Illinois Elementary School Association (IESA) Large Cheer Division Championship.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 68

Offered by Representative Bennett:
 Congratulates the Milford-Cissna Park 8-man football team, the Bearcats, on winning the inaugural Illinois 8-Man Football Association State Championship.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 69

Offered by Representative Bennett:
Commends Marvin Perzee on his service to the Iroquois County Fair Board.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 73

Offered by Representative D'Amico:
Congratulates all of the award-winning brewers and all of the brewers across the State of Illinois for bringing national recognition to the quality of their brews and for contributing to the vibrancy of our neighborhoods and communities.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 75

Offered by Representative Unes:
Recognizes Illinoisans participating in Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month and advocacy events in March 2019 and throughout the year.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 76

Offered by Representative Costa Howard:
Congratulates Joyce Hothan, Executive Director of the Glen Ellyn Children's Resource Center (GECRC), on her retirement after five years of dedicated service.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 78

Offered by Representative Madigan:
Mourns the death of Lynda DeLaforgue of Chicago.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 79

Offered by Representative Evans:
Mourns the death of Robert B. Green.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 80

Offered by Representative Butler:
Commemorates the passage of the first Public Act in Illinois on February 4, 1819.

AGREED RESOLUTIONS

HOUSE RESOLUTION 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 75, 76, 78 and 79 were taken up for consideration.
Representative Turner moved the adoption of the agreed resolutions.
The motion prevailed and the agreed resolutions were adopted.

**ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 26**

Representative Harris offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, February 07, 2019, the House of Representatives stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 13, 2019, and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Thursday, February 14, 2019, and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Friday, February 15, 2019, and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, February 19, 2019, or until the call of the Speaker; and the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, February 19, 2019, or until the call of the President.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 26 was taken up for immediate consideration.

Representative Turner moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

At the hour of 12:23 o'clock p.m., Representative Turner moved that the House do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 6, 2019, at 12:00 o'clock p.m., allowing perfunctory time for the Clerk.

The motion prevailed.

And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ONE HUNDRED FIRST
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE ROLL CALL
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

February 05, 2019

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

114 PRESENT

P Ammons	P Didech	P Martwick	P Sosnowski
P Andrade	P Durkin	P Mason	P Spain
P Arroyo	P Edly-Allen	P Mayfield	P Stava-Murray
P Bailey	P Evans	P Mazzochi	P Stuart
P Batinick	P Feigenholtz	P McAuliffe	P Swanson
P Bennett	P Flowers	P McCombie	E Tarver II, Curtis
P Bourne	A Ford	P McDermed	P Thapedi
P Brady	P Frese	P McSweeney	P Turner
P Bristow	P Gabel	P Meier	P Ugaste
P Bryant	P Gong-Gershowitz	P Meyers-Martin	P Unes
P Buckner	P Gordon-Booth	P Miller	P Villa
P Burke	P Grant	P Moeller	P Villanueva
P Butler	P Greenwood	P Morgan	P Walker
P Cabello	P Guzzardi	P Morrison	P Walsh
P Carroll	P Halbrook	P Moylan	P Weber
P Cassidy	P Halpin	P Murphy	P Wehrli
P Caulkins	P Hammond	P Mussman	P Welch
P Chapa LaVia	P Harper	P Ortiz	P Welter
P Chesney	P Harris	P Pappas	P West II, Maurice
P Connor	P Hernandez	P Parkhurst	P Wheeler
P Conroy	P Hoffman	P Ramirez	P Wilhour
P Conyears-Ervin	P Hurley	P Reick	P Williams
P Costa Howard	P Jones	P Rita	P Willis
P Costello	P Kalish	P Robinson	P Windhorst
P Crespo	P Keicher	P Scherer	P Yednock
E D'Amico	P Kifowit	P Severin	P Yingling
P Davidsmeyer	P Lilly	E Skillicorn	P Zalewski
P Davis	P Mah	P Slaughter	P Mr. Speaker
P DeLuca	P Manley	P Smith	
P Demmer	P Marron	P Sommer	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

10TH LEGISLATIVE DAY**Perfunctory Session****TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2019**

At the hour of 3:15 o'clock p.m., the House convened perfunctory session.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed in the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 61

Offered by Representative Ammons:

WHEREAS, The use of even a small number of nuclear weapons could have catastrophic human, environmental, health, and economic consequences globally; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 14,000 nuclear weapons still exist in the world and pose an intolerable risk to humanity; and

WHEREAS, The United States has over 6,000 nuclear weapons, which combined are more than 100 times more powerful than all the weapons used during World War II; and

WHEREAS, The United States is currently planning to spend nearly \$2 trillion over the next 30 years rebuilding its entire nuclear weapons arsenal; this is a gross misuse of funds that could instead be devoted to improving security, health, and education; and

WHEREAS, The United States maintains nearly 1,000 nuclear weapons on high alert so they are ready for launch within minutes of a presidential decision to do so, making them vulnerable to accidents, unauthorized use, cyber attacks, and miscalculations, thereby increasing the risk of nuclear use; and

WHEREAS, The United States currently reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to non-nuclear attacks by Russia, China, or North Korea, nations that could respond by using their own nuclear weapons, resulting in a nuclear war that could have devastating consequences; and

WHEREAS, The sole purpose of U.S. nuclear weapons should be to deter a nuclear attack on the United States, its forces, and its allies; there is no reason for the United States to ever use nuclear weapons first; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. President has sole authority to order a nuclear attack without any consultation or input; leaving the decision to one individual increases the chance of a nuclear weapon being used; and

WHEREAS, A policy renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons would severely constrain the ability of the President to order a nuclear attack, allowing attacks only in response to a nuclear attack; and

WHEREAS, Americans and all people on the planet should have the right to live a life free from the threat of nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, The United States should immediately change its policies, as well as actively pursue verifiable agreements with other nuclear-armed nations to reduce the number of nuclear weapons and eliminate them from the planet; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that, as an important first step, we call on the President of the United States to make it the policy of the U.S. that it will not start a nuclear war and therefore will not use nuclear weapons first, and we call on the United States Congress to pass legislation supporting this policy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call on Congress to not fund the development and production of additional U.S. nuclear weapons that can produce a relatively small nuclear explosion, making them suitable for rogue nuclear war-fighting and potentially lowering the threshold to using nuclear weapons first; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, the U.S. Senate Minority Leader, the U.S. Speaker of the House, the U.S. House of Representatives Minority Leader, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 62

Offered by Representative Batinick:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the following (which are the same as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth General Assembly except as indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First General Assembly:

ARTICLE I
ORGANIZATION

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 1)

1. Election of the Speaker.

(a) At the first meeting of the House of each General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House at 12:00 noon, designate a Temporary Clerk of the House, and preside during the nomination and election of the Speaker. As the first item of business each day before the election of the Speaker, the Secretary of State shall order the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the members to establish the presence of a quorum as required by the Constitution. If a majority of those elected are not present, the House shall stand adjourned until the next calendar day, excepting weekends, at the hour prescribed in Rule 29. If a quorum of members elected is present, the Secretary of State shall then call for nominations of members for the Office of Speaker. All nominations require a second. When the nominations are completed, the Secretary of State shall direct the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the members to elect the Speaker.

(b) The election of the Speaker requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate is not in order following nominations and preceding or during the vote.

(c) No legislative measure may be considered and no committees may be appointed or meet before the election of the Speaker.

(d) When a vacancy in the Office of Speaker occurs, the foregoing procedure shall be employed to elect a new Speaker; when the Secretary of State is of a political party other than that of the majority caucus, however, the Majority Leader shall preside during the nomination and election of the successor Speaker. No legislative measures, other than for the nomination and election of a successor Speaker, may be considered by the House during a vacancy in the Office of Speaker.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 2)

2. Election of the Minority Leader.

(a) The House shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois. The member nominated for Speaker who received the second highest number of votes shall be elected Minority Leader, provided the member is affiliated with the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker belongs.

(b) When a vacancy in the Office of Minority Leader occurs, the Speaker shall preside during the nomination and election of the successor Minority Leader.

(c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 3)

3. Majority and Minority Leadership.

(a) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint from within their respective caucuses the members of the Majority and Minority Leaderships as allowed by law.

(b) Appointments are effective upon being filed with the Clerk and remain effective at the pleasure of the Speaker and Minority Leader, respectively, or until a vacancy occurs by reason of resignation or because a leader has ceased to be a Representative. Successor leaders shall be appointed in the same manner as their predecessors. Leaders have those powers delegated to them by the Speaker or Minority Leader, as the case may be.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 4)

4. The Speaker.

(a) The Speaker has those powers conferred upon him or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any motions or resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the House and Senate.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker is the chief administrative officer of the House and has those powers necessary to carry out those functions. The Speaker may delegate administrative duties as he or she deems appropriate.

(c) The duties of the Speaker include the following:

(1) To preside at all sessions of the House.

(2) To open the session at the time at which the House is to meet by taking the chair and calling the members to order.

(3) To announce the business before the House in the order upon which it is to be acted except as limited by these House Rules.

(4) To recognize those members entitled to the floor.

(5) To state and put to a vote all questions that are regularly moved or that necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result of the vote.

(6) To preserve order and decorum.

(7) To decide all points of order, subject to appeal, and to speak on these points in preference to other members.

(8) To inform the House when necessary, or when any question is raised, on any point of order or practice pertinent to the pending business.

(9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or orders of the House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae issued by order of the House, or any of its committees, shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

(10) To sign all bills passed by both chambers of the General Assembly to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

(11) To have general supervision of the House Chamber, House galleries, House committee rooms and chapel, and adjoining and connecting hallways and passages, including the duty to protect their security and safety and the power to clear them when necessary. The House Chamber shall not be used without permission of the Speaker.

(12) To have general supervision of the Clerk and his or her assistants, the Doorkeeper and his or her assistants, the majority caucus staff, the parliamentarians, and all employees of the House except the minority caucus staff.

(13) To determine the number of majority caucus members and minority caucus members to be appointed to all committees, except as otherwise provided by these Rules.

(14) To appoint all Chairpersons, Co-Chairpersons, and Vice-Chairpersons of committees (from either the majority or minority caucus), and to appoint all majority caucus members of committees.

(15) To enforce all constitutional provisions, statutes, rules, and regulations applicable to the House.

(16) To guide and direct the proceedings of the House subject to the control and will of the members.

(17) To direct the Clerk to correct non-substantive errors in the Journal.

(18) To assign meeting places and meeting times to committees and subcommittees.

(19) To perform any other duties assigned to the Speaker by these House Rules or jointly by the House and Senate.

(20) To decide, subject to the control and will of the members, all questions relating to the priority of business.

(21) To issue, in cooperation with the Comptroller and after clearance with the United States Internal Revenue Service, written regulations covering administration of contingent expense allowances of members of the House.

(22) To appoint one or more parliamentarians to serve at the pleasure of the Speaker.

(c-5) The Speaker may call on any member, or the Clerk in the case of perfunctory session, to open and preside at any session as Presiding Officer. A Presiding Officer shall perform the duties of the Speaker necessary and related to the conduct of session.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 5)

5. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

(a) The Minority Leader has those powers conferred upon him or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any motions or resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the House and Senate.

(b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees the members from the minority caucus and shall designate a Minority Spokesperson for each committee, except that the Speaker may appoint a minority caucus member to be Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee or a special committee.

(c) The Minority Leader has general supervision of the minority caucus staff.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 6)

6. Clerk of the House.

(a) The House shall elect a Clerk, who may adopt appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or her office. The Speaker is the final arbiter of any dispute arising in connection with the operation of the Office of the Clerk.

(b) The duties of the Clerk include the following:

(1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records of the House, which shall not be taken out of the Clerk's custody except in the regular course of business in the House.

(2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction, and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, the names of the sponsors shall appear on the front page of the bill in the same order they appeared when introduced.

(3) To cause each measure subject to such a requirement to be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members as soon as it is reproduced, as provided in Rule 39.

(4) To keep the Journal of the proceedings of the House and, under the direction of the Speaker, correct errors in the Journal.

(5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the House and make them available to the public under reasonable conditions.

(6) To keep the necessary records for the House and its committees and task forces; and to prepare the House Calendar for each legislative day, except perfunctory session days.

(7) To examine all House Bills and Constitutional Amendment Resolutions following Second Reading and before final passage for the purpose of correcting any non-substantive errors, and to report the same back to the Speaker promptly; to supervise the enrolling and engrossing of bills and resolutions, subject to the direction of the Speaker; and to attest to the passage or adoption of legislative measures, and to note thereon the date of final House action. Any corrections made by the Clerk and approved by the Speaker shall be entered on the Journal.

(8) To transmit bills, other documents, and messages to the Senate and secure a receipt therefor, and to receive from the Senate bills, other documents, and messages and give receipt therefor.

(9) To file with the Secretary of State debate transcripts and House documents as required by law.

(10) To attend every session of the House; record the roll; and read all bills, resolutions, and other papers as directed by the Speaker. Bills shall be read by title only.

(11) To supervise the Assistant Clerk, the Doorkeeper, pages, messengers, committee clerks, and other employees of his or her office.

(12) To establish the format for all documents, forms, and committee records and audio recordings prepared by committee clerks.

(13) Subject to approval by the Speaker, to establish standards of decorum and other standards regarding statements filed under Rule 53 or Rule 53.5.

(14) To serve as the Speaker's authorized designee for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act. The Clerk shall provide copies of all requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act to the member or staff subject to the request, as well as any responses, notifications, or public records included with responses and notifications.

(15) To ensure each motion under consideration for a roll call vote is accurately displayed on the public viewing board. Accurate and appropriate display of items shall be determined by the standard practices set forth by the Speaker within the technological abilities and limitations of the system.

(16) To review vouchers to be presented to the Comptroller for payment of expenditures related to the operations of the House, including vouchers for payment from members' office allowances under the General Assembly Compensation Act. The Clerk shall have the authority to deny any such voucher if the expenditure or payment is not properly authorized.

(17) To perform other duties assigned by the Speaker.

(c) The Clerk and those under the supervision of the Clerk, including the Assistant Clerk, committee clerks, and other employees, may accept a bill, amendment, conference committee report, amendatory veto acceptance motion, or resolution for filing only if (i) it is a document entered into the General Assembly's computer system, at the direction of or with the approval of a member, by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the House or the Senate Democratic staff, the House or the Senate Republican staff, or House or Senate Enrolling and Engrossing or, with respect to appropriation documents only, entered into the General Assembly's computer system by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, (ii) it bears a bar coded document number of the drafting entity that is compatible with the computer system used by the House, and (iii) the bar coded document number does not duplicate one on another document that has already been filed in the House or the Senate.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 7)

7. Assistant Clerk of the House. The House shall, in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an Assistant Clerk, who shall perform those duties assigned by the Clerk.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 8)

8. Doorkeeper. The House shall elect a Doorkeeper who shall perform those duties assigned by law, or as ordered by the Speaker, Presiding Officer, or Clerk. Those duties shall include the following:

(1) To attend the House during its sessions and execute the commands of the Speaker or Presiding Officer.

(2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining or connecting hallways and passages.

(3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of the House.

(4) To remove unruly persons from the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and passages.

(5) To ensure that only authorized persons have access to the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining hallways and passages, subject to the direction of the Speaker.

(6) To supervise any Assistant Doorkeepers.

(7) To perform other duties assigned by the Speaker.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 9)

9. Schedule.

(a) The Speaker shall periodically establish a schedule of days on which the House shall convene in regular, perfunctory, and veto session, with that schedule subject to revision at the discretion of the Speaker.

(b) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule deadlines at his or her discretion for any action on any category of legislative measure as the Speaker deems appropriate, including deadlines for the following legislative actions:

(1) Final day to request bills from the Legislative Reference Bureau.

(2) Final day for introduction of bills.

(3) Final day for standing committees of the House to report House bills, except House appropriation bills.

(4) Final day for standing committees of the House to report House appropriation bills.

(5) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House bills, except House appropriation bills.

(6) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House appropriation bills.

(7) Final day for standing committees of the House to report Senate appropriation bills.

(8) Final day for standing committees of the House to report Senate bills, except appropriation bills.

(9) Final day for special committees to report to the House.

(10) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate appropriation bills.

(11) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate bills, except appropriation bills.

(12) Final day for consideration of joint action motions and conference committee reports.

Deadlines do not apply to legislative measures on the Petition Calendar.

(c) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule any necessary deadlines for legislative action during any special session of the House.

