



1

SENATE RESOLUTION

2

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the following (which are the same as the Rules of the Senate of the 93rd General Assembly except as indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the Rules of the Senate of the Ninety-fourth General Assembly:

3

4

5

6

7

8

ARTICLE I

9

DEFINITIONS

10

As used in these Senate Rules, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them in this Article I, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

11

12

13

(Senate Rule 1-1)

14

1-1. Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that Senator designated by the President to serve as chair of a committee.

15

16

(Senate Rule 1-2)

17

1-2. Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the Senate and includes a standing committee, a special committee, and a special subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice requirements applicable to committees do not apply to conference committees.

18

19

20

21

22

23

(Senate Rule 1-3)

24

1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

25

26

(Senate Rule 1-4)

1 1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
2 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

3 (Senate Rule 1-5)

4 1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of
5 the General Assembly.

6 (Senate Rule 1-6)

7 1-6. Joint Action Motion. "Joint action motion" means any
8 of the following motions before the Senate: to concur in a
9 House amendment, to non-concur in a House amendment, to recede
10 from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate
11 amendment, and to request that a conference committee be
12 appointed.

13 (Senate Rule 1-7)

14 1-7. Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
15 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
16 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

17 (Senate Rule 1-8)

18 1-8. Legislative Measure. "Legislative measure" means any
19 matter brought before the Senate for consideration, whether
20 originated in the Senate or House, and includes bills,
21 amendments, resolutions, conference committee reports,
22 motions, and messages from the executive branch.

23 (Senate Rule 1-9)

24 1-9. Majority. "Majority" means a simple majority of those
25 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
26 specified with respect to a particular Senate Rule, for
27 purposes of determining the number of members present and
28 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.

29 (Senate Rule 1-10)

30 1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group

1 of Senators from the numerically strongest political party in
2 the Senate. "Majority caucus" also includes any Senator who is
3 not from the numerically strongest or numerically second
4 strongest political party in the Senate but who casts his or
5 her final vote for Senate President for the person who is
6 elected Senate President.

7 (Senate Rule 1-11)

8 1-11. Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
9 appointed" means an absolute majority of the total number of
10 Senators appointed to a committee.

11 (Senate Rule 1-12)

12 1-12. Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
13 elected" means an absolute majority of the total number of
14 Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate, irrespective of
15 the number of elected or appointed Senators actually serving in
16 office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled to be elected to
17 the Senate, "majority of those elected" shall mean 30
18 affirmative votes.

19 (Senate Rule 1-13)

20 1-13. Member. "Member" means a Senator. Where the context
21 so requires, "member" may also mean a Representative of the
22 Illinois House of Representatives.

23 (Senate Rule 1-14)

24 1-14. Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
25 total number of Senators appointed to a committee.

26 (Senate Rule 1-15)

27 1-15. Members Elected. "Members elected" means the total
28 number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate,
29 irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators
30 actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled
31 to be elected in the Senate, "members elected" shall mean 59

1 Senators.

2 (Senate Rule 1-16)

3 1-16. Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that group
4 of Senators from other than the majority caucus.

5 (Senate Rule 1-17)

6 1-17. Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
7 Minority Leader of the Senate.

8 (Senate Rule 1-18)

9 1-18. Minority Spokesperson. "Minority Spokesperson" means
10 that Senator designated by the Minority Leader to serve as the
11 Minority Spokesperson of a committee.

12 (Senate Rule 1-19)

13 1-19. Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the
14 convening of the Senate, pursuant to the scheduling of the
15 President, for purposes consistent with Rule 4-1(c) or (d).

16 (Senate Rule 1-20)

17 1-20. President. "President" means the President of the
18 Senate.

19 (Senate Rule 1-21)

20 1-21. Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
21 Senator serving as the presiding officer of the Senate, whether
22 that Senator is the President or another Senator designated by
23 the President, in his or her capacity as presiding officer.

24 (Senate Rule 1-22)

25 1-22. Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
26 first listed Senate sponsor of any legislative measure; with
27 respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means
28 the Chairperson of the committee.

1 (Senate Rule 1-23)

2 1-23. Secretary. "Secretary" means the elected Secretary
3 of the Senate.

4 (Senate Rule 1-24)

5 1-24. Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General
6 Assembly.

7 (Senate Rule 1-25)

8 1-25. Senator. "Senator" means any of the duly elected or
9 duly appointed Illinois State Senators, and means the same as
10 "member".

11 (Senate Rule 1-26)

12 1-26. Term. "Term" means the two-year term of a General
13 Assembly.

14 (Senate Rule 1-27)

15 1-27. Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that
16 Senator designated by the President to serve as
17 Vice-Chairperson of a committee.

18 ARTICLE II

19 ORGANIZATION

20 (Senate Rule 2-1)

21 2-1. Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the
22 Senate shall adopt new Rules of organization and procedure by
23 resolution setting forth those Rules in their entirety. The
24 resolution must be adopted by a majority of those elected.
25 These Rules of the Senate are subject to revision or amendment
26 only in accordance with Rule 7-17.

1 (Senate Rule 2-2)

2 2-2. Election of the President.

3 (a) Prior to the election of the President, the Governor
4 shall convene the Senate, designate a Temporary Secretary of
5 the Senate, and preside during the nomination and election of
6 the President. As the first item of business each day prior to
7 the election of the President, the Governor shall order the
8 Temporary Secretary to call the roll of the members to
9 establish the presence of a quorum as required by the
10 Constitution. If a majority of those elected are not present,
11 the Senate shall stand adjourned until the hour of 12:00 noon
12 on the next calendar day, excepting weekends. If a quorum of
13 members is present, the Governor shall then call for
14 nominations of members for the Office of President. All such
15 nominations shall require a second. When the nominations are
16 completed, the Governor shall direct the Temporary Secretary to
17 call the roll of the members to elect the President.

18 (b) The election of the President shall require the
19 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate shall
20 not be in order following nominations and preceding or during
21 the vote, and Senators may not explain their vote on the
22 election of the President.

23 (c) No bills may be considered and no committees may be
24 appointed or meet prior to the election of the President.

25 (d) When a vacancy in the Office of President occurs, the
26 foregoing procedure shall be employed to elect a new President;
27 however, when the Governor is of a political party other than
28 that of the majority caucus, the Assistant Majority Leader
29 having the greatest seniority of service in the Senate shall
30 preside during the nomination and election of the successor
31 President. No legislative measures, other than such
32 nominations and election, may be considered by the Senate

1 during a vacancy in the Office of President.