(d) The foregoing deadlines, or any revisions to those deadlines, are effective upon being filed by the Speaker with the Clerk. The Clerk shall journalize those deadlines.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.
(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE II COMMITTEES

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 10)

10. Committees.

(a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees created under Rule 13; (iii) any subcommittees created under these Rules; (iv) the Rules Committee created under Rule 15; (v) any committees created under Article X or Article XII; and (vi) any Committee of the Whole. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all Representatives.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject to Rules 12 and 13, all committees shall have a Chairperson and Minority Spokesperson, who may be of the same political party. A Minority Spokesperson may not be appointed until after a Chairperson has been appointed. Standing committees that have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. Special committees that have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. No member may be appointed to serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson, or Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving in at least his or her third term as a member of the General Assembly, including any terms in which the member was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative or Senator. Each committee may have a Vice-Chairperson appointed by the Speaker. The number of majority caucus members and minority caucus members of all committees, except the Rules Committee created under Rule 15 and as otherwise provided by these Rules, shall be determined by the Speaker. The Speaker shall file a notice with the Clerk setting forth the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members of each committee, which shall be journalized. A member may be temporarily replaced on a committee if the member is otherwise unavailable. The appointment of a member as a temporary replacement shall remain in effect until (i) the permanent member who was replaced is in attendance at the hearing and has been added to the committee roll, (ii) the appointing authority withdraws the temporary replacement appointment or appoints a different member to serve as the temporary replacement, or (iii) the hearing is adjourned or the authority has expired for a re-convened hearing following a recess of the committee, whichever occurs first. All leaders are non-voting ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to standing committees or special committees as voting members. The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus, and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority caucus, as a non-voting member of any standing committee or special committee.

(c) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to call the committee to order, designate which legislative measures and subject matters posted for hearing shall be taken up and in what order, order a record vote to be taken on each legislative measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during committee meetings, establish procedural rules (subject to approval by the Speaker) governing the presentation and consideration of legislative measures and subject matters, and generally supervise the affairs of the committee. Any such procedural rules must be filed with the Clerk and copies provided to all members of the committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a committee or other member of the committee from the majority caucus may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the direction of the Chairperson. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(c-5) Notwithstanding subsection (c), when a bill or resolution has at least five co-sponsors from the majority caucus and at least five co-sponsors from the minority caucus, the Chairperson shall (i) schedule a hearing for the bill or resolution pursuant to Rule 21, (ii) allow the Principal Sponsor or other authorized member an opportunity at a hearing to present the bill for testimony and discussion, and (iii) schedule a hearing for the bill or resolution pursuant to Rule 21 when the Chairperson shall place the bill or resolution before the committee for a vote on a reporting motion authorized by Rule 22(a); and such committee consideration of the bill or resolution must occur on or before the any applicable committee reporting deadline established pursuant to Rule 9.

(d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the position of Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or Minority Spokesperson on a committee, exists when a member resigns from the position, ceases to be a Representative, or changes political party affiliation. Resignations and notices of a change in political party affiliation shall be made in writing to the Clerk, who shall promptly notify the Speaker and Minority Leader.

Replacement members shall be of the same political party as that of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment, except that in the case of the resignation of a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson, the replacement member need not be from the same political party. The Speaker or Minority Leader may appoint a temporary replacement to fill a vacancy until such time as a permanent member has been appointed. In the case of vacancies on subcommittees, the parent committee shall fill the vacancy in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the Speaker. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus has the authority to call meetings of the special committee, subject to the approval of the Speaker. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, committee meetings shall be convened in accordance with Rule 21.

(f) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.
(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 11)

11. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the House are as follows:

AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION

APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY

BUSINESS INCENTIVES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

BUSINESS & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

CITIES & VILLAGES

COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY & CODE ENFORCEMENT

CONSUMER PROTECTION

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS

CYBERSECURITY, DATA ANALYTICS, & IT (INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY)

ECONOMIC JUSTICE & EQUITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGN FINANCE

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: SCHOOL CURRICULUM &
POLICIES

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: CHARTER SCHOOL POLICY

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: LICENSING,
ADMINISTRATION & OVERSIGHT

ENERGY

ENVIRONMENT

EXECUTIVE

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATION & MODERNIZATION

GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY

HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY

HEALTH CARE LICENSES

HIGHER EDUCATION

HUMAN SERVICES

INSURANCE: HEALTH & LIFE

INSURANCE: PROPERTY & CASUALTY

JUDICIARY - CIVIL

JUDICIARY - CRIMINAL

LABOR & COMMERCE

MASS TRANSIT

PERSONNEL & PENSIONS

PUBLIC UTILITIES
 REVENUE & FINANCE
 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
 TOURISM, HOSPITALITY & CRAFT INDUSTRIES
 TRANSPORTATION: REGULATION, ROADS & BRIDGES
 TRANSPORTATION: VEHICLES & SAFETY

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 12)

12. Members and Officers of Standing Committees. The members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the term by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The Speaker, at his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee, subject to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority Spokesperson of any other standing committee or of a special committee, the member shall receive no additional stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the standing committee. For purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), one Co-Chairperson of a standing committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members of the majority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the remaining standing committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom the Speaker may designate as Vice-Chairperson), and the Minority Leader shall appoint the remaining standing committee members of the minority caucus (one of whom the Minority Leader may designate as Minority Spokesperson), except that if the standing committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the standing committee shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee, except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority of the total number of committee members has been appointed.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 13)

13. Special Committees.

(a) The following Special Committees are created:

AGING
 BUSINESS GROWTH & INCENTIVES
 HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE
 MENTAL HEALTH
 MUSEUMS, ARTS, & CULTURAL ENHANCEMENT
 POLICE & FIRST RESPONDERS
 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
 SPECIAL NEEDS SERVICES
 TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT
 VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Additional special committees may be created by (i) the Speaker or (ii) a House resolution approved by a majority of those elected.

The Speaker may create additional special committees by filing a notice of the creation of the special committee with the Clerk. The notice or House resolution creating an additional special committee shall specify the subject matter of the special committee and the number of majority and minority caucus members to be appointed. Any committee created by a House resolution shall be deemed a special committee, unless otherwise provided, for purposes of these Rules.

(b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority Spokesperson of a standing committee, the member shall receive no additional stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the special committee. For purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS

115/1), (i) a special committee under these rules is considered a "select committee" and (ii) one Co-Chairperson of a special committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members of the majority caucus. The appointed members of special committees shall be designated by the Speaker and the Minority Leader in a like manner as provided in Rule 12 with respect to standing committees. If the special committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the special committee shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint the minority caucus members to the special committee, except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus who shall be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker may establish a reporting date during the term for each special committee by filing a notice of the reporting date with the Clerk. Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice, special committees expire at the end of the term.

(c) Special committees are empowered to conduct business when a majority of the total number of committee members has been appointed.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 13.5)

13.5. Task Forces. A task force may be created by (i) the Speaker, or (ii) a House resolution approved by a majority of those elected. A notice or resolution creating a task force shall include the subject matter of the task force and the number of majority and minority caucus members to be appointed. House members shall be designated by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. Except as otherwise provided for in the notice or House resolution creating the task force, the Speaker shall designate the Chair and the Minority Leader shall designate the Minority Spokesperson; however, the task force shall not have a Minority Spokesperson if the task force has Co-Chairpersons from different political parties. Except as otherwise provided for in the notice or House resolution creating the task force, all actions and recommendations of the task force must be approved by a majority of those appointed to the task force. Task forces are empowered to conduct business when a majority of the total number of members has been appointed. For purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), a task force is not considered a "select committee".

The Chair or Co-Chairpersons of a task force shall provide, no later than 48 hours before a proposed hearing, a notice identifying the date, time, location, and subject matter of any hearing. The Clerk shall be the custodian of record for documents, records, and audio recordings for task force hearings.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 14)

14. Subcommittees.

(a) The Chairperson of a standing committee, a special committee, or a committee created under Article X may create a subcommittee by filing a notice with the Clerk. The notice shall specify the subject matter, the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee, and the manner in which appointments shall be made, and may specify a reporting date during the term. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees and any temporary replacements must be members of the parent committee. Subcommittees shall not create subcommittees.

Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice, subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

(b) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 15)

15. Rules Committee.

(a) The Rules Committee is created as a permanent committee. The Rules Committee shall consist of 5 members, 3 appointed by the Speaker and 2 appointed by the Minority Leader. The Speaker and the Minority Leader are each eligible to be appointed to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may conduct business when a majority of the total number of its members has been appointed.

(b) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, and the minority caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority Leader. Appointments shall be by notice filed with the Clerk, and shall be effective for the balance of the term or until a replacement appointment is made, whichever first occurs. Appointments take effect upon filing with the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in session.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public notice that includes a statement of the subjects to be considered. All legislative measures pending

before the Rules Committee are eligible for consideration at any of its meetings, and all of those legislative measures are deemed posted for hearing by the Rules Committee for all of its meetings.

(d) Upon concurrence of a majority of those appointed, the Rules Committee may advance any legislative measure pending before it to the House, without referral to another committee; the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report (i) any committee amendment, or (ii) any bill that has never been favorably reported by or discharged from a standing committee or a special committee of the House or recommended for action by a joint committee of the House and Senate. A bill advanced to the House shall be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was re-referred to the Rules Committee. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, a floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report advanced to the House by the Rules Committee may be considered for adoption no sooner than the calendar day immediately following the calendar day that ~~one hour after~~ the Clerk announces the report of the Rules Committee referring such a legislative measure to the House.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 16)

16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

(a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, shall be ordered reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39 and automatically referred to the Rules Committee, which may thereafter refer any resolution before it to the House or to a standing committee or special committee. No resolution, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this Rule, may be considered by the House unless (i) referred to the House by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, (ii) favorably reported by a standing committee or special committee, (iii) authorized under Article XII, or (iv) discharged from committee pursuant to Rule ~~42.1 48(g)~~ or Rule 58. An adjournment resolution is subject to Rule 66.

(b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the Minority Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately considered and adopted by the House without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by a single motion pursuant to a voice vote. A member may record a vote of "present" or "no" for a particular resolution by filing a notice with the Clerk to be included in the House Journal. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

(c) Death resolutions in memory of former members of the General Assembly and former constitutional officers, upon introduction, may be immediately considered by the House without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions shall be entered on the Journal in full.

(d) Executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued under Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution, upon being read into the record by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee for its referral to a standing committee or a special committee, which may issue a recommendation to the House with respect to the Executive Order. The Rules Committee may refer a resolution to disapprove an Executive Order to the House if a standing committee or a special committee has reported to the House on the Executive Order, or if the Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58. The House may disapprove of an Executive Order by resolution adopted by a majority of those elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 17)

17. Sponsorship by the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may consider any legislative measure referred to it under these Rules, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding Officer upon initial reading. The Rules Committee may, with the concurrence of a majority of those appointed, sponsor motions or resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the Rules Committee may be immediately considered by the House without referral to a committee. Any such motion or resolution shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 18)

18. Referrals to Committees.

(a) All House Bills and Senate Bills, after being initially read by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee. All bills must be reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39.

(b) The Rules Committee may refer any such bill before it to a standing committee or a special committee. During even-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall refer to a standing committee or a special committee only appropriation bills implementing the budget and bills deemed by the Rules Committee, by the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed, to be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of government. This subsection (b) applies equally to House Bills and Senate Bills introduced into or received by the House.

(b-5) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Rules Committee may refer any legislative measure to a joint committee of the House and Senate created by joint resolution. That joint committee shall report back to the Rules Committee any recommendation for action made by that joint committee. The Rules Committee may, at any time, however, refer the legislative measure to a standing or special committee of the House.

(c) A standing committee or a special committee may refer a subject matter or a legislative measure pending in that committee to a subcommittee of that committee.

(d) All legislative measures favorably reported by a standing committee or a special committee, or discharged from a standing committee or a special committee under Rule 58, shall be referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of business, which shall appear on the Daily Calendar. All legislative measures, except bills or resolutions on the Consent Calendar, bills or resolutions assigned short debate status by a standing committee or special committee, and floor amendments, so referred are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

(e) All committee amendments, floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments, upon filing with the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may refer any committee amendment to the standing committee or the special committee to which the bill or resolution it amends has been referred for its review and consideration, provided the committee amendment is filed no later than 3:00 p.m. the business day before a meeting at which that bill or resolution may be considered. "Business day" does not include Saturday, Sunday, or State or federal holidays unless the House is in session or the Clerk's office is otherwise open to the public on that day. The Rules Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment to the House or to a standing committee or a special committee for its review and consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the standing committee or special committee may hold a hearing on and consider those legislative measures pursuant to ~~a one-hour~~ advance notice given no later than the calendar day before the date of the hearing, and referrals to the House shall be subject to the notice requirements of Rule 15(d)). Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment that is not referred to the House by, or discharged from, the Rules Committee is out of order, except that any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment favorably reported by, or discharged from, a standing committee or a special committee is deemed referred to the House by the Rules Committee for purposes of this Rule. All joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports and motions to table committee amendments so referred are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. Floor amendments referred to the House under this Rule are automatically assigned amendment debate status.

(f) The Rules Committee may at any time refer or re-refer a legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee. If a bill or resolution is re-referred from a standing or special committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee pursuant to this Rule, any committee amendments pending in the standing or special committee shall be automatically re-referred with the bill or resolution.

(g) Legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules Committee pursuant to Rule 42.1. Any other legislative measure may be discharged from the Rules Committee upon the affirmative vote of 71 members elected. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any bill pending before the Rules Committee shall be immediately discharged and referred to a standing committee, special committee, or order of the Daily Calendar, as provided in this Rule, if the Principal Sponsor of the bill files a motion that is signed by no less than three fifths of the members of both the majority and minority caucuses, provided each member signing the motion is a sponsor of the underlying bill subject to the motion and the motion specifies the appropriate standing committee, special committee, or order on the Daily Calendar to which the bill shall be referred. Such a motion shall be filed, in writing, with the Clerk. All other legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules Committee only by unanimous consent of the House. A bill or resolution

~~discharged from the Rules Committee shall be referred as follows: (i) a bill or resolution that was not previously referred shall be referred to the standing committee or special committee designated on the motion, subject to the notice requirement of Rule 21; (ii) a bill or resolution re-referred to the Rules Committee from a standing committee or special committee shall be re-referred to that committee, subject to the notice requirement of Rule 21; and (iii) a bill or resolution re-referred to the Rules Committee from an order of business on the Daily Calendar shall be re-referred to the same order of business, provided the bill or resolution shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for at least one legislative day prior to consideration by the House. Legislative measures, other than bills or resolutions, that are discharged from the Rules Committee shall be referred as follows: (i) an amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report shall be referred to the committee that considered the underlying bill or resolution and (ii) any other legislative measure shall be referred to the proper order of business on the Daily Calendar, provided the legislative measure shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for at least one legislative day prior to consideration by the House. Rulings of the Presiding Officer related to this subsection (g) may not be appealed. This subsection may not be suspended.~~

(h) Except for those provisions that may not be suspended, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 19)

19. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

(a) Except as limited by subsection (a-5), all ~~All~~ legislative measures that fail to meet the applicable deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to the House by a standing committee or a special committee, for Third Reading and passage, or for consideration of joint action motions and conference committee reports are automatically re-referred to the Rules Committee unless: (i) the deadline has been suspended or revised by the Speaker, with re-referral to the Rules Committee to occur if the bill has not been reported to the House in accordance with a revised deadline; ~~or~~ (ii) the Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the Clerk with respect to a particular bill before the reporting deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance with the written exception; ~~or~~ (iii) the deadline has been automatically suspended because the bill has been passed, but remains subject to further consideration pursuant to Rule 65 ; or (iv) the bill or resolution is pending before the House on the Petition Calendar. When a bill is re-referred to the Rules Committee after failure to meet a committee reporting or Third Reading deadline, any amendment to the bill remaining in a standing or special committee shall also be re-referred to the Rules Committee.

(a-5) No bill assigned to a standing committee or a special committee shall be re-referred to the Rules Committee pursuant to subsection (a) until the House adjourns on the sixth legislative day that occurs after the deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to the House. A legislative day on which the House convenes only in perfunctory session shall not be counted as a legislative day for the purposes of this subsection.

(b) All legislative measures pending before the House or any of its committees are automatically re-referred to the Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day that the House has not convened for session unless: (i) any deadline applicable to the bill or resolution that has been designated by the Speaker under Rule 9 exceeds 31 days, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance with that deadline; (ii) this Rule is suspended under Rule 67; ~~or~~ (iii) the Rules Committee, by the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed, issues a written exception to the Clerk before that 31st day ; or (iv) the bill or resolution is pending before the House on the Petition Calendar.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 20)

20. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to the House, and subcommittees shall report to their parent committees unless otherwise provided in these Rules.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 21)

21. Notice.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules or unless this Rule is suspended under Rule 67 or unless the Rules Committee by majority vote waives the notice requirement for a subject matter hearing of any committee, standing committees, special committees, committees created under Article X of these Rules, and subcommittees of those committees shall not consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a subject matter or a legislative measure absent notice first being given as follows:

(1) The Chairperson of the committee, or the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of

a standing or special committee, shall, no later than 6 days before any proposed hearing, post a notice on the House bulletin board or the General Assembly website identifying each subject matter and each legislative measure, other than a committee amendment upon initial consideration under Rule 40, that may be considered during that hearing. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and place of the hearing. The scheduled time for a hearing may be (i) changed to a later hour without requiring additional notice, or (ii) set to begin upon adjournment of the House. The location of a hearing may be changed at any time, provided notice is posted on the House bulletin board or the General Assembly website. Legislative measures and subject matters posted for hearing as provided in this item (1) may also be considered at any committee hearing re-convened following a recess of the committee for which notice was posted, but only if (i) the House has met or was scheduled to meet in regular, veto, or special session on each calendar day from the time of the original committee hearing to the re-convened committee hearing and (ii) notice is provided on the House bulletin board or the General Assembly website.

(2) Meetings of the Rules Committee may be called under Rule 15; meetings of the standing committees and special committees to consider floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments may be called under Rule 18.

(3) The Chairperson, or Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall, in advance of a committee hearing, notify all Principal Sponsors of legislative measures posted for that hearing of the date, time, and place of hearing. When practical, the Clerk shall include a notice of all scheduled hearings, together with all posted legislative measures and subject matters, in the Daily Calendar of the House. Regardless of whether a particular legislative measure or subject matter has been posted for hearing, it is in order for a committee during any of its meetings to refer a subject matter or legislative measure pending before it to a subcommittee of that committee.

(b) Except as authorized under Rule 28, no committee, other than the Rules Committee, may meet during any session of the House, and no commission created by Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during any session of the House.

(c) Regardless of whether notice has been previously given, it is always in order for a committee to table any legislative measure pending before it when the Principal Sponsor so requests, subject to Rule 60.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected, subject to Rule 25. (Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 22)

22. Committee Procedure.

(a) A committee may consider any legislative measure referred to it, except as provided in subsection (b), and may make with respect to that legislative measure one of the following reports to the House or to the parent committee, as appropriate:

- (1) that the bill "do pass";
- (2) that the bill "do not pass";
- (3) that the bill "do pass as amended";
- (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";
- (5) that the resolution "be adopted";
- (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";
- (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";
- (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";
- (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment "be adopted";
- (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment "be not adopted";
- (11) that the Executive Order "be disapproved";
- (12) that the Executive Order "be not disapproved";
- (13) "without recommendation"; or
- (14) "tabled".

Any of the foregoing reports may be made only upon the concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be adopted", or "be adopted as amended" are favorably reported to the House. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, any legislative measure referred or re-referred to a committee and not reported under this Rule shall remain in that committee.

No reporting motion authorized by this subsection for a bill or resolution is in order unless the committee on a previous calendar day made such legislative measure available for public testimony and committee

discussion pursuant to Rule 21, provided that this restriction may be waived pursuant to a unanimous vote of the committee members present and voting.

(b) No bill that provides for an appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be considered for passage by the House unless it has first been favorably reported by an Appropriations Committee or:

(1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations Committee under Rule 42.1 or Rule 58;

(2) the bill was exempted from this requirement by a majority of those appointed to the Rules Committee; or

(3) this Rule was suspended under Rule 67.

(c) The Clerk shall keep a record in which there shall be entered:

(1) The time and place of each meeting of the committee.

(2) The attendance of committee members at each meeting.

(3) The votes cast by the committee members on all legislative measures acted on by the committee.

(4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by each person appearing or registering in each committee meeting, which shall include identification of the witness, the person, group, or firm represented by appearance and the capacity in which the representation is made (if the person is representing someone other than himself or herself), his or her position on the legislation under consideration, and the nature of his or her desired testimony.

(5) An audio recording of the proceedings.

(6) Documents submitted to the committee by persons providing testimony or registering in each committee meeting.

(7) Such additional information as may be requested by the Clerk.

(d) The committee Chairperson, or the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall file with the Clerk, along with every legislative measure reported upon, a written report containing such information as required by the Clerk. The Clerk may adopt forms, policies, and procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and maintenance of the reports.

(e) When a committee fails to report a legislative measure pending before it to the House, or when a committee fails to hold a public hearing on a legislative measure pending before it, the exclusive means to bring that legislative measure directly before the House for its consideration is as provided in Rule 18, Rule 42.1, or Rule 58.

(f) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in a standing committee or special committee in the absence of the Principal Sponsor. The committee Chairperson, the committee Minority Spokesperson, or a chief co-sponsor may present a bill or resolution in committee with the approval of the Principal Sponsor when the committee consents. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, and the "Minority Spokesperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus. This subsection may not be suspended.

(g) Motions to favorably report a legislative measure are renewable, provided that no legislative measure may be voted on more than twice in any committee on motions to report the legislative measure favorably, or to reconsider the vote by which the committee adopted a motion to report the legislative measure unfavorably. A legislative measure having failed to receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes shall be automatically reported with the appropriate unfavorable recommendation.

(g-5) A legislative measure, having failed to receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes of a subcommittee or having received a recommendation to unfavorably report, shall be automatically reported to the parent committee with the appropriate unfavorable recommendation and the parent committee shall report the unfavorable recommendation to the House.

(h) A bill or resolution shall be given short debate status by report of the committee if the bill or resolution was favorably reported by a three-fifths vote of the members present and voting, including those voting "present". Bills and resolutions receiving favorable reports may be placed upon the Consent Calendar as provided in Rule 42.

(i) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 23)

23. Witnesses, Oaths, and Subpoenae.

(a) At the discretion of the Chairperson, standing committees may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony as a witness before the standing committee and produce

papers, documents, and other materials relating to a legislative measure pending before the standing committee.

(b) At the discretion of the Chairperson, special committees may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the special committee and produce papers, documents, and other materials relating to the subject matter for which the special committee was created or relating to a legislative measure pending before the special committee.

(c) At the discretion of the Speaker, a Committee of the Whole may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the Committee of the Whole and produce papers, documents, and other materials relating to the subject matter for which the Committee of the Whole was created or relating to a legislative measure pending before the committee of the Whole.

(d) Oaths may be administered under this Rule by the Presiding Officer or by the Chairperson of a committee or any person sitting in his or her stead.

(e) Subpoenae issued under this Rule must be issued and signed by the Chairperson of the committee and must comply with Rule 4(c)(9).

(f) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the term "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(g) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 24)

24. Committee Reports.

(a) All bills favorably reported to the House from a committee, or with respect to which a committee has been discharged, shall be reported to the House and shall be placed on the order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. Bills reported to the House from committee "do not pass", "do not pass as amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

(b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments favorably reported from a standing committee or special committee shall be referred to the House and eligible for consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of business. Amendments to bills that are not on the order of Second Reading are out of order. All floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table. When the Rules Committee refers a floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment to a standing committee or a special committee that thereafter favorably reports that legislative measure to the House, the legislative measure shall be referred to the House, assigned standard debate status subject to Rule 52 (except floor amendments, which shall be assigned amendment debate status), and eligible for consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of business.

(c) All resolutions favorably reported to the House from the Rules Committee, a standing committee, or a special committee, or with respect to which the committee has been discharged, shall be referred to the House and placed on the order of Resolutions and assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. All resolutions that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 25)

25. Suspension of Posting Requirements.

(a) A motion to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21 must be in writing, specifying the committee and the bills or resolutions to which the motion applies, and adopted by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The requirement that the motion be in writing may not be suspended.

(b) Except for those provisions that may not be suspended or that require unanimous consent, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 26)

26. Rights of the Public.

(a) If a legislative measure or subject matter has been properly set for hearing and witnesses are present and wish to testify, the committee shall hear the witnesses at the scheduled time and place, subject to Rule 10(c).

(b) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee hearing of a legislative measure or subject matter shall be given a reasonable opportunity to do so, orally or in writing. The Chairperson may set time limits for

presentation of oral testimony. No testimony in writing is required of any witness, but any witness may submit a statement in writing for the committee record. All persons offering testimony shall complete a "Record of Committee Witness" form and submit it to the committee clerk before testifying. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(c) A motion to foreclose further oral testimony by witnesses on a matter before a committee may be adopted only by a three-fifths majority of those voting on the motion. No such motion is in order until both proponents and opponents requesting to be heard have been given a fair and substantial opportunity to express their positions. No one shall be prohibited from filing for the record "Record of Committee Witness" forms or written statements while the matter is before the committee.

(d) Meetings of committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public. Committee meetings of the House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to the House determine, by a record vote, that the public interest so requires.

(e) This Rule cannot be suspended retroactively.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 27)

27. Smoking. Smoking is prohibited at any official committee hearing, and no committee member, staff member, or member of the public is permitted to smoke in the room in which the hearing is being held.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE III CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 28)

28. Sessions of the House.

(a) The House is in session whenever it convenes in perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, special session, or joint session with the Senate. Members are entitled to per diem expense reimbursements authorized by law only on those regular, veto, special session, and joint session days that they are in attendance at the House and either (i) are recorded as present on the quorum roll call or (ii) personally appear before the Clerk or the Clerk's designee after the quorum roll call but prior to the close of the Clerk's Office for the day. Attendance by members is not required or recorded on perfunctory session days.

(b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with notice by the Speaker under Rule 9. Special session days shall be scheduled in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Illinois. The Speaker may convene the House when deemed necessary, regardless of whether a different date or time has been established.

(c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days during which the Clerk may read into the House record any legislative measure. Committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day, and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the House record during a perfunctory day. In accordance with Rule 53.5, and with the approval of the Clerk, a member may make an oral statement during a perfunctory session. Except for automatic referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by the House with respect to a legislative measure during a perfunctory session day.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 29)

29. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the Speaker or Presiding Officer or as provided in Rule 1, the House shall regularly convene at 12:30 p.m. on the first day of each week that the House convenes in regular, veto, or special session and shall convene at noon on all other days.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 30)

30. Access to the House Floor.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, only the following persons shall be admitted to the House while it is in session: members and officers of the General Assembly; elected officers of the executive branch; justices of the Supreme Court; the designated aide to the Governor, except as limited by the Speaker; the parliamentarian; majority staff members and minority staff members, except as limited by the Speaker or Presiding Officer; former members, except as limited by the Speaker or prohibited under subsection (d); and employees of the Legislative Reference Bureau, except as limited by the Speaker. Representatives of the press, while the House is in session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted to them by the Speaker. No person is entitled to the floor unless appropriately attired. Only members of the General

Assembly may use telephones at the members' desks. Smoking is prohibited on the floor of the House and in the House galleries.

(b) On days during which the House is in session, the Doorkeeper shall clear the floor of all persons not entitled to access to the floor 15 minutes before the convening time, and the Doorkeeper shall enforce all other provisions of this Rule.

(c) The Speaker may authorize the admission to the floor of any other person, except as prohibited under subsection (d).

(d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if required to be registered as a lobbyist or compensated by an entity required to register as a lobbyist, shall be allowed access to the floor of the House at any time during the session. The Speaker, or his or her designee, shall have the authority to determine whether a person may be granted or denied access in accordance with this subsection.

(e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person from the floor of the House. A Representative may be removed from the floor only under Article XI or XII of these Rules.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 31)

31. Standing Order of Business.

(a) ~~The Unless otherwise determined by the Presiding Officer, the~~ standing daily order of business of the House is as follows:

(1) Call to Order, Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, and Roll Call.

(2) Petition Calendar.

(3) ~~(2)~~ Approval of the Journal.

(4) ~~(3)~~ Reading of House Bills a first time.

(5) ~~(4)~~ Reports from committees, with reports from the Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.

(6) ~~(5)~~ Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and Messages.

(7) ~~(6)~~ Introduction of House Bills.

(8) ~~(7)~~ Messages from the Senate, not including reading Senate Bills a first time.

(9) ~~(8)~~ Reading of House Bills a second time.

(10) ~~(9)~~ Reading of House Bills a third time.

(11) ~~(10)~~ Reading of Senate Bills a third time.

(12) ~~(11)~~ Reading of Senate Bills a second time.

(13) ~~(12)~~ Reading of Senate Bills a first time.

(14) ~~(13)~~ House Bills on the Order of Concurrence.

(15) ~~(14)~~ Senate Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.

(16) ~~(15)~~ Conference Committee Reports.

(17) ~~(16)~~ Motions in Writing.

(18) ~~(17)~~ Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.

(19) ~~(18)~~ Motions with respect to Vetoes.

(20) ~~(19)~~ Consideration of Resolutions.

(21) ~~(20)~~ Motions to Discharge Committee.

(22) ~~(21)~~ Motions to Take from the Table.

(23) ~~(22)~~ Motions to Suspend the Rules.

(24) ~~(23)~~ Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed Consideration.

The Presiding Officer may vary the daily order of business of the House, but only with respect to items (3) through (24); items (1) and (2) must always be the first and second orders of business. The House may also return to the order of business under item (2) at the direction of the Presiding Officer or upon adoption of a motion to change the order of business. This subsection may not be suspended.

(b) The Speaker may establish a Weekly Order of Business or a Daily Order of Business setting forth the date and approximate time at which specific legislative measures may be considered by the House. The Weekly Order of Business or Daily Order of Business is effective upon being filed by the Speaker with the Clerk and takes the place of the standing order of business for the amount of time necessary for its completion. Nothing in this Rule, however, limits the Speaker's or Presiding Officer's powers under Rule 4(c)(3) or Rule 43(a).

(c) A special order of business may be set by the Rules Committee or by the Speaker as provided in Rule 44.

(d) Except for those provisions that cannot be suspended, this ~~This~~ Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of ~~79~~ 74 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 32)

32. Quorum.

(a) A majority of those elected constitutes a quorum of the House, and a majority of those appointed constitutes a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or recess for less than one day, and compel the attendance of absent members. When a quorum is not present for a hearing of a committee, a smaller number may conduct a hearing on a subject matter as authorized by Rule 21 or Rule 25. The attendance of absent members may also be compelled by order of the Speaker. This subsection may not be suspended.

(b) The question of the presence of a quorum in any committee may not be raised on consideration of a legislative measure by the House unless the same question was previously raised before the committee with respect to that legislative measure.

(c) Any member not answering the quorum roll call of the House on any session day who is in attendance and wishes to be added to that quorum roll call must file a request to be shown present on the quorum roll call with the Clerk. The request must be in writing and filed in person by the member on the same calendar day the quorum roll call was taken.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 33)

33. Approval of the Journal. The Speaker or his or her designee shall periodically examine and report to the House any corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal before it is approved. If those corrections are approved by the House, they shall be made by the Clerk.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 34)

34. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the House shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected determine, by a record vote, that the public interest so requires.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 35)

35. Length of Adjournment. The House, without the consent of the Senate, shall not adjourn for more than 3 days or to a place other than where the 2 chambers of the General Assembly are sitting. The House is in session on any day in which it convenes in perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, special session, or joint session with the Senate.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 36)

36. Transcript of the House. Nothing contained in the official transcript of the House shall be changed or expunged except by written request of a Representative to the Clerk and Speaker, and that request may be approved only by the record vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE IV
BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 37)

37. Bills.

(a) A bill may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of one or more members of the House, whose names shall be on the reproduced copies of the bills, in the House Journal, and in the Legislative Digest. The Principal Sponsor shall be the first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more than 4 chief co-sponsors with the approval of the Principal Sponsor; other co-sponsors shall be separated from the Principal Sponsor and any chief co-sponsors by a comma. The Principal Sponsor may change the sponsorship of a bill to that of one or more other Representatives, or to that of the standing committee or special committee to which the bill was referred or from which the bill was reported. Such change may be made at any time the bill is pending before the House or any of its committees by filing a notice with the Clerk, provided that the addition of any member as a Principal Sponsor, chief co-sponsor, or co-sponsor must be with that member's consent. This subsection may not be suspended.

(b) The Principal Sponsor of a bill controls that bill. A committee-sponsored bill is controlled by the Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have individual co-sponsors.