2 (Senate Rule 2-3)

3 2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall
4 elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the
5 Constitution and laws of Illinois.

6 (Senate Rule 2-4)

7 2-4. Assistant Leaders.

8 (a) The President and the Minority Leader shall appoint
9 from within their respective caucuses the number of Assistant
10 Majority Leaders and Assistant Minority Leaders as are allowed
11 by law.

12 (b) These appointments shall take effect upon their being
13 filed with the Secretary and shall remain effective for the
14 duration of the term unless a vacancy occurs by reason of
15 resignation or because an assistant leader has ceased to be a
16 Senator. Successor assistant leaders shall be appointed in the
17 same manner as their predecessors. Assistant leaders shall have
18 those powers delegated to them by the President or Minority
19 Leader, as the case may be.

20 (Senate Rule 2-5)

21 2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

22 (a) The President shall have those powers conferred upon
23 him or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any
24 motions or resolutions adopted by the Senate or jointly by the
25 Senate and House.

26 (b) Except as provided by law with respect to the Senate
27 Operations Commission, the President is the chief
28 administrative officer of the Senate and shall have those
29 powers necessary to carry out that function. The President may
30 delegate his or her administrative duties as he or she deems
31 appropriate.

1 (c) The powers and duties of the President shall include,
2 but are not limited to, the following:

3 (1) To preside at all sessions of the Senate, although
4 the President may call on any member to preside
5 temporarily.

6 (2) To open the session at the time at which the Senate
7 is to meet by taking the podium and calling the members to
8 order. The President may call on any member, or the
9 Secretary in case of perfunctory days, to open the session.

10 (3) To announce the business before the Senate in the
11 order in which it is to be acted upon.

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

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

16 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

22 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or
23 orders of the Senate. All writs, warrants, and subpoenas
24 issued by order of the Senate or one of its committees
25 shall be signed by the President and attested by the
26 Secretary.

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

4 (11) To have general supervision, including the duty to
5 protect the security and safety, of the Senate chamber,
6 galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and
7 passages, including the power to clear them when necessary.

8 (12) To have general supervision of the Secretary and
9 his or her assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and his or her
10 assistants, the majority caucus staff, and all employees of
11 the Senate except the minority caucus staff.

12 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
13 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
14 committees, except the Rules Committee created by Rule 3-5.

15 (14) ~~(13)~~ To appoint all majority caucus members of
16 committees and to designate all Chairpersons,
17 Co-Chairpersons, and Vice-Chairpersons of committees,
18 except as the Senate otherwise orders in accordance with
19 these Senate Rules.

20 (15) ~~(14)~~ To enforce all constitutional provisions,
21 statutes, rules, and regulations applicable to the Senate.

22 (16) ~~(15)~~ To guide and direct the proceedings of the
23 Senate subject to the control and will of the members as
24 provided in these Senate Rules.

25 (17) To direct the Secretary on regular session, veto
26 session, special session, or perfunctory session days to
27 read into the Senate record legislative measures and other
28 papers.

1 (18) ~~(16)~~ To direct the Secretary to correct
2 non-substantive errors in the Journal.

3 (19) ~~(17)~~ To assign meeting places and meeting times to
4 committees.

5 (20) ~~(18)~~ To decide, subject to the control and will of
6 the members in accordance with these Senate Rules, all
7 questions relating to the priority of business.

8 (21) To appoint a parliamentarian to serve at the
9 pleasure of the President.

10 (d) The President, at his or her discretion, may designate
11 from among those members serving in the statutorily created
12 positions of assistant majority leader, no more than one member
13 to serve as the Senate Majority Leader. The Senate Majority
14 Leader shall serve at the pleasure of the President and shall
15 receive no additional compensation other than that provided
16 statutorily for the position of assistant majority leader.

17 (e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of
18 the members elected.

19 (Senate Rule 2-6)

20 2-6. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

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

25 (b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees the
26 members from the minority caucus and shall designate a Minority
27 Spokesperson for each committee, except as the Senate otherwise
28 orders in accordance with these Senate Rules.

1 (c) The Minority Leader shall have general supervision of
2 the minority caucus staff.

3 (Senate Rule 2-7)

4 2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

5 (a) The Senate shall elect a Secretary, who may adopt
6 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
7 her office. Except where the authority is by law given to the
8 Senate Operations Commission, the President shall be the final
9 arbiter of any dispute arising in connection with the operation
10 of the Office of the Secretary.

11 (b) The duties of the Secretary shall include the
12 following:

13 (1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records
14 of the Senate, which shall not be taken out of the
15 Secretary's custody except in the regular course of
16 business in the Senate.

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

22 (3) To cause each bill to be placed on the desks of the
23 members as soon as it is printed, or alternatively to
24 provide for a method that any Senator may use to secure a
25 copy of any bill he or she desires.

26 (4) To keep the Journal of the proceedings of the
27 Senate and, under the direction of the President, correct
28 errors in the Journal.

1 (5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the
2 Senate and make them available to the public under
3 reasonable conditions.

4 (6) To keep the necessary records for the Senate and
5 its committees and to prepare the Senate Calendar for each
6 legislative day.

7 (7) To examine all Senate Bills and Constitutional
8 Amendment Resolutions following Second Reading and prior
9 to final passage, for the purpose of correcting any
10 non-substantive errors therein, and to report the same back
11 to the President promptly; to supervise the enrolling and
12 engrossing of bills and resolutions, subject to the
13 direction of the President; and to certify passage or
14 adoption of legislative measures, and to note thereon the
15 date of final Senate action. Any corrections suggested to
16 the President by the Secretary, and thereafter approved by
17 the Senate, shall be entered upon the Journal.

18 (8) To transmit bills, other documents, and other
19 messages to the House and secure a receipt therefor, and to
20 receive from the House bills, documents, and receipts
21 therefor.

22 (9) To file with the Secretary of State those debate
23 transcripts and Senate documents as are required by law.

24 (10) To attend every session of the Senate; record the
25 roll; and read into the Senate record legislative measures
26 ~~all bills, resolutions,~~ and other papers as directed by the
27 Presiding Officer. Bills shall be read by title only. Upon
28 initial reading, motions may be read by title and sponsor
29 only.

30 (11) To supervise all Assistant Secretaries and other

1 employees of his or her office, as well as all committee
2 clerks in their capacity as committee clerks.