(c) The Senate sponsor of a bill originating in the Senate may request substitute House sponsorship of that bill by filing a notice with the Clerk. Such notice is automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The notice shall include the bill number, signature of the Senate sponsor, signature of the substitute House sponsor, and a statement that the original House sponsor was provided with notice of intent to request a substitute House sponsor. A notice that satisfies the requirements of this subsection shall be approved by the Rules Committee. If the Rules Committee does not act on a notice that satisfies the requirements of this subsection within 3 legislative days after its referral, then the notice is deemed approved and the Clerk shall substitute sponsorship. This subsection shall be in effect if, and only for so long as, the Rules of the Senate include a reciprocal privilege for House sponsors and the Senate complies with the rule. This subsection may not be suspended.

(d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by title a first time, ordered reproduced and distributed in accordance with Rule 39, and automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18. After a Senate Bill is received and a House member has submitted notification to the Clerk of sponsorship of that bill, it shall be read by title, ordered reproduced and distributed in accordance with Rule 39, and automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.

(e) All bills introduced into the House shall be accompanied by 1 copy. Any bill that amends a statute shall indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

(1) All new matter shall be underscored.

(2) All matter that is to be omitted or superseded shall be shown crossed with a line.

(f) No bill shall be passed by the House except on a record vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill that has lost on Third Reading and has not been reconsidered may not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of a first conference committee report fails and the motion is not reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 38)

38. Reading of Bills. Every bill shall be read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 39)

39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall cause any measure subject to this Rule to be reproduced and distributed to the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any member may use to secure a copy.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 40)

40. Amendments.

(a) A committee amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing committee or special committee when the bill is before that committee. A floor amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for consideration under Rule 18; (ii) a standing committee or special committee has referred the floor amendment to the House; or (iii) the floor amendment has been discharged from committee pursuant to Rule 58. All amendments filed in the House must be accompanied by 1 copy and reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. All committee amendments that have been referred to a standing committee or special committee by the Rules Committee shall be considered by the committee or a subcommittee of that committee prior to consideration by the committee of the bill to which the amendment relates. All committee amendments not adopted to a bill prior to the favorable reporting of the bill by a standing committee or special committee are automatically tabled. All floor amendments not adopted to a bill and that are still pending in a committee or before the House upon the passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading are automatically tabled, provided that any floor amendment tabled pursuant to this Rule shall automatically be taken from the table upon the adoption of a motion to reconsider the vote for the passage or defeat of the bill on Third Reading.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a member of the committee while the affected bill is before that committee, and shall be adopted by a majority of those appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by a

Representative while the bill is on the order of Second Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority vote. The sponsor of a committee or floor amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that of another member, with that other member's consent. Such change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to a subcommittee of that committee.

(c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the Clerk no later than 3:00 p.m. the business day before a meeting at which the bill or resolution it amends may be considered. Floor amendments shall be filed with the Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third Reading. The Clerk shall number amendments sequentially in the order submitted, and all amendments that are in order shall be considered in ascending numerical order.

(d) No amendment shall be filed with the Clerk while a bill is assigned to the Rules Committee. Committee amendments may be filed for a resolution pending in the Rules Committee only if the resolution would adopt or amend House Rules or Joint House-Senate Rules pursuant to Rule 67.

(e) No floor amendment is in order unless it has been first referred to the House for consideration by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, or favorably reported by, or discharged from, a standing committee or special committee. A floor amendment may be referred to the House for consideration, or to a standing or special committee, only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third Reading.

(f) Amendments that propose to alter any existing law shall conform to the requirements of Rule 37(e).

(g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the committee amendments are deemed adopted by the committee action.

(h) Floor amendments to resolutions are subject to the same procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

(i) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the "Chairperson" for the purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 41)

41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

(a) The House shall comply with all Illinois laws requiring fiscal or other notes. The notes shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall affix each note with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and attached to the original of the bill and available for inspection by the members. As soon as practical, the Clerk shall provide a copy of the note to the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the Legislative Digest.

At the request of the Principal Sponsor of a bill, a note request for the bill as introduced into the House or received from the Senate shall be automatically deemed inapplicable if (i) one or more House amendments to the bill have been adopted, and (ii) a note of the same type for the bill as amended by each adopted House amendment has been filed with the Clerk. If any such adopted House amendment is later tabled, the note request for the bill as introduced into or received by the House shall immediately become applicable.

(b) No bill authorizing or directing the conveyance by the State of any particular interest in real estate to any individual or entity other than a governmental unit or agency may be voted upon in committee or upon Second Reading unless a certified appraisal of the value of the interest has been filed. The appraisal shall be filed with the Clerk of the House, and shall be part of the permanent record for that bill.

(c) No bill authorizing the State or a unit of local government to acquire property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under the Eminent Domain Act may be voted upon in committee or on Second Reading unless the State or the unit of local government, as applicable, has complied with all of the following procedures:

(1) The State or the unit of local government must notify each owner of an interest in the property, by certified mail, of the intention of the State or the unit of local government to request approval of legislation by the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of local government to acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under Section 20-5-5 of the Eminent Domain Act.

(2) The State or the unit of local government must cause notice of its intention to request authorization to acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the territory sought to be acquired by the State or the unit of local government.

(3) Following the notices required under paragraphs (1) and (2), the State or the unit

of local government must hold at least one public hearing, at the place where the unit of local government normally holds its business meetings (or, in the case of property sought to be acquired by the State: (i) at a location in the county in which the property sought to be acquired by the State is located, or (ii) if the property is located in Cook County, at a location in the township in which the property is located, or (iii) if the property is located in 2 adjacent counties other than Cook County or in 2 adjacent townships in Cook County, at a location in the county or in the township in Cook County in which the majority of the property is located, or (iv) if the property is located in Cook County and an adjacent county, at a location in the other county or in the township in Cook County in which the majority of the property is located), on the question of the acquisition of the property by the State or the unit of local government by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers.

(4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a unit of local government, following the public hearing or hearings held under paragraph (3), the unit of local government must adopt, by recorded vote, a resolution to request approval of legislation by the General Assembly authorizing the unit of local government to acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under the Eminent Domain Act. The resolution must include a statement of the time period within which the unit of local government requests authority to exercise "quick-take" powers, which may not exceed one year.

(5) Following the public hearing or hearings held under paragraph (3), the head of the appropriate State office, department, or agency or the chief elected official of the unit of local government, as applicable, must submit to the Chairperson and Minority Spokesperson of the House Executive Committee a sworn, notarized affidavit that contains, or has attached as an incorporated exhibit, all of the following:

- (A) The legal description of the property.
- (B) The street address of the property.
- (C) The name of each State Senator and State Representative who represents the territory that is the subject of the proposed taking.
- (D) The date or dates on which the State or the unit of local government contacted each such State Senator and State Representative concerning the intention of the State or the unit of local government to request approval of legislation by the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of local government to acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers.
- (E) The current name, address, and telephone number of each owner of an interest in the property.
- (F) A summary of all negotiations between the State or the unit of local government and the owner or owners of the property concerning the sale of the property to the State or the unit of local government.
- (G) A statement of the date and location of each public hearing held under paragraph (3).
- (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the property.
- (I) The certification of the head of the appropriate State office, department, or agency or the chief elected official of the unit of local government, as applicable, that (i) the property is located within the territory under the jurisdiction of the State or the unit of local government and (ii) the State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the property for a public purpose.
- (J) A map of the area in which the property to be acquired is located, showing the location of the property.
- (K) Photographs of the property.
- (L) An appraisal of the property by a real estate appraiser who is certified or licensed under the Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.
- (M) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a unit of local government, a copy of the resolution adopted by the unit of local government under paragraph (4).
- (N) Documentation of the public purpose for which the State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the property.
- (O) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an interest in the property under paragraph (1).

A request for quick-take authority shall not be considered by a House committee fewer than 30 days after the date of the notice to each property owner as required by paragraph (1).

Every affidavit submitted by the State or a unit of local government pursuant to this Rule 41(c), together with all documents and other items submitted with the affidavit, must be made available to any person upon request for inspection and copying.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 42)

42. Consent Calendar.

(a) The Clerk shall include a Consent Calendar on the Daily Calendar and designate it as a separate calendar. The Consent Calendar shall contain 3 orders of business: Consent Calendar - Second Reading, Consent Calendar - Third Reading, and Consent Calendar - Resolutions. Within each order of business, bills or resolutions shall be listed in separate groups according to the number of required days each has been on that order of business on the Consent Calendar. No more than 80 bills and resolutions shall be listed in each group. All bills or resolutions to which amendments have been adopted shall be so designated.

(b) No debate is in order regarding any item on the Consent Calendar. The Presiding Officer, however, shall allow a reasonable time for questions from the floor and answers to those questions. No amendment from the floor is in order regarding any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

(c) A bill on the Consent Calendar shall stand for 2 legislative days on the order of Consent Calendar - Second Reading, and for at least 2 legislative days on the order of Consent Calendar - Third Reading, before a vote on the final passage may be taken. Resolutions on the Consent Calendar shall stand for at least 4 legislative days before a vote on adoption may be taken. One record vote on final passage shall be taken on those bills called for final passage. Immediately before a vote on the bills on the Consent Calendar, the Presiding Officer shall call to the attention of the members the fact that the next legislative action will be the vote on the Consent Calendar.

(d) A bill or resolution may be placed on the Consent Calendar by report of a standing committee upon a motion adopted by a unanimous vote of the members present. For purposes of this subsection (d), a unanimous vote on the motion is a vote with no member voting nay.

(e) No bill regarding revenue or appropriations may be placed on the Consent Calendar. No resolution requiring more than 60 affirmative votes for adoption and no bill requiring more than 60 affirmative votes for passage by the House may be placed on the Consent Calendar.

(f) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall each appoint 3 members who may challenge the presence of any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar. Before a vote on final passage of any item on the Consent Calendar, an item shall be removed from the Consent Calendar if (i) 4 or more members, (ii) the Principal Sponsor of the bill or resolution, or (iii) one or more of the appointed challengers file with the Clerk written objections to the presence of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar. Any bill or resolution so removed may not be placed thereafter on the Consent Calendar during that session of the General Assembly, unless the member or members who objected to the presence of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar consent in writing to restoration of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

Any bill removed from the Consent Calendar shall stand on the order of Second Reading with short debate status, subject to Rule 52, and any resolution so removed shall stand on the order of Resolutions with short debate status, subject to Rule 52.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 42.1 new)

42.1. Petition Calendar.

(a) The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution may file with the Clerk a motion signed by 71 members requesting placement of that bill or resolution on the Petition Calendar with regard to any bill or resolution pending in a House committee or pending on an order of business on the Daily Calendar, that has at least five co-sponsors from the majority caucus and at least five co-sponsors from the minority caucus.

(b) The Clerk shall include a Petition Calendar on the Daily Calendar and designate it as a separate part of the Daily Calendar. A bill or joint resolution for a constitutional amendment subject to Rule 46 that is pending in a committee when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the Petition Calendar order of Second Reading. Any other type of resolution that is pending in a committee when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the Petition Calendar order of Resolutions. A bill or resolution that is on an order of business on the Daily Calendar when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the same order of business on the Petition Calendar.

(c) A legislative measure on the Petition Calendar shall be moved between Petition Calendar orders of business at the request of the Principal Sponsor, except as otherwise limited by these Rules.

(d) Whenever the House is on this order of business, the Principal Sponsor of each legislative measure on the Petition Calendar shall have the right to call that measure for consideration by the House.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 79 members elected.

(House Rule 43)

43. Changing Order of Business.

(a) Any order of business may be changed at any time by the Speaker or Presiding Officer except as limited by Rule 31.

(b) Any order of business may be changed at any time upon the motion of any member, supported by 5 additional members, if the motion is adopted by an affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 44)

44. Special Orders; Rules Committee.

(a) A special order of business may be set by the Rules Committee or by the Speaker. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution must consent to the placement of the bill or resolution on a special order. A special order shall fix the day to which it applies and the matters to be included. The Speaker, or the Rules Committee by a vote of a majority of those appointed, may establish time limits for a special order and may establish limitations on debate during a special order (notwithstanding Rule 52), in which event the allotted time shall be fairly divided between proponents and opponents of the legislation to be considered. A special order of business takes the place of the standing order for such time as may be necessary for its completion but may occur not earlier than after the completion of standing order (2) of Rule 31. Only matters that may otherwise properly be before the House may be included in a special order.

(b) A special order shall appear on the Daily Calendar for 3 legislative days. ~~This subsection (b) may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.~~

(c) A special order may be suspended, amended, or modified by motion adopted by an affirmative vote of 60 members. A special order shall be suspended by a written objection signed by 3 members of the Rules Committee and filed during the first legislative day on which the special order appears on the calendar.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE V

RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 45)

45. Resolutions.

(a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of one or more members of the House. The name of the Principal Sponsor shall be included in the House Journal, and the names of all sponsors shall be included in the Legislative Digest. The Principal Sponsor of a resolution, or the sponsor of an amendment to a resolution, may change the sponsorship of the resolution or amendment, as applicable, to that of another member, with that other member's consent, by filing notice with the Clerk. Each resolution introduced shall be accompanied by 1 copy.

(b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that resolution. A standing committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the Chairperson of the committee, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. A special committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. Committee-sponsored resolutions may not have individual co-sponsors.

(c) Any resolution calling for the expenditure of State funds may be adopted only by a record vote of a majority of those elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 46)

46. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions introduced in the House proposing amendments to the Illinois Constitution shall be reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. Every such resolution that originated in the Senate and is presented to the House shall be ordered reproduced and distributed in like manner. No such resolution shall pass unless read in full in its final form on 3 different days. Amendments are in order only on First Reading and Second Reading. Upon adoption of any amendment, the Clerk shall read the amended resolution in full form on 3 different days. Final passage requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 47)

47. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional Conventions.

(a) The affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected is required to adopt any resolution:

- (1) requesting Congress to call a federal constitutional convention;
- (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; or
- (3) calling a State convention to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(b) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 48)

48. Certificates of Recognition. Any member may sponsor a certificate of recognition to be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk to recognize any person, organization, or event worthy of public commendation. The form of the Certificate of Recognition shall be determined by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE VI PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 49)

49. Voting. The Presiding Officer shall put all questions distinctly, as follows: "All those in favor vote AYE, and those opposed vote NAY." No member may vote on any question before the House unless on the floor before the vote is announced. No member of a committee may vote except in person at the time of the committee vote, provided the member is on the committee roll before the vote is announced. Any vote of the House shall be by record vote whenever 5 Representatives shall so request or whenever the Presiding Officer shall so order.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 50)

50. Announcing a Record Vote. When a record vote is requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and then announce to the House: "The voting is open." While the vote is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state: "Have all voted who wish?" The voting is closed when the Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record." The Presiding Officer, unless an intervening motion to postpone consideration by the Principal Sponsor is made, shall then announce the results of the record vote. After the record is taken, no member may vote, change his or her vote, or remove his or her vote as recorded; except that when a record vote is taken on more than one legislative measure at the same time, each member has the right to have his or her votes recorded separately for each of those legislative measures by filing a signed document with the Clerk on the same legislative day.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 51)

51. Decorum.

(a) When any member is about to speak to the House, he or she shall rise and address the Presiding Officer as "Speaker". The Presiding Officer, upon recognizing the member, shall address him or her by name, and thereupon the engineer in charge of operating the microphones in the House shall give the use of the microphone to the member who has been so recognized. The member in speaking shall confine himself or herself to the subject matter under discussion and avoid personalities.

(b) Questions affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of members of the House in their representative capacity are questions of personal privilege. A matter of personal explanation does not constitute a question of personal privilege.

(c) If 2 or more members rise at once, the Presiding Officer shall name the member who is to speak first.

(d) No person shall give any signs of approbation or disapprobation while the House is in session.

(e) Recognition of guests by any member is prohibited during debate on a legislative measure, except that the Speaker or Presiding Officer may recognize an honored guest.

(f) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no member shall leave or walk across the House Chamber. When a member is addressing the House, no member or other person entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass between the member speaking and the Presiding Officer.

(g) In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the Speaker or Presiding Officer may order that the lobby, gallery, or hallways adjoining the House Chamber be cleared.

(h) No literature may be distributed on the House floor, except staff may distribute documents to caucus members at the direction of the Speaker or Minority Leader.

(i) No member may be absent from a session of the House unless he or she has leave or is sick or his or her absence is unavoidable. The switch to the electrical roll call recording equipment located on the desk of any member who has been excused or is absent shall be locked by the Clerk and shall not be unlocked until the member returns and files with the Clerk a request to be shown as present on the quorum roll call as provided in Rule 32(c).