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

5 (13) To perform those duties as assigned by the
6 President.

7 (Senate Rule 2-8)

8 2-8. Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate shall,
9 in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an
10 Assistant Secretary, who shall perform those duties assigned to
11 him or her by the Secretary.

12 (Senate Rule 2-9)

13 2-9. Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate shall elect a
14 Sergeant-at-Arms who shall perform those duties assigned to him
15 or her by law, or as are ordered by the President or Presiding
16 Officer. Such duties shall include the following:

17 (1) To attend the Senate during its sessions and
18 execute the commands of the Senate, together with all
19 process issued by authority of the Senate, that are
20 directed to him or her by the President or Presiding
21 Officer.

22 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
23 the Senate chambers, galleries, and adjoining or
24 connecting hallways and passages.

25 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of
26 the Senate.

27 (4) To supervise any Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

1 (5) To perform those duties as assigned by the
2 President.

3 (Senate Rule 2-10)

4 2-10. Schedule.

5 (a) The President shall periodically establish a schedule
6 of days on which the Senate shall convene in regular and veto
7 session, with that schedule subject to revisions at the
8 discretion of the President. The President may also at his or
9 her discretion schedule perfunctory session days of the Senate.
10 The President may establish deadlines for the following
11 legislative actions:

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

14 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

15 (3) Final day for standing committees of the Senate to
16 report Senate bills, except Senate appropriations bills.

17 (4) Final day for standing committees of the Senate to
18 report Senate appropriation bills.

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

21 (6) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate
22 appropriation bills.

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

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

1 subcommittees created by standing committees or by special
2 committees under Rule 3-3. Subcommittees may not create
3 subcommittees.

4 (b) All committees shall have a Chairperson and Minority
5 Spokesperson, who shall not be of the same caucus, except as
6 provided in Rule 3-2. Committees of the whole shall consist of
7 all Senators. The number of majority caucus members and
8 minority caucus members of all standing committees, and all
9 other committees unless otherwise ordered by the Senate in
10 accordance with these Senate Rules, shall be determined by the
11 President. The numbers of majority caucus and minority caucus
12 members shall become final upon the President filing with the
13 Secretary an appropriate notice, which shall be Journalized.

14 (c) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
15 to call the committee to order, designate which legislative
16 measures shall be taken up, order the roll call vote to be
17 taken on each legislative measure called for a vote, preserve
18 order and decorum during committee meetings, assign
19 legislative measures to special subcommittees of the parent
20 committee, jointly sign and issue subpoenas with the President,
21 and implement and supervise the business of the committee. The
22 Vice-Chairperson of a committee may preside over its meetings
23 in the absence or at the direction of the Chairperson.

24 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the Chairperson or
25 Minority Spokesperson position on a committee, occurs when a
26 member resigns from that position or ceases to be a Senator.
27 Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who
28 shall promptly notify the President and Minority Leader. Absent
29 concurrence by a majority of those elected, or as otherwise
30 provided in Rule 3-5, no member who resigns from a committee
31 shall be reappointed to that committee for the remainder of the
32 term. Replacement members shall be of the same caucus as that
33 of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed by the

1 President or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the
2 resigning member. In the case of vacancies on special
3 subcommittees that were created by committees, the parent
4 committee shall fill the vacancy by motion.

5 (e) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
6 to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of
7 the President in accordance with Rule 2-5(c)(17). Except as
8 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, committee meetings
9 shall be convened in accordance with Rule 3-11.

10 (Senate Rule 3-2)

11 3-2. Membership and Officers of Standing Committees.

12 (a) At the commencement of the term, the members of each
13 standing committee shall be appointed for the term by the
14 President and the Minority Leader, except as provided in
15 subsection (c) of this Rule or in Rule 3-5. The President shall
16 appoint the Chairperson and the remaining committee members of
17 the majority caucus (one of whom the President shall designate
18 as Vice-Chairperson), and the Minority Leader shall appoint the
19 Minority Spokesperson and the remaining committee members of
20 the minority caucus, except as provided in paragraph (b) of
21 this Rule. The appointments shall become immediately effective
22 upon the delivery of appropriate correspondence from each of
23 the respective leaders to the Secretary, regardless of whether
24 the Senate is in session. The Chairperson and Minority
25 Spokesperson shall serve at the pleasure of the President or
26 Minority Leader, as the case may be. The Secretary shall
27 Journalize all appointments. A standing committee is empowered
28 to conduct business when a majority of the total number of
29 committee members has been appointed.

30 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
31 Rules, the President may appoint any two members to serve as
32 Co-Chairpersons of a standing committee. Co-Chairpersons shall
33 not be of the same caucus and shall serve at the pleasure of

1 the President. A standing committee with Co-Chairpersons shall
2 not have a Minority Spokesperson. For purposes of Section 1 of
3 the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), one
4 Co-Chairperson shall be considered "chairman" and the other
5 shall be considered "minority spokesperson". Co-Chairperson
6 appointments shall become immediately effective upon the
7 delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President to
8 the Secretary, regardless of whether the Senate is in session.
9 The Secretary shall Journalize all appointments.

10 (c) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, a
11 committee member may be temporarily replaced due to illness or
12 an unforeseen absence. The temporary appointment is effective
13 upon delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President
14 or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the member
15 affected, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
16 illness or temporary absence.

17 (Senate Rule 3-3)

18 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

19 (a) The Senate may create special committees by resolution
20 adopted by a majority of those elected. The President also may
21 create special committees by filing a notice of the creation of
22 the special committee with the Secretary. The appointed members
23 of a special committee shall be designated by the President and
24 the Minority Leader in the same manner outlined in Rule 3-2
25 with respect to standing committees.

26 (b) A committee may create a special subcommittee by motion
27 adopted by a majority of those appointed. The members of a
28 special subcommittee shall come from the membership of the
29 creating committee, and shall be appointed in the manner
30 determined by the creating committee.

31 (c) The resolution, motion, or notice creating a special
32 committee or special subcommittee shall specify the subject

1 matter of the special committee or subcommittee and the number
2 of members to be appointed thereto, and may specify a reporting
3 date during the term (in which event the special committee or
4 subcommittee is abolished as of that date). Unless an earlier
5 date is specified by resolution, motion, or notice, special
6 committees and subcommittees shall expire at the end of the
7 term.

8 (d) When the Senate is not in session, Special Temporary
9 Committees may be created and appointed by the President. The
10 actions of the President and of a Special Temporary Committee
11 shall stand as the action of the Senate unless the action is
12 amended or modified on a roll call vote by a majority of those
13 elected during the next day the Senate convenes.

14 (e) In accordance with Section 1 of the General Assembly
15 Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), no Chairperson or Minority
16 Spokesperson of a committee created under this Rule shall
17 receive additional compensation for such service.

18 (Senate Rule 3-4)

19 3-4. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
20 Senate are as follows:

21 AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION

22 APPROPRIATIONS I

23 APPROPRIATIONS II

24 APPROPRIATIONS III

25 COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

26 EDUCATION

1 ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

2 EXECUTIVE

3 EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

4 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

6 HIGHER EDUCATION

7 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

8 INSURANCE ~~AND PENSIONS~~

9 JUDICIARY

10 LABOR ~~AND COMMERCE~~

11 LICENSED ACTIVITIES

12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

13 PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS

14 REVENUE

15 STATE GOVERNMENT

16 TRANSPORTATION

17 (Senate Rule 3-5)

18 3-5. Service Committee.

19 (a) In addition to the standing committees, there is a
20 permanent service committee known as the "Rules Committee". The

1 Rules Committee shall have those powers and duties that are
2 outlined in these Senate Rules, as well as those that may be
3 periodically ordered in accordance with these Senate Rules.

4 (b) The Rules Committee shall consist of five members,
5 three of whom shall be appointed by the President and two of
6 whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. Both the
7 President and the Minority Leader shall be eligible to be
8 appointed to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall be
9 empowered to conduct business when a majority of the total
10 number of its members has been appointed.

11 (c) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee
12 shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and the minority
13 caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority
14 Leader. Appointments thereto shall be by notice filed with the
15 Secretary, and shall be effective for the balance of the term
16 or until a replacement appointment is made, whichever first
17 occurs. Appointments shall take effect upon filing with the
18 Secretary regardless of whether the Senate is in session.
19 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules, any
20 Senator who is replaced on the Rules Committee may be
21 reappointed to the Rules Committee without concurrence of the
22 Senate.

23 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
24 Rules, the Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public
25 notice. All legislative measures pending before the Rules
26 Committee shall be eligible for consideration at any meeting
27 thereof, and all such legislative measures shall be deemed
28 posted for hearing by the Rules Committee for all of its
29 meetings.

30 (e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of
31 the members elected.

1 (Senate Rule 3-6)

2 3-6. Referrals of Resolutions, Messages, and
3 Reorganization Orders.

4 (a) All resolutions, after being initially read by the
5 Secretary, shall be automatically referred to the Rules
6 Committee unless the Presiding Officer determines that the
7 resolution is a death resolution and orders that the resolution
8 be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. Resolutions
9 determined by the Rules Committee to be of a non-substantive,
10 commemorative, or congratulatory nature shall be returned to
11 the principal sponsor for action pursuant to Rule 6-4. No
12 resolution may be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar if
13 any member objects.

14 (b) All messages from the Governor or any other executive
15 branch Constitutional Officer regarding appointments that
16 require confirmation by the Senate shall, after having been
17 initially read by the Secretary, automatically be referred to
18 the Executive Appointments Committee.

19 (c) All executive reorganization orders of the Governor
20 issued pursuant to Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution,
21 after being read into the record by the Secretary, shall
22 automatically be referred to the Rules Committee for its
23 referral to a committee, the latter of which may issue a
24 recommendation to the Senate with respect to the executive
25 order. The Senate may disapprove of any executive order only by
26 resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such
27 resolution is in order until a committee has reported to the
28 Senate on the executive reorganization, or until the executive
29 order has been discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

30 (Senate Rule 3-7)

31 3-7. Rules Committee.

32 (a) The Rules Committee may consider any legislative
33 measure referred to it pursuant to Rules 3-6, 3-8 and 3-9, by

1 motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding Officer upon
2 initial reading. The Rules Committee may, with the concurrence
3 of a majority of those appointed, sponsor motions or
4 resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of these
5 Senate Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the Rules
6 Committee may be immediately considered by the Senate without
7 reference to a committee.

8 (b) During even-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall
9 refer to a committee of the Senate only appropriation bills
10 implementing the budget and other legislative measures deemed
11 by the Rules Committee to be of an emergency nature or to be of
12 substantial importance to the operation of government. This
13 subsection (b) applies equally to Senate Bills and House Bills
14 introduced into or received by the Senate.

15 (Senate Rule 3-8)

16 3-8. Referrals to Committees.

17 (a) All Senate Bills and House Bills shall, after having
18 been initially read by the Secretary, be automatically referred
19 to the Rules Committee, which may thereafter refer any bill
20 before it to a committee. The Rules Committee may refer any
21 resolution before it to a committee. No bill or resolution may
22 be referred to a committee except pursuant to this Rule or Rule
23 7-17. A standing or special committee may refer a matter
24 pending in that committee to a special subcommittee of that
25 committee.

26 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
27 action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing
28 with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Rules
29 Committee. No such amendment, joint action motion, or
30 conference committee report may be considered by the Senate
31 unless approved for consideration by the Rules Committee. The
32 Rules Committee may approve for consideration to the Senate any
33 floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or

1 conference committee report that: (i) consists of language that
2 has previously been favorably reported to the Senate by a
3 committee; (ii) consists of technical or clarifying language;
4 ~~that is non-substantive in nature;~~ or (iii) consists of
5 language deemed by the Rules Committee to be of an emergency
6 nature, of substantial importance to the operation of
7 government, or in the best interests of Illinois. The Rules
8 Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion
9 for final action, or conference committee report to a committee
10 for its review and consideration (in those instances, and
11 notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules, the
12 committee may hold a hearing on and consider those legislative
13 measures pursuant to one-hour advance notice). Any floor
14 amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference
15 committee report that is not approved for consideration or
16 referred by the Rules Committee, and is attempted to be acted
17 upon by a committee shall be out of order, except as provided
18 for under Rule 8-4.

19 (c) All committee amendments shall, upon filing with the
20 Secretary, be automatically referred to the Rules Committee. No
21 committee amendment may be considered by a committee unless the
22 committee amendment is referred to the committee by the Rules
23 Committee. Any committee amendment referred by the Rules
24 Committee shall be referred to the committee before which the
25 underlying bill or resolution is pending. Any committee
26 amendment that is not referred by the Rules Committee to a
27 committee, and is attempted to be acted upon by a committee
28 shall be out of order.