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 52)

52. Debate.

(a) All legislative measures, except those legislative measures that are not debatable as provided in these Rules, are subject to a debate status as follows:

(1) Short Debate: Debate is limited to a 2-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute presentation by a member in response, and one minute for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members; provided that at the request of 7 members before the close of debate, the debate status shall be opened to standard debate;

(2) Standard Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 2 additional proponents of the legislative measure and by 3 members in response to the legislative measure, and 3 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members;

(3) Extended Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 4 proponents of the legislative measure and 5 members in response, and 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members;

(4) Unlimited Debate: Debate shall consist of a 10-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each proponent and member in response who seeks recognition, and 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members; or

(5) Amendment Debate: Debate on floor amendments referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee, is limited to a 3-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor, or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by one proponent, debate by each of 2 members in response, and 3 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members.

No debate is in order on bills or resolutions on the order of First Reading or Second Reading, except for debate on floor amendments as provided in this Rule.

(b) All legislative measures, except floor amendments, referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee, are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to subsection (c) of this Rule, except those assigned to the Consent Calendar or short debate status by a standing committee or a special committee. All floor amendments referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee, are automatically assigned amendment debate status, subject to subsection (c) of this Rule.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules to the contrary (except Rule 44), the debate status of any legislative measure may be changed only (i) by the Speaker, as defined in item (27) of Rule 102, by filing a notice with the Clerk, or (ii) by the Rules Committee by motion approved by a majority of those appointed. While a legislative measure is being considered by the House, the debate status may also be changed by unanimous consent. No legislative measure, however, may be placed on the Consent Calendar under this Rule. No legislative measure, except a floor amendment, may be assigned amendment debate status under this Rule.

(d) The Speaker or Rules Committee, as the case may be, shall notify the Clerk of any action to change the debate status of any legislative measure. The Clerk shall cause that information to be reflected on the Daily Calendar on subsequent legislative days, provided the legislative measure is still before the House.

(e) No member shall speak longer than 5 minutes at one time or more than once on the same question except by leave of the House. The Principal Sponsor of a measure or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, however, shall be allowed to open the debate and to close the debate in accordance with subsection (a) of this Rule. The provisions of this subsection (e) are subject to and limited by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this Rule. A member may yield to another member the time allotted for the member's debate.

(f) The Presiding Officer shall allocate the debate on each legislative measure alternately, if possible, between proponents and opponents of the legislative measure under debate.

(g) This Rule may not be suspended.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 53)

53. Written Statements.

(a) Any member may submit a written statement regarding any bill, resolution, or floor amendment considered by the House, by submitting that statement to the Clerk within one legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after the day on which the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which the comments relate was considered by the House. The Clerk shall affix a time stamp to each statement indicating the date on which the statement was submitted. Each statement shall indicate the member or members on whose behalf the statement is submitted, the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which it applies, the names of any other members mentioned in the statement, and the person who actually submits the statement to the Clerk. Each member on whose behalf a statement is submitted is under an obligation to ensure that all required information, specifically including the names of any other members mentioned in the statement, is indicated at the time a statement is submitted. Each statement shall comply with standards as may be established by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker. The standards established by the Clerk, however, shall not relate to the contents of the written statement. The Clerk shall maintain statements that comply with this Rule and established standards in files for each bill and resolution. A statement is not considered filed until the Clerk has determined that it complies with this Rule and established standards. The Clerk shall notify the member or members on whose behalf a statement was submitted if the statement is determined not to comply. Statements filed under this Rule shall be considered part of the transcript and made available to the public.

(b) If a statement mentions another member, the statement shall not be considered filed until the member mentioned has an opportunity to respond as a matter of personal privilege. The Clerk shall notify each member who is identified at the time a statement is submitted as being mentioned in the statement. The member identified as mentioned in the statement shall have one legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after notification by the Clerk in which to file a written response to the statement. The original statement and any responsive statement shall both be considered filed at the close of business on the final day on which a response may be filed. If, however, a statement is submitted mentioning another member and the name of the member mentioned is not indicated to the Clerk at the time of submission, the statement shall be stricken at the request of the member mentioned in the statement. The Clerk shall notify each member on whose behalf the statement was submitted that the statement has been stricken from the record.

(c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 53.5)

53.5. Member Statements.

While the House is in perfunctory session, a member may request to make an oral statement regarding any legislative measure filed with the Clerk. Statements shall comply with the standards established by the Clerk.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 54)

54. Motions.

(a) The following are general rules for all motions:

(1) Every motion shall be reduced to writing if ordered by the Presiding Officer.

Unless otherwise provided in these Rules, no second is required to any motion presented to the House, or in any committee. The Presiding Officer may refer any motion, except to adjourn, recess, or postpone consideration, to the Rules Committee.

(2) Before the House debates a motion, the Presiding Officer shall state an oral motion and the Clerk shall read aloud a written motion. Each motion, unless otherwise provided in these Rules, is assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

(3) After a motion is stated by the Presiding Officer or read by the Clerk, it is deemed in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision with consent of a majority of those elected.

(4) If a motion is divisible, any member may call for a division of the question.

(5) Any question taken under consideration may be withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a majority of those elected.

(b) The Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 55)

55. Precedence of Motions.

- (a) When a question is under debate, no motion may be entertained except:
- (1) to adjourn to a time certain;
 - (2) to adjourn;
 - (3) to question the presence of a quorum;
 - (4) to recess;
 - (5) to lay on the table;
 - (6) for the previous question;
 - (7) to postpone consideration;
 - (8) to commit or recommit; or
 - (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these Rules.

The foregoing motions have precedence in the order in which they are listed.

(b) During a record vote, no motion (except a motion to postpone consideration) is in order until after the announcement of the result of the vote.

(c) A motion to commit or recommit, until it is decided, precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided, precludes all amendments and debate on the main question.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 56)

56. Verification.

(a) After any record vote, except for a vote that requires a specific number of affirmative votes and that has not received the required votes, and before intervening business, it is in order for any member to request verification of the results of the record vote, except that (i) a member voting in the affirmative may not request verification of the affirmative votes and (ii) a member voting in the negative may not request a verification of the negative votes. If a member is disqualified from requesting a verification because of his or her vote, a qualifying member who makes a subsequent request for a verification shall be allowed to proceed with the verification.

(b) In verifying a record vote, the Presiding Officer shall instruct the Clerk to call the names of those members whose votes are to be verified. The member requesting the verification may thereafter identify those members he or she wishes to verify. If a member does not answer, his or her vote shall be stricken; the member's vote shall be restored to the roll, however, if his or her presence is recognized before the Presiding Officer announces the final result of the verification. The Presiding Officer shall determine the presence or absence of each member whose name is called, and shall then announce the results of the verification.

(c) While the results of any record vote are being verified, it is in order for any member to announce his or her presence on the floor and thereby have his or her vote verified. The Presiding Officer may announce the presence of any member and thereby have his or her vote verified prior to ordering the Clerk to call the names of the members whose votes are to be verified.

(d) A request for a verification of the affirmative and negative results of a record vote may be made only once on each record vote.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 57)

57. Appealing a Ruling.

(a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless 71 of the members elected vote to overrule the Presiding Officer. Notwithstanding Rule 52, debate on a motion to appeal is limited to a 2-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute presentation by a member in response, and one minute for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members. A motion to appeal is not in order if the House has conducted intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

(b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the Chairperson. A motion to appeal is not in order if the committee has adjourned or recessed, or if intervening business has occurred. In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(c) In an appeal of a ruling of the Presiding Officer or Chairperson, the question is: "Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained?"

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 58)

58. Discharge of Committee.

(a) Any member may move that a standing committee or a special committee be discharged from consideration of any legislative measure assigned to it and not reported back unfavorably.

(b) The motion must be in writing and shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for the next legislative day under the order of "Motions". No action shall be taken on the motion until it is on the calendar.

(c) If the motion receives an affirmative vote of 60 members, the legislative measure subject to the motion shall be referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of business.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 59)

59. Previous Question.

(a) A motion for the previous question may be made at any time, except that a member may not move the previous question while participating in debate pursuant to Rule 52. A motion for the previous question is not debatable and requires the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

(b) The previous question shall be stated in the following form: "Shall the main question be put?" Until the previous question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded. When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the main question remains under debate.

(c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote on the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous question has been approved, it is not in order to move for adjournment or to make any other motion before a decision on the main question.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 60)

60. Tabling.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (d) and (e), a motion to lay on the table applies only to the particular proposition and is neither debatable nor amendable.

(b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify the bill or resolution by number. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution may, with leave of the House, table that bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a committee bill that is before the House may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

(c) The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution before a committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or resolution. Upon tabling, the Chairperson of the committee shall return the bill or resolution to the Clerk, noting thereon that it has been tabled.

(d) If a floor amendment to a bill has been adopted by the House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be adopted only when the bill is on Second Reading. If a floor amendment to a resolution has been adopted by the House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be adopted only when the resolution is pending before the House. Motions to table floor amendments are debatable and may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

(e) If a committee amendment to a bill has been adopted by a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be adopted (i) by that committee at any time while the bill is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when the bill is on Second Reading. If a committee amendment to a resolution has been adopted by a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be adopted (i) by the committee at any time while the resolution is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when the resolution is pending before the House. No motion to table a committee amendment to a bill or resolution before the House is in order unless it has been first referred to the House for consideration by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, or by a standing or special committee. Motions to table committee amendments are debatable and may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected to the House or majority of those appointed to the committee, as applicable.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 61)

61. Motion to Take from Table.

(a) A motion to take from the table requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected if the Rules Committee has previously recommended that action by written notice filed with the Clerk; otherwise, a motion to take from the table requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(b) A bill taken from the table shall, as applicable, (i) be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was tabled or (ii) be returned to the committee to which it was assigned before it was tabled.

(b-5) An amendment taken from the table shall be returned to the position it held before it was tabled, provided that an amendment may be taken from the table while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or in a committee, but a committee amendment that has been tabled by a committee may be taken from the table only while the bill is in committee.

(c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 62)

62. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to postpone consideration on a bill or resolution may not be made more than once on the same bill or resolution. Unless otherwise provided by these Rules, a motion to postpone consideration shall be granted as a matter of privilege; no motion to postpone consideration is in order, however, if the bill or resolution initially received an affirmative vote of fewer than 47 of the members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 63)

63. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other legislative measure on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 64)

64. Division of Question. If the question under consideration contains several points, any member may have the question divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in order to move for a division of the question. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition does not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 65)

65. Reconsideration.

(a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the House may on the same or the following legislative day move to reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without affecting the vote to which it refers. When the motion to reconsider is made during the last 3 days of April or any time thereafter during the regular session, or at any time during a veto or special session, any member may move that the vote on reconsideration be taken immediately. The member who filed the motion to reconsider may withdraw the motion at any time by filing a notice of withdrawal with the Clerk. A question that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those elected to reconsider. A question in committee that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed or more to carry requires a majority of those appointed to reconsider; any other question in committee requires a majority of those voting to reconsider.

(b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of a floor amendment to a bill may be made only on Second Reading.

(c) If a motion to reconsider is made under this Rule and the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be further reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(d) When a motion to reconsider is made within the time prescribed by these Rules, the Clerk shall not allow the bill or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of the possession of the House until after the motion has been decided or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if laid on the table.

(e) A Representative who voted "present" or failed to vote on a question does not have the right to move for reconsideration.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 66)

66. Motion to Adjourn or adjourn to a time certain.

(a) A motion to adjourn or adjourn to a time certain is in order at any time, except when a prior motion to adjourn or adjourn to a time certain has been defeated and no intervening business has transpired.

(b) A motion to adjourn or adjourn to a time certain is neither debatable nor amendable.

(c) The Clerk shall enter in the Journal the hour at which every motion to adjourn or adjourn to a time certain is made.

(d) Unless the Presiding Officer otherwise orders, the standing hour to which the House adjourns is 12:00 noon, except on the last day of a week in which the House convenes in regular, veto, or special session, in which case the standing hour to which the House adjourns is 12:30 p.m.

(d-5) A motion to adjourn to a time certain shall include the date and time to which the House shall adjourn and must be limited to the same or next scheduled legislative day. A motion to adjourn to a time certain on a date the House is not scheduled to convene shall be out of order.

(e) A motion to adjourn for more than 3 days is not in order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted a joint resolution permitting that adjournment. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any such resolution filed in the House or received from the Senate may be referred to the Rules Committee by the Presiding Officer or may be immediately considered and adopted by the House.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 67)

67. Adoption and Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

(a) Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the House shall adopt new rules of organization and procedure by resolution setting forth those rules in their entirety. The resolution must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. These Rules of the House of Representatives are subject to revision or amendment only in accordance with this Rule.

(b) Rules may be amended only by resolution. Any resolution to amend these Rules shall show the proposed changes in the existing rules by underscoring all new matter and by crossing out with a line all matter that is to be omitted or superseded.

(c) Any resolution proposing to amend a House Rule or any Joint House-Senate Rule, upon initial reading by the Clerk, is automatically referred to the Rules Committee. Resolutions to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules may be initiated and sponsored by the Rules Committee and may be amended by the Rules Committee; those resolutions shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House. Those resolutions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

(d) A resolution to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules that has been reported "be adopted" or "be adopted as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules Committee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected for adoption by the House. Any other resolution proposing to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules requires the affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected for adoption by the House.

(e) No House Rule or any Joint House-Senate Rule may be suspended except by unanimous consent of the members present or upon a motion supported by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected unless a higher number is required in the Rule sought to be suspended. A committee may not suspend any Rule except as authorized by Rule 22(a).

(f) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 68)

68. Motion to Commit or Recommit. A motion to commit or recommit requires an affirmative vote of 71 members elected. No motion to commit or recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the same stage of the legislative measure.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 69)

69. Effective Date.

(a) A bill passed after May 31 of a calendar year shall not become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year unless an earlier effective date is specified in the bill and it is approved by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading after May 31 and the bill specifies an effective date earlier than the following June 1, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered and referred to the House by a committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39, before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third Reading.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 70)

70. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or function of a home rule unit under paragraph (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Constitution unless there is specific language limiting or denying the power or function and the language specifically sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a denial or limitation of the power or function of a home rule unit. If a majority of those elected, but fewer

than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading that requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those effects of the bill.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE VII (RESERVED)

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 71)

71. (Blank.)

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE VIII JOINT ACTION

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 72)

72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

(a) If a House bill or House resolution is received back in the House with one or more amendments added by the Senate, the bill or resolution shall be placed on the calendar on the order of "Concurrence", and the Principal Sponsor may present a motion "to concur" or "not to concur and to ask the Senate to recede" with respect to each, several, or all of those amendments, subject to Rules 18 and 75. A motion to concur shall be by record vote and shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. Any member may demand a separate vote or a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those amendments.

(b) When the Senate has refused to concur in one or more amendments added to a Senate bill or Senate resolution by the House and has delivered to the House a message requesting the House to recede from one or more of its amendments, the bill or resolution shall be placed on the calendar on the order of "Non-Concurrence", and for the Principal Sponsor may present a motion "to recede" from the House amendments or "not to recede and to request a conference", subject to Rules 18 and 75. A motion to recede shall be by record vote and shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. Any member may demand a separate vote or a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those amendments.

(c) Motions authorized by this Rule are renewable and may be reconsidered, provided that no such motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 73)

73. Conference Committees.

(a) A disagreement between the House and Senate exists with respect to any bill or resolution in the following situations:

(1) when the Senate refuses to recede from the adoption of any amendment, after the House has previously refused to concur in the amendment; or

(2) when the House refuses to recede from the adoption of any amendment, after the Senate has previously refused to concur in the amendment.

In those cases of disagreement between the House and Senate, the House may request a conference. When such a request is made, both chambers of the General Assembly shall appoint members to a committee to confer on the subject of the bill or resolution giving rise to the disagreement. The combined membership of the 2 chambers appointed for that purpose is the conference committee.

(b) The conference committee shall consist of 5 members from each chamber of the General Assembly. The number of majority caucus members from each chamber shall be one more than the number of minority caucus members from each chamber.

(c) Each conference committee shall be comprised of 5 members of the House, 3 appointed by the Speaker and 2 appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference committee report may be filed with the Clerk until a majority of the House conferees has been appointed.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 74)

74. Conference Committee Reports.

(a) No subject matter shall be included in any conference committee report on any bill unless that subject matter directly relates to the matters of difference between the House and Senate that have been referred to

the conference committee unless the Rules Committee, by a majority of those appointed, determines that the proposed subject matter is of an emergency nature, is of substantial importance to the operation of government, or is in the best interests of Illinois.