29 (d) The Rules Committee may at any time re-refer a
30 legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the
31 Whole or to any other committee.

32 (e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of
33 the members elected.

1 (Senate Rule 3-9)

2 3-9. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

3 (a) All legislative measures, with the exception of
4 resolutions to amend the State Constitution, that have failed
5 to meet the applicable deadline established in accordance with
6 Rule 2-10 for reporting to the Senate by a standing committee
7 shall automatically be re-referred to the Rules Committee
8 unless: (i) the deadline has been suspended pursuant to Rule
9 7-17, with re-referral to the Rules Committee to occur if the
10 bill has not been reported to the Senate in accordance with the
11 revised deadline; or (ii) the Rules Committee has issued a
12 written exception to the Secretary with respect to a particular
13 bill prior to the reporting deadline, with re-referral to
14 occur, if at all, in accordance with the written exception.
15 Should the President in accordance with Rule 2-10 establish
16 deadlines for action on joint action motions or conference
17 committee reports, the foregoing re-referral provisions and
18 exceptions shall apply with respect to those legislative
19 measures that fail to meet those deadlines.

20 (b) All legislative measures, with the exception of
21 resolutions to amend the State Constitution, pending before the
22 Senate or any of its committees shall automatically be
23 re-referred to the Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day
24 that the Senate has not convened for session unless: (i) this
25 Rule has been suspended in accordance with Rule 7-17; or (ii)
26 the Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the
27 Secretary prior to that 31st day.

28 (Senate Rule 3-10)

29 3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to
30 the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
31 committees.

32 (Senate Rule 3-11)

1 3-11. Committee Procedure.

2 (a) A committee may consider any legislative measure
3 referred to it and may make with respect to that legislative
4 measure one of the following reports to the Senate or to the
5 parent committee, as appropriate:

6 (1) that the bill "do pass";

7 (2) that the bill "do not pass";

8 (3) that the bill "do pass as amended";

9 (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";

10 (5) that the resolution "be adopted";

11 (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";

12 (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";

13 (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";

14 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
15 conference committee report "recommend do adopt" ~~"be~~
16 ~~adopted"~~;

17 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
18 conference committee report "recommend do not adopt" ~~"be~~
19 ~~not adopted"~~;

20 ~~(11) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or~~
21 ~~conference committee report "be approved for~~
22 ~~consideration"~~;

23 ~~(12) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or~~
24 ~~conference committee report "be not approved for~~

1 ~~consideration";~~

2 (11) ~~(13)~~ "without recommendation"; or

3 (12) ~~(14)~~ that the legislative measure "be re-referred
4 to the Rules Committee".

5 Any of the foregoing reports may only be made upon the
6 concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative
7 measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be
8 adopted", "be adopted as amended", or "be approved for
9 consideration" shall be deemed favorably reported to the
10 Senate. Except as otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, any
11 legislative measure referred to a committee and not reported
12 pursuant to this Rule shall remain in that committee. Pursuant
13 to Rules 3-11(g) and 7-10, a committee may report a legislative
14 measure as tabled.

15 (b) No bill that provides for an appropriation or
16 expenditure of money from the State Treasury may be considered
17 for passage by the Senate unless it has first been reported to
18 the Senate by an Appropriations Committee, unless:

19 (1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations
20 Committee in accordance with Rule 7-9;

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

23 (3) this Rule was suspended in accordance with Rule
24 7-17.

25 (c) The Chairperson of each committee shall keep, or cause
26 to be kept, a record in which there shall be entered:

27 (1) The time and place of each meeting of the

1 committee.

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

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

6 (4) All witness slips that may have been presented to
7 the committee.

8 (5) ~~(4)~~ Such additional information as may be requested
9 by the Secretary.

10 (d) The committee Chairperson shall file with the
11 Secretary, along with every bill or resolution reported upon, a
12 sheet containing such information as is required by the
13 Secretary. The Secretary may adopt forms, policies, and
14 procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and
15 maintenance of these reports.

16 (e) Except as provided in Rule 3-5 or 3-8 or unless this
17 Rule is suspended pursuant to Rule 7-17, no committee may
18 consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a legislative
19 measure absent notice first being given as follows:

20 (1) The Chairperson of the committee shall, no later
21 than six days before any proposed hearing, post a notice on
22 the Senate bulletin board, or electronically make the
23 notice available, identifying each legislative measure
24 that may be considered during that hearing. The notice
25 shall contain the day, hour, and place of the hearing.

26 (2) Meetings of the Rules Committee may be called
27 pursuant to Rule 3-5; meetings of committees to consider
28 floor amendments, joint action motions, and conference

1 committee reports may be called pursuant to Rule 3-8.

2 (3) The Chairperson shall, in advance of a committee
3 hearing, notify all principal sponsors of legislative
4 measures posted for hearing of the date, time, and place of
5 hearing. When practicable, the Secretary shall include a
6 notice of all scheduled hearings, together with all posted
7 bills and resolutions, in the Daily Calendar of the Senate.

8 Irrespective of whether a legislative measure has been posted
9 for hearing, it shall be in order for a committee during any of
10 its meetings to refer that legislative measure pending before
11 it to a subcommittee of that committee.

12 (f) Other than the Rules Committee, no committee may meet
13 during any session of the Senate, and no commission created by
14 Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during
15 any session of the Senate.

16 (g) Regardless of whether notice has been previously given,
17 it is always in order for a committee to order any legislative
18 measure pending before it to lie on the table when the
19 principal sponsor so requests. When reported to the Senate,
20 such committee action shall stand as the action of the Senate.

21 (h) When a committee fails to report a legislative measure
22 pending before it to the Senate, or when a committee fails to
23 hold a public hearing on a legislative measure pending before
24 it, the exclusive means of bringing that legislative measure
25 directly before the Senate for its consideration is pursuant to
26 Rule 7-9.

27 (i) No bill or resolution may be called for a vote in
28 committee in the absence of the principal sponsor, or the chief
29 cosponsor when the committee so consents, without the approval
30 of the principal sponsor.

1 (j) A committee may conduct a legislative investigation
2 with regard to legislative measures pending before the
3 committee.

4 (Senate Rule 3-12)

5 3-12. Committee Reports.

6 (a) All bills favorably reported to the Senate from a
7 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
8 discharged, shall stand on the order of Second Reading unless
9 otherwise ordered by the Senate, and may be amended only on
10 Second Reading. Bills reported to the Senate from committee "do
11 not pass", "do not pass as amended", "be not approved for
12 consideration", or "without recommendation" shall lie on the
13 table.

14 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions, and
15 conference committee reports favorably reported to the Senate
16 from a committee shall be before the Senate and eligible for
17 consideration by the Senate when it is on an appropriate order
18 of business (floor amendments may be considered by the Senate
19 only when the bill to be amended is on Second Reading). All
20 floor amendments, joint action motions, and conference
21 committee reports that are reported to the Senate from
22 committee "be not adopted", "be not approved for
23 consideration", or "without recommendation" shall lie on the
24 table.

25 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the Senate from a
26 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
27 discharged, shall stand on the order of Resolutions. All
28 resolutions that are reported to the Senate from committee "be
29 not adopted", "be not adopted as amended", or "without
30 recommendation" shall lie on the table. Floor amendments to
31 resolutions shall be subject to the same procedure applicable
32 to floor amendments to bills.

1 (Senate Rule 3-13)

2 3-13. Witnesses, Oaths, Affirmations, and Subpoenas.

3 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths (or
4 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or entity
5 to (i) appear and give testimony as a witness before the
6 standing committee, (ii) produce papers, documents, and other
7 materials relating to a legislative measure pending before the
8 standing committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

9 (b) Special committees may administer oaths (or
10 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or entity
11 to (i) appear and give testimony before the special committee,
12 (ii) produce papers, documents, and other materials relating to
13 the subject matter for which the special committee was created
14 or relating to a legislative measure pending before the special
15 committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

16 (c) A committee of the whole may administer oaths (or
17 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or entity
18 to (i) appear and give testimony before the committee of the
19 whole, (ii) produce papers, documents, and other materials
20 relating to the subject matter for which the committee of the
21 whole was created or relating to a legislative measure pending
22 before the committee of the whole, or (iii) do both (i) and
23 (ii).

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

27 (e) Subpoenas issued under this Rule must be issued and
28 signed by the Chairperson of the committee and must comply with
29 Rule 2-5(c)(9).

30 (f) A subpoena may specify terms and times of production
31 other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee issuing the
32 subpoena.

33 (g) A subpoenaed witness has all the rights and privileges
34 afforded him or her under the rules, laws, and constitution of
35 the State of Illinois.

1 (h) A witness who gives testimony under subpoena has a
2 right to counsel of his or her own choosing.

3 (i) A witness who gives testimony under subpoena may be
4 compensated for travel expenses to the same extent as
5 legislators and legislative employees under the Rules of the
6 Legislative Travel Control Board.

7 (j) The President and the Chairperson of the committee
8 issuing a subpoena each have standing to enforce the subpoena
9 in any court of competent jurisdiction within the State of
10 Illinois, and seek enforcement remedies recognized under the
11 rules, laws, and constitution of the State of Illinois.

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

16 ARTICLE IV

17 CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

18 (Senate Rule 4-1)

19 4-1. Sessions of the Senate.

20 (a) The Senate shall be deemed in session whenever it
21 convenes in perfunctory session, regular session, veto
22 session, or special session. Members shall be entitled to per
23 diem expense reimbursements only on those regular, veto, and
24 special session days that they are in attendance at the Senate.
25 Attendance by members is not required or recorded on
26 perfunctory session days.

27 (b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with
28 notice by the President in accordance with Rule 2-10. Special
29 session days shall be scheduled in accordance with the

1 Constitution and laws of Illinois.

2 (c) The President, at his or her discretion, may schedule
3 perfunctory session days during which the Secretary may read
4 into the Senate record any legislative measure. Properly
5 convened committees may meet and may consider and act upon
6 legislative measures during a perfunctory session day, and the
7 Secretary may receive and read committee reports into the
8 Senate record during a perfunctory day. Excepting any automatic
9 referral provisions of these Senate Rules, no action may be
10 taken by the Senate with respect to a legislative measure
11 during a perfunctory session day.

12 (d) The President may also schedule perfunctory session
13 days for the purpose of affording those members designated by
14 the President and Minority Leader an opportunity to negotiate
15 with respect to any unfinished business of the Senate without
16 necessitating the presence of all members and the related costs
17 to Illinois taxpayers.

18 (Senate Rule 4-2)

19 4-2. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the
20 Presiding Officer or by a majority of those elected, the Senate
21 shall regularly convene at noon.

22 (Senate Rule 4-3)

23 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

24 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Senate Rules,
25 only the following persons shall be admitted to the Senate
26 while it is in session: members and officers of the General
27 Assembly; elected officers of the executive branch; justices of
28 the Supreme Court; the designated aide to the Governor; the
29 parliamentarian; majority staff members and minority staff
30 members, except as limited by the Presiding Officer; former
31 Presidents of the Senate, except as limited by the President or
32 prohibited under subsection (d); former members who served in

1 the Senate at any time during the past four years, except as
2 limited by the President or prohibited under subsection (d);
3 and employees of the Legislative Reference Bureau and the
4 Legislative Information System, except as limited by the
5 President. Representatives of the press, while the Senate is in
6 session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted
7 to them by the President. No person is entitled to the floor
8 unless appropriately attired.

9 (b) On days during which the Senate is in session, the
10 Sergeant-at-Arms shall clear the floor of all persons not
11 entitled to access the floor a quarter hour before the
12 convening time, and he or she shall enforce all other
13 provisions of this Rule.

14 (c) The Senate may authorize, by motion adopted by majority
15 vote, the admission to the floor of any other person, except as
16 prohibited under subsection (d).

17 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
18 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
19 required to be registered as a lobbyist, is allowed access to
20 the floor of the Senate at any time during the session.

21 (e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation
22 of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person
23 from the floor of the Senate. A Senator may be removed from the
24 floor only pursuant to Rule 11-1.

25 (Senate Rule 4-4)

26 4-4. Daily Order. Unless otherwise determined by the
27 Presiding Officer, the daily order of business of the Senate
28 shall be as follows:

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

- 1 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.
- 2 (3) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.
- 3 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the
4 Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.
- 5 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
6 Messages.
- 7 (6) Introduction of Senate Bills.
- 8 (7) Messages from the House, not including reading
9 House Bills a first time.
- 10 (8) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- 11 (9) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- 12 (10) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- 13 (11) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- 14 (12) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- 15 (13) Senate Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- 16 (14) House Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- 17 (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- 18 (16) Motions in Writing.
- 19 (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.