(b) No conference committee report shall be received by the Clerk or acted upon by the House unless it has been signed by at least 6 conferees. The report shall be signed in duplicate. One of the reports shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and one with the Clerk. The report shall contain the agreements reached by the committee.

(c) If the conference committee determines that it is unable to reach agreement, the committee shall so report to each chamber of the General Assembly and request appointment of a second conference committee. If there is agreement, the committee shall so report to each chamber.

(d) No conference committee report shall be adopted by the House except on a record vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 75)

75. House Consideration of Joint Action.

(a) No joint action motion for final action or conference committee report may be considered by the House unless it has first been referred to the House by the Rules Committee or a standing committee or special committee in accordance with Rule 18, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee report has been discharged from the Rules Committee under Rule 18. ~~Joint action motions for final action and conference committee reports referred to a standing committee or special committee by the Rules Committee may not be discharged from the standing committee or special committee. This subsection (a) may be suspended by unanimous consent.~~

(b) No conference committee report may be considered by the House unless it has been reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39, for one full day during the period beginning with the convening of the House on the 2nd Wednesday of January each year and ending on the 30th day prior to the scheduled adjournment of the regular session established each year by the Speaker pursuant to Rule 9(a), and for one full hour on any other day.

(c) Before any conference committee report on an appropriation bill is considered by the House, the conference committee report shall first be the subject of a public hearing by a standing Appropriations Committee or another committee (the conference committee report need not be referred to a committee, but instead may remain before the Rules Committee or the House, as the case may be). The hearing shall be held pursuant to not less than one hour advance notice by announcement on the House floor, or one day advance notice by posting on the House bulletin board or the General Assembly website. An Appropriations Committee or special committee shall not issue any report with respect to the conference committee report following the hearing.

(d) (Blank).

(e) No House Bill that is returned to the House with Senate amendments may be called except by the Principal Sponsor, or by a chief co-sponsor with the consent of the Principal Sponsor. This subsection may not be suspended.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in Rule 74, the report of a conference committee on a non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference committee. The report of a conference committee on an appropriation bill shall be confined to the subject of appropriations.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 76)

76. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

(a) Each chamber of the General Assembly shall inform the other by message of any action taken with respect to a conference committee report. Copies of all papers necessary for a complete understanding of the action shall accompany the message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in the chamber of origin.

(b) No conference committee report may be called except by the Principal Sponsor of the bill for which the conference committee was appointed. A chief co-sponsor may call a conference committee report with the consent of the Principal Sponsor. This subsection may not be suspended.

(c) If either chamber refuses to adopt the report of the conference committee, the report of the conference committee is laid on the table, or the first conference committee is unable to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee, the 2 chambers shall have adhered to their disagreement, and the bill or resolution is lost.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE IX VETOES

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 77)

77. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the House of any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions of Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution, the Clerk shall enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall reproduce and distribute copies of all veto messages, together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as provided in Rule 39.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 78)

78. Amendatory Vetoes.

(a) The Principal Sponsor of a bill that has been passed by the General Assembly may request the Clerk to notify the Governor that the Principal Sponsor wishes to be consulted by the Governor or his or her designee before the Governor returns the bill together with specific recommendations for change under subsection (e) of Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution.

(b) Any bill returned by the Governor together with specific recommendations for change under subsection (e) of Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall automatically be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order of amendatory vetoes, and shall be considered as provided in this Rule.

(c) The Governor's specific recommendations for change with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill the general merit of which the Governor recognizes and shall not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set forth in the bill as passed.

(d) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change shall be automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall examine the Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine by a majority of those appointed whether those recommendations comply with the standard set forth in subsection (c). Any motion to accept specific recommendations for change that the Rules Committee determines are in compliance with subsection (c) of this Rule shall be subject to action by the Rules Committee in the same manner as floor amendments, joint action motions, conference committee reports and motions to table committee amendments under Rule 18(e).

(e) Any motion to override the Governor's specific recommendations for change shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80(d).

(f) This rule may not be suspended.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 79)

79. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this Article, the term "motions" means motions to accept or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to bills returned by the Governor may be made by the Principal Sponsor, the committee Chairperson in the case of a committee-sponsored bill, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson of the majority caucus in the case of special committee-sponsored bills. Motions shall be filed in writing with the Clerk. Any motion to override a veto of the Governor shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80. All motions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52, are renewable, and may be reconsidered, provided that no motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 80)

80. Consideration of Motions.

(a) The vote to override a veto of a bill vetoed in its entirety shall be by record vote and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to these bills shall be: "I move that _____ Bill _____ do pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor."

(b) The vote to override an item veto shall be by record vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to an item shall be: "I move that the item on page _____, line _____, of _____ Bill _____ do pass, notwithstanding the item veto of the Governor."

(c) The vote to override an item reduction veto and restore an item that has been reduced shall be by record vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to an item shall be: "I move that the item on page _____, line _____, of _____ Bill _____ be restored, notwithstanding the item reduction of the Governor."

(d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations of the Governor may be acted upon, by record vote, in either of the following manners:

(1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor. The form of motion shall be: "I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to _____ Bill _____ in manner and form as follows: (inserting herein the language deemed necessary to effectuate the specific recommendations)."; or

(2) By considering the bill as a vetoed bill and overriding the recommendation and passing the bill in its original form. The form of motion shall be: "I move that _____ Bill _____ do pass, notwithstanding the specific recommendations of the Governor.".

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 81)

81. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is returned by the Governor containing more than one item veto, reduction veto, specific recommendation for change, or combination of them, the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is released from the custody of the House.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 82)

82. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has received the affirmative vote of the number of members elected necessary under the Constitution, the Presiding Officer shall declare that the bill or item has been passed or restored over the veto of the Governor, or that the specific recommendations for change have been approved, as the case may be. The bill shall then be attested to by the Clerk who shall note thereon the day the bill passed. The bill and the objections of the Governor shall then be immediately delivered to the Senate. When specific recommendations have been accepted, then the accepting language shall be attached to the original bill, and the bill shall be delivered to the Senate.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE X

ELECTION CONTESTS AND QUALIFICATIONS CHALLENGES

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 83)

83. Election Contests and Qualifications Challenges.

(a) An election contest places in issue only the validity of the results of an election of a member to the House in a representative district. An election contest may result only in a determination of which candidate in that election was properly elected to the House and shall be seated.

(b) A qualifications challenge places in issue only the qualifications of an incumbent member of the House under the Constitution, or the legality of an appointment of a person as a member of the House to fill a vacancy. A qualifications challenge may result only in a determination of whether a member of the House is properly seated.

(c) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall be brought and conducted as provided in these Rules.

(d) If an election contest or qualifications challenge is filed with the Clerk, the Speaker shall create an Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may be, within 3 legislative days by filing a notice with the Clerk. The creation of any committee under this Rule shall be governed by Rule 10. The election contest or qualifications challenge shall be automatically referred to the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may be. For purposes of this Article, the term "committee" means only the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committees created under this Rule. This subsection may not be suspended.

(e) The committee may adopt rules to govern election contests and qualifications challenges, but those committee rules must be consistent with these Rules, must be filed with the Clerk, and must be made available to all parties and to the public. Any committee rule shall be subject to amendment, suspension, or repeal by House resolution.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 84)

84. Initiating Election Contests.

(a) Election contests may be brought only by a registered voter of the representative district or by a member of the House.

(b) Election contests may be brought only by the procedures and within the time limits established by the Election Code. Notice of intention to contest shall be served on the person certified as elected to the House from the representative district within the time limits established by the Election Code. The requirements of

this subsection apply to a member of the House appointed to fill a vacancy the same as if that member had been elected to the House.

(c) Within 10 days after the convening of the House in January following the general election contested, each contestant shall file with the Clerk a petition of election contest and shall serve the petition on the incumbent member of the House from the representative district. A petition of election contest shall allege the contestant's qualifications to bring the contest and to serve as a member of the House, that he or she believes that a mistake or fraud has been committed in specified precincts in the counting, return, or canvass of the votes, or that there was some other specified irregularity in the conduct of the election in specified precincts. A petition of election contest shall contain a prayer specifying the relief requested and the precincts in which a recount or other inquiry is desired. A petition of election contest shall be verified by affidavit swearing to the truth of the allegations or based upon information and belief, and shall be accompanied by proof of service on all respondents.

(d) A notice of intent to contest may not be amended to cure a defect under the statutory requirements. A petition of election contest, if filed and served after the notice of intention to contest, may not raise points not expressed in the notice.

(e) The incumbent member of the House from the representative district is a necessary party to the initiation of an election contest.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 85)

85. Initiating Qualifications Challenges.

(a) Qualifications challenges may be brought only by a registered voter of the representative district of the representative challenged or by a member of the House.

(b) Qualifications challenges must be brought within 90 days after the day the challenged member takes his or her oath of office as a member of the House, or within 90 days after the day the petitioner first learns of the information on which the challenge is based, whichever occurs later.

(c) A qualifications challenge shall be brought by filing a petition of qualifications challenge with the Clerk, and by serving a copy of the petition on the respondent member of the House. The petition must be accompanied by proof of personal service upon the respondent member and must be verified by affidavit swearing to the truth of the allegations or based upon information and belief. A petition of qualifications challenge shall set forth the grounds on which the respondent member is alleged to be constitutionally unqualified, or on which his or her appointment to the House is claimed to be legally improper, the qualifications of the petitioner to bring the challenge, and a prayer for relief.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 86)

86. Contests and Challenges; Due Process.

(a) Election contests and challenges shall be heard and determined as expeditiously as possible under adversary procedures wherein each party to the proceedings has a reasonable opportunity to present his or her claim, to present any defense and arguments, and to respond to those of his or her opponents. All parties may be represented by counsel.

(b) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall be heard and determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Election Code and other Illinois statutes, the Illinois Constitution, and the United States Constitution. Judicial decisions that bear on a point of law in a contest or challenge shall be admissible in the arguments of the parties and the deliberations and decisions of the committee. Judicial decisions applicable to a point of law or to a fact situation to the committee shall be given weight as precedent.

(c) In addition to notice of meetings required under these Rules, the committee and any subcommittee shall give notice to all parties reasonably in advance of each meeting or other proceeding. The committee shall also give notice of all rules, timetables, or deadlines adopted by the committee. Notice under this subsection shall be in writing and shall be given either personally with receipt, or by certified mail (return receipt requested) addressed to the party at his or her place of residence, and to his or her attorney of record at the attorney's office if so requested by the party.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 87)

87. Committee Proceedings and Powers in Contests and Challenges.

(a) All proceedings of the committee and any subcommittees concerning election contests and qualifications challenges shall be transcribed by a certified court reporter. Copies of the transcript shall be made available to the members of the committee and to the parties.

(b) The committee may dismiss an election contest or qualifications challenge, or may determine to proceed to a recount or other inquiry. The committee may limit the issues to be determined in a contest or challenge, except that when a recount is conducted in an election contest, any precinct timely requested by any party to be recounted shall be recounted by the committee.

(c) In conducting inquiries, investigations, and recounts in election contests and qualifications challenges, the committee has the power to send for and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, ballots, documents, and records by subpoena signed by the Chairperson of the committee as provided by law and subject to Rule 4(c)(9). In conducting proceedings in election contests and qualifications challenges, the Chairperson of the committee and the Chairperson of any subcommittee may administer oaths to witnesses, as provided by law, and for this purpose a subcommittee is deemed to be a committee of the House.

(d) The committee may issue commissions by its Chairperson to any officer authorized to take depositions of any necessary witnesses as may be permitted by law. In recounting the ballots in any election contest, however, no person other than a member of the committee shall handle any ballots, tally sheets, or other election materials without consent of the committee or subcommittee. The responsibility for the actual recounting of ballots may not be delegated.

(e) The committee shall maintain an accurate and complete record of proceedings in every election contest and qualifications challenge. That record shall include all notices and pleadings, the transcripts and roll call votes, all reports and dissents, and all documents that were admitted into the proceeding. The committee shall file the record with the Clerk of the House upon the adoption of its final report. The record shall then be available for examination in the Clerk's office.

(f) With the approval of the Speaker, the committee may employ clerks, stenographers, court reporters, professional staff, and messengers.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 88)

88. Adoption of Reports in Contests and Challenges.

(a) All final decisions of the committee regarding an election contest or qualification challenge shall be approved by a majority of those appointed to the committee and reported in writing to the House. Reports shall include a specific recommendation to the House as to the disposition of the contest or challenge. Final reports following full inquiry on the merits of a contest or challenge shall contain findings of fact and, when necessary, conclusions of law.

(b) Any member of the committee may file a dissent from a report of the committee, a minority report, or a special concurrence with the majority report or with any minority report.

(c) A subcommittee shall report to the committee in writing in the same form as required for the committee report. Subcommittee members may file dissents, reports, and special concurrences.

(d) Reports shall not be adopted by the committee or a subcommittee until a hearing has been held thereon, with notice to all parties and a reasonable opportunity to examine and respond to a proposed majority report.

(e) Reports of the committee shall be filed with the Clerk, reproduced, and distributed, along with any dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, as provided in Rule 39. The report shall be listed on the calendar under the heading "Report of Election Contest" or "Report of Qualifications Challenge". The report shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any action by the House.

(f) The House shall adopt the majority report or a minority report in an election contest or qualifications challenge or shall refuse to adopt any report filed and re-refer the contest or challenge to the committee for further proceedings or for a modified report. A report that has the effect of unseating an incumbent member of the House shall be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

(g) Each party to a contest or challenge shall file with the Clerk of the committee within 10 days after the filing of the final report a detailed statement of attorney's fees and expenses incurred by that party in connection with the case. The committee shall make recommendations to the House concerning reimbursement of attorney's fees and the expenses of the parties. The recommendation shall not exceed a sum that is reasonable, just, and proper.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE XI DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 89)

89. Disorderly Behavior.

(a) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the Constitution, the House may punish any of its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected, expel a member (but not for a second time for the same offense). The reason for expulsion shall be entered upon the Journal with the names and votes of those members voting on the question.

(b) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the Constitution, the House during its session may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. That imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 89.5)

89.5. Reporting. Any member who is subjected to or witnesses conduct that the member reasonably believes to be sexual harassment, discrimination, or other unethical conduct is strongly encouraged to report the conduct to the Speaker, the Minority Leader, an Ethics Officer, or the Legislative Inspector General.

(Source: H.R. 1165, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 90)

90. Protest. Any 2 members have the right to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of members determines that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest shall be referred back to the protesting members.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE XII DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 91)

91. Special Investigating Committee.

(a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing with the Speaker and the Minority Leader a petition, signed by 3 or more members of the House, for a special investigating committee. The petition shall contain the alleged charge or charges that, if true, may subject the member named in the petition to disciplinary action by the House and may include any other factual information that supports the charge or charges.

(b) Upon filing the petition, a special investigating committee consisting of 6 members shall be created. The Speaker shall appoint 3 members from the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall appoint 3 members from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the Chairperson from among the 6 members. Members signing the petition may not be appointed to the special investigating committee. The contents of a petition for a special investigating committee shall be confidential until the appointment of all members except as to the member named, the members signing it, the Speaker, the Minority Leader, and the members of a special investigating committee.

(c) The Chairperson shall give reasonable notice of all meetings to the member named in the petition and to the public. All meetings of the special investigating committee shall be open to the public, unless, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(c) of the Illinois Constitution, the House votes by the affirmative vote of 79 members to hold proceedings in executive session. The Clerk shall keep an audio recording and transcript of all meetings.

(d) The member named in the petition has the right to counsel during all meetings of the special investigating committee.

(e) The Chairperson may establish procedural rules (subject to the approval of the Speaker). The Committee may, in the discretion of the Chairperson, administer oaths and compel by subpoena (subject to Rule 4(c)(9)) any person to appear and give testimony as a witness or produce papers, documents, or other materials relevant to the charge or charges.

(f) This Rule may be suspended only by unanimous consent.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 92)

92. Investigation.

(a) At the initial meeting of the special investigating committee, the Chairperson shall enter the petition into the record.

(b) The special investigating committee shall conduct a thorough investigation of all charges alleged in the petition. The special investigating committee shall meet as often as necessary and consider any information

or testimony it deems relevant to the charges alleged in the petition, regardless of whether such information was contained in the petition or is discovered through subsequent investigation.

(c) The special investigating committee shall give the member named in the petition an opportunity to be present at all meetings and to testify or otherwise present any relevant information.