1 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.

2 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.

3 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.

4 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.

5 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.

6 (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed
7 Consideration.

8 (Senate Rule 4-5)

9 4-5. Quorum.

10 (a) A majority of those elected shall constitute a quorum
11 of the Senate, and a majority of those appointed shall
12 constitute a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may
13 adjourn from day to day, or recess for less than one day, and
14 compel the attendance of absent members. The attendance of
15 absent members may also be compelled by order of the President.

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

21 (Senate Rule 4-6)

22 4-6. Approval of the Journal. The President or his or her
23 designee shall periodically examine and report to the Senate
24 any corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal
25 before it is approved. If these corrections are approved by the
26 Senate, they shall be made by the Secretary.

27 (Senate Rule 4-7)

1 4-7. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the Senate shall
2 be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the
3 Senate may be closed to the public if, pursuant to Article IV,
4 Section 5(c) of the Constitution, two-thirds of the members
5 elected determine that the public interest so requires.

6 (Senate Rule 4-8)

7 4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV, Section
8 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not adjourn,
9 without the consent of the House, for more than three days, nor
10 to another place than that in which the two chambers of the
11 General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in session on
12 any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory session,
13 regular session, veto session, or special session.

14 (Senate Rule 4-9)

15 4-9. Transcript of the Senate. In accordance with Article
16 IV, Section 7(b) of the Constitution, nothing contained in the
17 official transcript of the Senate shall be changed or expunged
18 except by written request of a Senator to the Secretary and
19 Presiding Officer, which request may be approved only on a roll
20 call vote of three-fifths of the members elected.

21 ARTICLE V

22 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

23 (Senate Rule 5-1)

24 5-1. Bills.

25 (a) A bill may be introduced in the Senate by sponsorship
26 of one or more members of the Senate, whose names shall be on
27 the printed copies of the bills, in the Senate Journal, and in
28 the Legislative Digest. The principal sponsor shall be the

1 first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more
2 than four chief cosponsors with the approval of the principal
3 sponsor; other cosponsors shall be separated from the principal
4 sponsor and any chief cosponsors by a comma. By motion, the
5 sponsorship of a bill may be changed to that of another Senator
6 (or Senators, as the case may be), or to that of the standing
7 committee to which the bill was referred or from which the bill
8 was reported. Such a motion may be made at any time the bill is
9 pending before the Senate or any of its committees.

10 (b) The principal sponsor of a bill shall control the bill.
11 A committee-sponsored bill shall be controlled by the
12 Chairperson of the committee, who for purposes of these Senate
13 Rules shall be deemed the principal sponsor.
14 Committee-sponsored bills may not have individual co-sponsors.

15 (c) The House sponsor of a bill originating in the House
16 may request substitute Senate sponsorship of that bill by
17 filing a notice with the Secretary; that notice shall
18 automatically be referred to the Rules Committee and deemed
19 adopted if approved by the Rules Committee. If disapproved by
20 the Rules Committee, the notice shall lie on the table. If the
21 Rules Committee fails to act on any such notice, that notice
22 may be discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

23 (d) All bills introduced in the Senate shall be read by
24 title a first time, ordered printed, and automatically referred
25 to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 3-8. When a
26 House Bill is received, it shall be taken up, ordered printed,
27 and placed on the order of House Bills on First Reading; after
28 having been read a first time, it shall automatically be
29 referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 3-8.

30 (e) All bills introduced into the Senate shall be
31 accompanied by twelve copies. Any bill that amends a statute
32 shall indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

1 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

4 (f) No bill shall be passed by the Senate except on a roll
5 call vote of a majority of those elected. A bill that has lost
6 and has not been reconsidered may not thereafter be revived.

7 (Senate Rule 5-2)

8 5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be
9 read by title on three different days prior to passage by the
10 Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall
11 be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

12 (Senate Rule 5-3)

13 5-3. Printing and Distribution. The Secretary shall, as
14 soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the Sergeant-at-Arms
15 sufficient copies to furnish each Senator with a copy, and the
16 Sergeant-at-Arms shall at once cause the bills to be
17 distributed upon the desks of the Senators. Alternatively, and
18 pursuant to Rule 2-7(b)(3), the Secretary may establish a
19 method any Senator may use to secure a copy of any bill he or
20 she desires.

21 (Senate Rule 5-4)

22 5-4. Amendments.

23 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted either by a
24 standing committee when the bill is before that committee, or
25 by the Senate when a bill is on the order of Second Reading.
26 The former shall be known as a "committee amendment" and the
27 latter as a "floor amendment". All amendments must be in
28 writing. All amendments still pending in a committee upon the
29 passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading shall
30 automatically be tabled. ~~Any unadopted amendment still pending~~

1 ~~before the Senate or any of its committees shall automatically~~
2 ~~be tabled when the bill to which it relates is referred to the~~
3 ~~Rules Committee pursuant to Rule 3-9.~~

4 (b) Committee amendments may only be offered by the
5 principal sponsor or a member of the committee while the
6 affected bill is before the committee, and shall be adopted by
7 a majority of those appointed. Floor amendments may only be
8 offered by a Senator while the bill is on the order of Second
9 Reading, and shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Senate.
10 An amendment may be the subject of a motion to "do adopt" or
11 "do not adopt", and may only be adopted pursuant to a
12 successful motion to "do adopt".

13 (c) Committee amendments and floor amendments shall be
14 filed with the Secretary, and shall be in order only when
15 twelve copies have been filed. The Secretary shall provide
16 copies of committee amendments to the Chairperson and Minority
17 Spokesperson of the appropriate committee as soon as
18 practicable.

19 (d) The Secretary shall have printed all adopted committee
20 amendments that come before the Senate pursuant to Rule 3-12.
21 The Secretary shall also have printed all adopted floor
22 amendments. No floor amendment may be adopted by the Senate
23 unless it has been first reproduced and placed on the members'
24 desks.

25 (e) No floor or committee amendment shall be in order
26 unless approved or referred by the Rules Committee in
27 accordance with Rule 3-8 or brought before the Senate pursuant
28 to Rule 7-9.

29 (f) Amendments that propose to alter any existing law shall
30 set forth completely the statutory Sections amended, and shall
31 conform to the requirements of Rule 5-1(e).

1 (g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the
2 committee amendments shall be deemed adopted by the committee
3 action and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks
4 before the bill may be read a second time.