(d) The special investigating committee shall determine if reasonable grounds exist to authorize charges against the member named in the petition that may result in disciplinary action by the House. The special investigating committee shall vote on each charge alleged in the petition by record vote. A motion to authorize a charge requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 93)

93. Report of the Special Investigating Committee.

(a) The special investigating committee shall file with the Clerk a written report that includes, at a minimum, a summary of each charge alleged in the petition, the vote on each charge alleged in the petition, and the reasons the committee did or did not authorize each charge against the member. Any member of the special investigating committee may include a supplemental statement in the report, either concurring with or dissenting from all or part of the report, or explaining a reason for his or her vote on a charge. The report shall be signed by all of the members of the special investigating committee, regardless of their original vote in the committee proceedings on whether to authorize charges.

(b) If a majority of those appointed determines that reasonable grounds exist to authorize a charge or charges, then for each authorized charge the report shall include a statement of the authorized charge and any factual information supporting that charge. Within the report, the special investigating committee shall appoint 2 members of the House, one from the majority caucus and one from the minority caucus, who are not members of the special investigating committee and did not sign the petition, to be managers for the House at the hearing on the authorized charge or charges.

(c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 94)

94. Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) If a special investigating committee authorizes charges against any member of the House, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a select committee on discipline to hear and determine those charges. The select committee shall consist of 12 members of the House, 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker from the majority caucus and 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint a Chairperson from among the 12 members. No member who signed the petition or served on the special investigating committee may be appointed to the select committee.

(b) All appointments to a select committee shall be completed and the select committee shall convene within 30 days after the filing of a report issued by the special investigating committee.

(c) The Chairperson shall give reasonable notice of all meetings to the member named in the petition and to the public. All meetings of the select committee shall be open to the public, unless, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(c) of the Illinois Constitution, the House votes by the affirmative vote of 79 members to hold proceedings in executive session. The Clerk shall keep an audio recording and transcript of all meetings.

(d) The Chairperson may establish procedural rules (subject to the approval of the Speaker). The select committee may, at the discretion of the Chairperson, administer oaths and compel by subpoena (subject to Rule 4(c)(9)) any person to appear and give testimony as a witness or produce papers, documents, or other materials relevant to the charge or charges.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 79 members elected.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 95)

95. Hearings on Disciplinary Charges.

(a) Proceedings before the select committee shall be adversarial in form, with the managers for the House presenting the case for disciplinary action. The member subject to charges has the right to counsel during all hearings of the select committee.

(b) Stipulations of fact shall be encouraged by the select committee.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 96)

96. Report of the Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) The select committee shall vote on each charge by record vote. For each charge the select committee shall vote on the question, "Is the Member at fault on this charge?" If a majority of those appointed vote in the affirmative, the member shall be found at fault on that charge. If less than a majority of those appointed vote in the affirmative, it shall be reported that there is insufficient evidence to find the member at fault on that charge.

(b) If the select committee finds the member at fault on any charge, the committee shall adopt a recommendation for disciplinary action. The committee may recommend a reprimand, a censure, expulsion from the House, or that no penalty be invoked. The recommendation on disciplinary action requires an affirmative vote of the majority of those appointed. If a majority of those appointed cannot, by record vote, agree on a penalty, it shall report a recommendation that no penalty be invoked.

(c) The select committee shall file a report of its findings on each charge. The report shall include, at a minimum, the vote of the committee on each charge, the reasons for each conclusion, and any recommendation as to a penalty for a finding of fault on a charge. Any member of the select committee may include a supplemental statement in the report, either concurring with or dissenting from all or part of the report, or explaining a reason for his or her vote on a charge.

(d) If the select committee finds the member at fault on any charge, the select committee shall file a resolution that includes its findings, the charge, and the recommended penalty for that charge. Separate resolutions must be filed for each charge.

(e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.
(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 97)

97. House Action on the Report of the Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) The report of a select committee and any accompanying resolution shall be filed with the Clerk and reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. The report and any accompanying resolutions shall be placed on the calendar under the heading "Report and Resolutions of Select Committee on Discipline". The report and resolutions shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any action by the House.

(b) The House shall take action by a record vote on each resolution. The House may amend a resolution for disciplinary action to decrease the recommended penalty by a record vote of 60 members elected.

(c) A resolution finding a member at fault regarding a charge may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected, except that a resolution the effect of which is to expel a member may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 79 members elected.

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 79 members elected, except that paragraph (c) may not be suspended.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE XIII FORCE AND EFFECT

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 98)

98. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the House, including all of its committees, are governed by these House Rules.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 99)

99. Parliamentary Authority. The rules of parliamentary practice appearing in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised govern the House in all cases to which they apply so long as they are not inconsistent with these Rules.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 100)

100. Certification by Speaker. With respect to each bill that is certified by the Speaker in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of the Constitution, there is an irrebuttable presumption that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

(House Rule 101)

101. Effective Date. These rules are in full force and effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force and effect except as amended in accordance with these Rules, or until superseded by new rules adopted as part of the organization of a newly-constituted General Assembly at the commencement of a term.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

ARTICLE XIV
DEFINITIONS

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)
(House Rule 102)

102. Definitions. As used in these Rules, terms have the meanings ascribed to them as follows, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

- (1) Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as chair of a committee.
- (2) Co-Chairperson. "Co-Chairperson" means a Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as co-chair of a standing or special committee.
- (3) Clerk. "Clerk" means the elected Clerk of the House.
- (4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the House and includes a standing committee, a special committee, any subcommittee of a committee, the Rules Committee, committees created under Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a Committee of the Whole. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice requirements applicable to committees do not apply to conference committees.
- (5) Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution of the State of Illinois.
- (6) General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.
- (7) House. "House" means the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.
- (8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means the following motions before the House: (i) to concur in a Senate amendment, (ii) to non-concur in a Senate amendment and ask the Senate to recede, (iii) to recede from a House amendment, (iv) to not recede from a House amendment and request that a conference committee be appointed, (v) to adopt a conference committee report, or (vi) to refuse to adopt a conference committee report and request appointment of a second conference committee.
- (9) Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.
- (10) Legislative Measures. "Legislative measures" means all matters brought before the House for consideration, whether originated in the House or Senate, and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference committee reports, motions, messages, notices, and Executive Orders from the executive branch.
- (11) Majority. "Majority" means a majority of those members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise specified with respect to a particular House Rule, for purposes of determining the number of members present and voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.
- (12) Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group of Representatives from the numerically strongest political party in the House.
- (13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those appointed" means a majority of the total number of Representatives authorized to be appointed to a committee, but does not include ex-officio or non-voting members.
- (14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those elected" means a majority of the total number of Representatives entitled to be elected to the House, regardless of the number of elected or appointed Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House, "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the members elected.
- (15) Member. "Member" means a Representative. Where the context so requires, "member" may also mean a Senator of the Illinois Senate.
- (16) (Blank).
- (17) Members Elected. "Members elected" means the 118 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House, regardless of the number of elected or appointed Representatives actually serving in office.
- (18) Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that group of Representatives from the second numerically strongest political party in the House.
- (19) Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the Minority Leader of the House elected under Rule 2.
- (20) Minority Spokesperson. "Minority Spokesperson" means that Representative designated by the Minority Leader to serve as the Minority Spokesperson of a committee.
- (21) Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the convening of the House,

pursuant to the scheduling of the Speaker, for purposes consistent with Rule 28.

(22) Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that Representative serving as the presiding officer of the House, whether that Representative is the Speaker or another Representative designated by the Speaker under Rule 4.

(23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal Sponsor" means the first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee or the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

(24) Record Vote. "Record vote" means a vote by ayes and nays entered on the Journal.

(25) Representative. "Representative" means any duly elected or duly appointed Illinois State Representative, and means the same as "member".

(26) Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General Assembly.

(27) Speaker. "Speaker" means the Speaker of the House elected as provided in Rule 1.

(28) Term. "Term" means the 2-year term of a General Assembly.

(29) Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as Vice-Chairperson of a committee.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

HOUSE RESOLUTION 63

Offered by Representative McDermed:

WHEREAS, In 2019, the American Cancer Society estimates that more than 600,000 people will lose their lives to cancer in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates that 24,410 people in Illinois will die from cancer in 2019; and

WHEREAS, The National Cancer Institute estimates that from 18,000 to 210,000 deaths in the United States could be avoided with prevention and early detection; and

WHEREAS, The cancer death rate dropped 25 percent between 1991 and 2014 because of reductions in smoking and advances in early detection and treatment; and

WHEREAS, Specifically, according to the American Cancer Society, the five-year relative survival rate for cancers found at the local stage are about 55 percent of lung cancers, 90 percent of colon and rectum cancers, 91 percent of cervical cancers, 99 percent of breast, and 98 percent for melanoma of the skin cancers; and

WHEREAS, Many of these cancers are often preventable, and early detection and treatment are critical as cancer does not always cause symptoms and may occur in people with no family history; and

WHEREAS, Specific cancer types disproportionately affect different populations; for example, breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among Black women, prostate cancer rates in Black men are double those of other men, and the likelihood of developing colorectal cancer for Alaska Natives is about double that of other Americans; cervical cancer is more prevalent among Hispanic and African-American women; two out of three people diagnosed with lung cancer are 65 or older; melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, is among the most common cancers in young adults; and

WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, rates of screening for many cancer types in recommended populations remain substantially below Healthy People 2020 targets; and

WHEREAS, It is critical to reinforce the need for people to discuss their individual risk factors for cancer with their healthcare providers and understand the recommendations for, and benefits of, cancer screening; and

WHEREAS, For those individuals who are found through screening to have cancer, they are presented with clear and complete options for further diagnostic or molecular testing and treatment by their healthcare providers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that all citizens of Illinois are encouraged to visit cancerscreenweek.org for cancer screening resources and talk to their healthcare providers about their risk factors for all cancer types including, but not limited to, breast, cervical, colon, lung, prostate, and skin cancers, as well as recommended screening options; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we declare the first week of December 2019 as "Cancer Screen Week" in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois General Assembly is urged to take actions to evaluate current levels of funding for cancer screening in state medical assistance, public health, or standalone programs to ensure adequate funding is available for cancer screening and/or treatment services; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois General Assembly is urged to identify and advance policies to increase rates of cancer screening and improve cancer screening awareness.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 64

Offered by Representative McCombie:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Rules of the House of Representatives of the 101st General Assembly are amended by adding Rule 18.5 as follows:

(House Rule 18.5 new)

18.5. Bipartisan Bills. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any bill pending before the Rules Committee shall be immediately discharged and referred to a standing committee or special committee, as provided in Rule 18, if the Principal Sponsor of the bill notifies the Clerk in writing that the bill has, in addition to the Principal Sponsor, 5 or more chief co-sponsors or co-sponsors from the majority caucus and 5 or more chief co-sponsors or co-sponsors from the minority caucus. The written notice shall specify the standing committee or special committee to which the bill shall be referred. Such a bill must be heard before the standing committee or special committee to which it is referred under this Rule, and must be called for a vote in that standing committee or special committee.

(Source: H.R. 46, 100th G.A.)

HOUSE RESOLUTION 65

Offered by Representative Skillicorn:

WHEREAS, The Illinois House of Representatives believes that the actions of the Federal Reserve impact every citizen in the United States, not just Illinois; and

WHEREAS, An important component of a strong economy is maintaining a transparent one; and

WHEREAS, For nearly ten years, members of the United States Congress have introduced the Federal Reserve Transparency Act, which calls for the United States government to audit the Federal Reserve; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Reserve is a large force in the United States and the global economy and has gone largely unchecked for decades; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Reserve maintains nearly \$1.6 trillion in circulation at any given time; in fiscal year 2018, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve submitted an order for approximately 7.4 billion Federal Reserve notes, valued at more than \$233 billion; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Reserve is able to enact policies that can affect Americans far more than tax law and fiscal plans and can cost the citizens of the United States trillions of dollars by keeping interest rates artificially low and making destructive investments that can result in housing, market, and employment slumps; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Reserve was created by the United States Congress in 1913 as a means to centrally control the monetary system of the United States in order to avoid financial crises, but current law does not allow for Congress to audit the Fed's monetary policies; and

WHEREAS, While many believe that the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010 mandated a Federal Reserve audit, the Act only applied to emergency credit facilities and procedures, rather than substantive transaction details; and

WHEREAS, The original Federal Reserve Transparency Act was introduced in 2009 in response to the 2008 financial crisis, where it was never called for a vote in the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, On January 3, 2019, Representative Thomas Massie introduced the sixth iteration of the Federal Reserve Transparency Act; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the United States Congress and President Donald Trump to pass the Federal Reserve Transparency Act of 2019; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to President Donald Trump, U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, U.S. Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer, U.S. Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, U.S. House of Representatives Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 70

Offered by Representative Villa:

WHEREAS, The social work profession is dedicated to enhancing well-being and helping meet the basic needs of all people, especially those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty; and

WHEREAS, This year's Social Work Month theme, "Elevate Social Work", embodies the need to recognize the extraordinary contributions of the profession to our society; and

WHEREAS, The social work profession is expected to grow faster than average over the next seven years, with more than 682,000 people nationwide expected to be employed as social workers by 2026; and

WHEREAS, Social workers elevate and empower people, giving them the ability to solve problems, cope with personal roadblocks, and get the resources they need to succeed; and

WHEREAS, Over 20,000 licensed social workers are present throughout our State, deeply woven into our society; social workers are active in state government, schools, universities, social service agencies, and communities; they own and operate numerous private practice small businesses and work in corporations, the military, and healthcare and mental health settings; and

WHEREAS, Social workers are the largest group of providers of mental health services in the United States as well as in Illinois, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs is one of the largest employers of social workers holding advanced degrees; and

WHEREAS, Social workers travel across the State and the nation to aide people in crisis, helping them overcome issues such as death and grief, gun violence, epidemics, environmental pollution, and natural disasters such as wildfires, tornados, and floods; and

WHEREAS, Social workers have been in the forefront on social justice for decades, pushing for equal rights for women, African Americans, Latinos, people who are disabled, people who are LGBTQ, and various ethnic, cultural, and religious groups; and

WHEREAS, The social work profession has been on the cutting edge of helping create changes to make our society a better place to live for more than a century, including voting rights, improved workplace safety, a minimum wage, and social safety net programs that ameliorate poverty and hunger; and

WHEREAS, Social workers stand ready to help our State overcome current pressing issues, including equal rights for all, the need for improved availability of health care and mental health services, a reformed criminal justice system, a fairer tax code, an educational system that achieves true equity, and a cleaner environment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare the month of March 2019 as Social Work Month in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the National Association of Social Workers-Illinois Chapter with our sincere appreciation for their efforts.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 71

Offered by Representative Spain:

WHEREAS, Transportation infrastructure is critical to the economy and future growth of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Local roads comprise over 88% of the State's public road mileage, carrying around 40% of statewide traffic; and

WHEREAS, Transportation projects have traditionally been paid for with user fees, including gas taxes and vehicle registration charges; and

WHEREAS, Among the various grants awarded to local governments is the Needy Township program; and

WHEREAS, The Needy Township program once provided \$10 million annually to townships and road districts that levy the maximum tax rate allowed but still lack adequate revenue to meet a minimum per-mile funding level; the Illinois Department of Transportation determines eligible townships and assistance based on a district's equalized assessed value of all properties, annual average MFT distribution per mile, and average maintenance; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Department of Transportation reduced the Needy Township allocation by almost half after the FY18 budget was enacted; and

WHEREAS, Other grants to local governments were reduced by almost \$50 million statewide; and

WHEREAS, These reductions follow a decades long trend by the State of reducing funding to local road districts; and

WHEREAS, The deterioration of local roads is contributing to the economic problems of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Local roads generated tax revenue and economic growth for the State of Illinois; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Illinois Department of Transportation to consider that a higher percentage of all new revenues and new transportation investments be distributed for local roads; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to the Secretary of Transportation and the Governor.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 72

Offered by Representative Bristow:

WHEREAS, Steel has always been a core part of the industrial and manufacturing sector of the United States; in Illinois, the steel industry employs over 9,000 workers and supports approximately 64,000 jobs; and

WHEREAS, At its height in the 1940s and 1950s, American steel accounted for about 40% of production worldwide, and the industry employed over 650,000 workers; today, China has taken over the steel market, producing 49% of the 1.7 billion metric tons produced globally in 2017, while the United States ranked fifth with 5% of production; and

WHEREAS, China's overwhelming grip on the industry has forced prices down and pushed American companies out of business, leading to the layoff of thousands of American workers; and

WHEREAS, Currently, there are approximately 140,000 Americans working in the steel industry, a decline of over 500,000 from the industry's peak; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. is the world's top importer of steel; in 2017, we imported 36 million metric tons of steel, while only producing 10.1 million metric tons; and

WHEREAS, The total U.S. trade deficit with China was \$375 billion in 2017; and

WHEREAS, Despite these troubling trends, public contracts continue to be awarded to Chinese companies that have undercut our market with predatory prices; the Chicago Transit Authority recently awarded a \$1.3 billion contract for new rail cars to the Chinese CRRC Corporation, further undermining U.S. steel; and

WHEREAS, American tax dollars should be used to back American companies, support American jobs, build up our infrastructure and encourage long term growth in our industrial and manufacturing sector; and

WHEREAS, Illinois should implement a "Buy America" policy which would give preference to American companies for publicly funded infrastructure projects; such a policy would improve our infrastructure, create jobs, and give Illinois a tool to use against unfair pricing from foreign companies; and

WHEREAS, Illinois should also institute a "Buy Illinois" policy, which would give further preference to companies located in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, It is within our power to fight back against Chinese control of the steel market by using taxpayer dollars to support American jobs, families, and communities; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we recognize the importance of steel to the manufacturing base of the United States, and we support American steel workers and American steel companies; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State of Illinois should implement both a "Buy America" policy and a "Buy Illinois" policy, which would help grow the steel industry, create jobs, build the middle class, and protect American companies and workers.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 74

Offered by Representative Bristow:

WHEREAS, According to the 2015 National Health Interview Survey, among women aged 40 to 64, those who are uninsured have the lowest prevalence of mammography use in the past two years at only 31 percent compared to 68 percent for women with health insurance; and

WHEREAS, The five-year survival for breast cancer is much higher when diagnosed at an early stage, and improvements in early detection, screening, and treatment have resulted in a 39 percent reduction in breast cancer deaths; and

WHEREAS, The costs of treating advanced stage breast cancer are significantly higher than for early stage disease; average costs allowed per patient in the two years following a breast cancer diagnosis can reach up to \$182,655 for stage 4 breast cancer, which is 2.5 times the cost of treating stage 0 breast cancer; and

WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society reports that breast cancer stage at diagnosis is more advanced in racial and ethnic minorities, lower income, and uninsured women, and the mortality rate for African American women with breast cancer is higher than in white women; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program within the Illinois Department of Public Health receives funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), a program that provides low-income uninsured and underinsured women access to breast and cervical cancer screening and early detection services, along with patient navigation, case management, and educational information; and

WHEREAS, The CDC defines health equity as when every person has the opportunity to "attain his or her full health potential"; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program is meeting an unmet need in providing recommended breast cancer screening services to low-income uninsured and underinsured women, whose mammography uptake has been significantly lower compared to those who are insured; and

WHEREAS, Between 2012-2017, the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program has served 62,167 women; and

WHEREAS, From 2012-2017, the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program screened 51,795 women for breast cancer with mammography and diagnosed 7,030 breast cancers; and

WHEREAS, Despite its proven success, the program remains woefully underfunded; decreased investment at the federal and state level has left low-income, uninsured and underinsured women without access to services; this lack of funding has resulted in less than one in ten eligible women currently receiving screenings through NBCCEDP; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program raises awareness about the importance of breast cancer screening and provides low-income, uninsured and underinsured women access to critical cancer control and prevention services that they may otherwise not have access to; and

WHEREAS, Access to these potentially lifesaving screening and early detection services provided by the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program should be available to all eligible women, consistent with American Cancer Society recommendations; and

WHEREAS, Increased investment for the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program will help Illinois reduce breast cancer incidence and mortality, save costs through increasing access to screening, diagnostic and treatment services, and reduce expensive treatment for late-stage diagnosis; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program eligibility and funding should be broadened to further reduce barriers to breast screening, detection and treatment for underserved women to improve conditions for women to achieve optimal health, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or economic status.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 77

Offered by Representative Meier:

WHEREAS, A proposed new tax on miles traveled on public, non-tolled Illinois roads using GPS tracking technology has been proposed in the Illinois General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, Road-use charges (RUCs), also known as mileage-based user fees (MBUFs) or vehicle miles traveled (VMT) fees, would impose a new financial burden, raise privacy concerns for Illinois residents, and make our state even less competitive; and

WHEREAS, Such proposals would offer Illinois drivers a variety of bad options; and

WHEREAS, One plan, which would impose a fee of 1.5¢ per mile driven, would report miles traveled on public, non-tolled Illinois roads; it would use GPS tracking technology in a smartphone app or a tracking device similar to the I-Pass (or EZ-Pass) and would monitor the location of each driver to calculate how many miles were driven in Illinois each month; and

WHEREAS, Another plan would impose a fee of 1.5¢ per mile driven, based on monthly odometer readings instead of GPS tracking technology; and

WHEREAS, An additional plan would be a flat rate plan of an annual fee of \$450; and

WHEREAS, Each of these plans would impose undue hardship and disproportionately impact rural Illinoisans who must drive longer distances for work and school; and

WHEREAS, A GPS monitoring plan would create privacy concerns for all Illinoisans and expose personal and confidential information to the possibility of a data breach; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we fully support our hardworking citizens and oppose all efforts, on the State or local level, to impose a new tax on miles traveled; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we state our firm opposition to any new tax on miles traveled.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

Offered by Representative Bourne:

WHEREAS, It is important to remember and honor the service of those who gave the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, It is long overdue that we recognize, honor, and remember the sacrifices of those who served and died in the Vietnam War; and

WHEREAS, Glenard Jay Gregory was born in Shipman, Illinois to J.W. and Velda Lorene (Manahan) Gregory on February 27, 1949; he enlisted in the United States Army on November 28, 1967; and

WHEREAS, Glenard Jay Gregory served as a Field artillery Basic with Battery A of the 1st Battalion, 27th Artillery, 23rd Artillery Group, II Field Force; and

WHEREAS, Sgt. Gregory started his tour of Vietnam on May 6, 1968; he was injured on April 19, 1969 and passed away on April 20, 1969, tragically dying at the age of 20, just days before he was scheduled to return home; and

WHEREAS, Sgt. Gregory was awarded the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the National Defense Medal, the Purple Heart Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, the Expert Sharpshooter Medal, and the Bronze Star with "V" Decoration; and

WHEREAS, Sgt. Gregory is buried in the Shipman Cemetery in Macoupin County; and

WHEREAS, Sgt. Gregory is honored on Panel 26w, Line 15 of the Vietnam Memorial Wall in Washington, D.C.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate Route 16 in Shipman, Illinois as the "Sgt. Glenard Jay Gregory Memorial Road"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is requested to erect at suitable locations, consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name "Sgt. Glenard Jay Memorial Road"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of Sgt. Glenard Jay Gregory, the Village of Shipman, and the Secretary of Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23

Offered by Representative Evans:

WHEREAS, Forty-eight years ago, with the passage of the National Cancer Act of 1971, leaders of the United States came together to establish cancer research and patient care as public health priorities; and

WHEREAS, In 2019, an estimated 606,880 Americans, or about 1,660 people a day, are expected to die of cancer; and

WHEREAS, Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the United States, exceeded only by heart disease; and

WHEREAS, In the United States, cancer accounts for nearly one in every four deaths; and

WHEREAS, The risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases with age, with 80% of new cases occurring at age 55 or later; and

WHEREAS, In the United States, men have a slightly greater than 39% lifetime probability of developing cancer; and

WHEREAS, In the United States, women have a nearly 38% lifetime probability of developing cancer; and

WHEREAS, A total of 68,560 new cases of cancer among Illinois residents will be reported in 2019; and

WHEREAS, In 2019, the American Cancer Society estimated 24,410 cancer deaths to occur in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Cancer touches everyone, either through a direct, personal diagnosis or indirectly through the diagnosis of a family member or friend; and

WHEREAS, According to the Sanger Institute, the Cancer Gene Census has identified more than 600 cancer-related genes, and the list of those genes will continue growing as researchers continue identifying genomic changes associated with different types of cancer; and

WHEREAS, Other external factors affect cancer risks, including, but not limited to, nutrition, physical activity, safe neighborhoods, healthy foods, access to education, and differences in occupational hazards, environmental exposure to pollution and other toxins; and

WHEREAS, According to the American Association for Cancer Research, advances in chemotherapy, surgery, radiation, and palliative care have led to important improvements in patient care and, as a result, increases in survival rates associated with many cancers, including acute lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, aggressive lymphomas, and testicular cancer; and

WHEREAS, Advances in cancer care, including early detection and high-quality treatment programs, and access to health care coverage are necessary to provide cancer patients with an efficient and effective continuum of care; and

WHEREAS, Public policy can influence and support efficient cancer care by mitigating some of the economic and public health burdens on State agencies, including the Department of Public Health, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Department of Human Services; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that an urgent and significant need exists to discuss and evaluate public policies affecting cancer research, treatment, education, and prevention efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Senate and the Illinois House of Representatives, by this resolution, express their support for the establishment of a joint legislative cancer caucus, to be formally known as the Illinois Legislative Cancer Caucus; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Legislative Cancer Caucus shall act as a forum for legislators and affiliate members to learn about important public health issues related to cancer and to evaluate legislative proposals concerning those issues; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the members and affiliate members of the Illinois Legislative Cancer Caucus shall work to increase awareness and promote policies to prevent, treat, and educate the public about cancer, with the ultimate goal of identifying solutions to unmet needs; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Legislative Cancer Caucus shall work to strengthen community support programs, to meet the diverse needs of Illinois citizens, and to support programs that make treatment options available to the medically indigent; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the organizing members of the Illinois General Assembly respectfully request recognition within the Illinois General Assembly as the official caucus for issues related to cancer prevention, treatment, and education efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be distributed to the members of the General Assembly, the Governor, the Director of Public Health, the Director of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Secretary of Human Services.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

Offered by Representative Mah:

WHEREAS, The Child Citizenship Act of 2000 aimed to provide equal treatment under United States law for adopted and biological children by granting citizenship to internationally-born adoptees; however, when the act became law, it did not apply to internationally-born adoptees who were already over the age of 18; and

WHEREAS, As a result, an estimated tens of thousands of adult legal adoptees who were born before February 27, 1982 and raised in the United States remain without citizenship and are therefore potentially subject to deportation; these adoptees' parents did not complete necessary processes to provide their adopted children with citizenship or, in many cases, even a green card; and

WHEREAS, Several deportations of individuals who were legally adopted from foreign countries have already taken place, breaking up families and returning the deported individuals to places where they were born but do not speak the birth county's language, understand the culture, or have any connections; and

WHEREAS, Adoptees who do not have citizenship have come from countries including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Guatemala, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Haiti, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, and Vietnam; there are an estimated 19,000 Korean American adoptees alone who do not have American citizenship despite having been adopted; and

WHEREAS, Two bills which would have granted citizenship to all adult adoptees were introduced with bipartisan support in the 114th Congress, the Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2015 (S.2275) and the Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2016 (H.R.5454); neither bill was referred out of committee for a Congressional vote; and

WHEREAS, Both bills sought to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to grant automatic citizenship to all qualifying children adopted by a U.S. citizen parent, regardless of the date on which the adoption was finalized; citizenship would be granted to any individual who was adopted by a U.S. citizen before age 18, was physically present in the United States in the citizen parent's legal custody pursuant to a lawful admission before the individual reached age 18, never previously acquired U.S. citizenship, and was lawfully residing in the United States; the bills also would have given adult adoptees who had already been deported the opportunity to return to the United States; and

WHEREAS, When the biological children of U.S. citizen parents commit a crime, they are not subject to deportation; it is discrimination for the adopted child of U.S. citizen parents to then be subject to deportation; and

WHEREAS, S.2275 and H.R. 5454 stipulated that a visa may not be issued to an adoptee unless the individual was subjected to a criminal background check and the Department of Homeland Security and Department of State coordinated with law enforcement agencies to ensure that appropriate action is taken regarding any resolved criminal activity; in the cases in which criminal activity has been properly resolved, the individuals would be eligible for U.S. citizenship; and

WHEREAS, Legislation is expected to be introduced into the 116th Congress that would grant U.S. citizenship to all adoptees, including those who have been inhumanely deported; and

WHEREAS, Naturalization of adult adoptees who immigrated to the United States under the promise of finding a permanent home is necessary to ensure that they are not forcibly removed from what has become their home country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we support, as a civil right, automatic citizenship to all qualifying children adopted by a U.S. citizen parent, regardless of the date on which the adoption was finalized, we condemn the deportation of individuals who were adopted into American homes and should have every expectation that their citizenship matches that of their adoptive parents, and we welcome legislation that will provide citizenship for all adult adoptees whose adoptive parents did not complete the naturalization process while they were children; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States to enact legislation securing the citizenship of all internationally adopted children who are now adults; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, the U.S. Senate Minority Leader, the U.S. Speaker of the House, the U.S. House of Representatives Minority Leader, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 25

Offered by Representative Meier:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois General Assembly are honored to pay tribute to those who have given their lives to protect and serve the citizens of this great nation; and

WHEREAS, Medevac Pilot Larry D. Mills, along with flight nurse Deborah Kroon, flight paramedic Michelle Tarwarter, and patient April Rodriguez were killed on July 29, 2016 when the Cal-Ore Life Flight plane they were on went down east of McKinleyville, California; and

WHEREAS, Larry Mills was born in Warner Robins, Georgia on March 17, 1962; his family moved to Marine in 1973 and he graduated from Triad High School in 1980; he was an EMT and a 12-year veteran of the Marine Volunteer Fire Department; and

WHEREAS, Larry Mills was an exceptional pilot and instructor who flew gliders, helicopters, dual aircraft, and taught at Schafer Airport in St. Jacob; he had over 30 years of flying experience and had contracts with the United States Army and the Air Force to train pilots; and

WHEREAS, The Larry Mills Aviation Memorial Scholarship has been established through the Highland Area Community Foundation to honor the life and career of a pilot who gave his life helping others; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate Illinois Route 143 as it travels from its intersection with Route 4 east through the City of Marine as the "Larry D. Mills Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is request to erect, at suitable locations consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name of the "Larry D. Mills Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Larry Mills, the Mayor of the City of Marine, and the Secretary of Transportation.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

The following bills were introduced, read by title a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules:

HOUSE BILL 2055. Introduced by Representative Davis, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 2056. Introduced by Representative Parkhurst, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 2057. Introduced by Representative Windhorst, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 2058. Introduced by Representative Windhorst, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 2059. Introduced by Representative Murphy, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 2060. Introduced by Representatives Murphy - Carroll, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 2061. Introduced by Representative Gong-Gershowitz, AN ACT concerning human rights.

HOUSE BILL 2062. Introduced by Representative Gong-Gershowitz, AN ACT concerning human rights.

HOUSE BILL 2063. Introduced by Representative Gong-Gershowitz, AN ACT concerning human rights.

- HOUSE BILL 2064. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning property.
- HOUSE BILL 2065. Introduced by Representative Wehrli, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 2066. Introduced by Representative Windhorst, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 2067. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 2068. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 2069. Introduced by Representative Jones, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 2070. Introduced by Representative Jones, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 2071. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 2072. Introduced by Representative Walsh, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 2073. Introduced by Representative Butler, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 2074. Introduced by Representative Butler, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 2075. Introduced by Representative McSweeney, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 2076. Introduced by Representative Villa, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 2077. Introduced by Representative Caulkins, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 2078. Introduced by Representatives Stuart - Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 2079. Introduced by Representative Guzzardi, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 2080. Introduced by Representative McAuliffe, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 2081. Introduced by Representative Wehrli, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 2082. Introduced by Representative Morgan, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 2083. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 2084. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 2085. Introduced by Representative Harris, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 2086. Introduced by Representative Bryant, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 2087. Introduced by Representative Carroll, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 2088. Introduced by Representative Swanson, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 2089. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning property.
- HOUSE BILL 2090. Introduced by Representative Burke, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 2091. Introduced by Representative Burke, AN ACT concerning civil law.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
FIRST READING**

Representative Windhorst introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 17**

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST 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 add Section 2.5 to Article IV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV
THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 2.5. TERM LIMITS

A person may not be elected to the office of State Senator or State Representative, or a combination of those offices, for terms totalling more than ten years. No person may be elected or appointed as a State Senator or State Representative if, upon completion of that term of office, he or she will have been a member of the General Assembly for more than ten years. Service before the second Wednesday in January of 2021 shall not be considered in the calculation of a person's service.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 17 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
FIRST READING**

Representative Windhorst introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 18**

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST 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 Section 2 of Article V of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE V
THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 2. TERMS

These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for four years beginning on the second Monday of January after their election and, except in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and every four years thereafter. A person may not be elected to any single Executive Branch office for more than two terms in each office. Service before the second Monday in January of 2023 shall not be considered in the calculation of a person's service.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SCHEDULE

[February 5, 2019]

62

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 18 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

At the hour of 3:21 o'clock p.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.