5 (Senate Rule 5-5)

6 5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with
7 all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill,
8 including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension
9 Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact
10 Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the Home
11 Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing
12 Affordability Impact Note Act, and the State Mandates Act, all
13 as amended. All such notes shall be filed with the Secretary
14 with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and
15 shall then be attached to the original of the bill and be
16 available for inspection by the members. As soon as
17 practicable, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the note to
18 the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an
19 informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the
20 Legislative Digest.

21 ARTICLE VI

22 RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

23 (Senate Rule 6-1)

24 6-1. Resolutions.

25 (a) A resolution shall be introduced in the Senate by
26 sponsorship of one or more members of the Senate, and the names
27 of all sponsors shall be printed in the Senate Journal and in
28 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be

1 accompanied by twelve copies.

2 (b) Any resolution calling for the expenditure of State
3 funds may be adopted only by a roll call vote of a majority of
4 those elected.

5 (c) The Secretary shall periodically print a Resolutions
6 Consent Calendar, which the Secretary shall periodically
7 distribute prior to its consideration by the Senate (generally
8 the last daily session of the week). No debate is in order
9 regarding any resolution appearing on the Resolutions Consent
10 Calendar. All resolutions appearing on the Resolutions Consent
11 Calendar may be adopted in one motion; however, any Senator may
12 vote "no" or "present" on any resolution appearing on the
13 Resolutions Consent Calendar by providing written notice of
14 that intention to the Secretary prior to the vote on the
15 Resolutions Consent Calendar. Prior to the adoption of any
16 resolution on the Resolutions Consent Calendar, if any three
17 members file with the Secretary a written objection to the
18 presence of a resolution thereon, that resolution shall be
19 removed from the Resolutions Consent Calendar and is
20 automatically referred to the Rules Committee.

21 (Senate Rule 6-2)

22 6-2. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
23 introduced in the Senate proposing amendments to the
24 Constitution shall be printed in the same manner in which bills
25 are printed. Every such resolution that originated in the House
26 and is presented to the Senate shall be ordered printed in like
27 manner unless the resolution has been similarly printed by the
28 House in the same form in which it was presented to the Senate.
29 No such resolution may be adopted unless read in full in its
30 final form on three different days. Amendments to these
31 resolutions may be in order on the initial First and Second
32 Readings only.

1 (Senate Rule 6-3)

2 6-3. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
3 Conventions. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of those
4 elected shall be required to adopt any resolution:

5 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
6 constitutional convention;

7 (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution
8 of the United States; or

9 (3) to call a State convention to ratify a proposed
10 amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

11 (Senate Rule 6-4)

12 6-4. Certificates of Recognition. Any member may sponsor a
13 certificate of recognition with the name and signature of the
14 member, and attested by the Secretary with the State Seal
15 attached to recognize any person, organization, or event worthy
16 of public commendation. The form of the Certificate of
17 Recognition shall be determined by the Secretary with the
18 approval of the President and Minority Leader.

19 ARTICLE VII

20 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

21 (Senate Rule 7-1)

22 7-1. Voting within Bar. No Senator shall be permitted to
23 vote on any question before the Senate unless on the floor
24 before the vote is announced. No member of a committee may vote
25 except in person at the time of the call of the committee vote.
26 Any vote of the Senate shall be by roll call whenever two

1 Senators so request or whenever the Presiding Officer so
2 orders.

3 (Senate Rule 7-2)

4 7-2. Announcing a Roll Call Vote. When a roll call vote is
5 requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and
6 then announce to the Senate: "The voting is open.". While the
7 roll call is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state:
8 "Have all voted who wish?". The voting is closed when the
9 Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.". The Presiding
10 Officer, unless an intervening motion to postpone
11 consideration by the principal sponsor is made, shall then
12 announce the results of the roll call. No Senator is permitted
13 to vote or to change his or her vote after the Presiding
14 Officer announces: "Take the Record.".

15 (Senate Rule 7-3)

16 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

17 (a) When any Senator is about to speak or deliver any
18 matter to the Senate, he or she shall rise and address the
19 Presiding Officer as "Mister President" or "Madam President",
20 as the case may be. Upon being recognized by the Chair, the
21 latter will address the Senator by name and thereupon, and not
22 until then, the engineer in charge of operating the microphones
23 in the Senate will give the use of the microphone to the
24 Senator who has been so recognized. The Senator in speaking
25 shall confine himself or herself to the subject matter under
26 discussion and avoid personalities.

27 (b) The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion, and
28 with consideration for the efficient operation of the Senate,
29 determine whether any member shall be afforded the floor for
30 the purpose of introduction of guests in the gallery. Questions
31 affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of members of the
32 Senate in their representative capacity are questions of
33 personal privilege. A matter of personal explanation does not

1 constitute a question of personal privilege.

2 (c) If any Senator in speaking (or otherwise) transgresses
3 these Senate Rules, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator
4 may, call him or her to order, in which case the Senator so
5 called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain;
6 and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide on the case
7 without debate. If the decision is in favor of the Senator
8 called to order, he or she is at liberty to proceed. If
9 otherwise, and the case requires it, he or she is liable to the
10 censure of the Senate.

11 (d) If any Senator is called to order for words spoken in
12 debate, the person calling him or her to order shall repeat the
13 words excepted to, and they shall be taken down by the
14 Secretary. No Senator shall be held to answer or be subject to
15 the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate if any
16 Senator has spoken in debate or other business has intervened
17 after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have
18 been taken.

19 (e) If two or more Senators rise at once, the Presiding
20 Officer shall name the Senator who is to speak first.

21 (f) No person shall give any signs of approbation or
22 disapprobation while the Senate is in session.

23 (g) No Senator shall speak more than five minutes on the
24 same question without the consent of the Senate, nor more than
25 twice on that question. No Senator shall speak more than once
26 until every Senator choosing to speak has spoken. No Senator
27 may explain his or her vote.

28 (h) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no
29 Senator shall leave or walk across the Senate Chamber. When a
30 Senator is addressing the Senate, no Senator or other person

1 entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass
2 between the speaker and the Presiding Officer.

3 (i) In case of any disturbances or disorderly conduct in
4 the lobby, gallery, or hallways adjoining the chamber, the
5 President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

6 (j) All material placed on the desks of Senators shall
7 contain the name of the Senator requesting its distribution.

8 (Senate Rule 7-4)

9 7-4. Motions, Generally. The following are general rules
10 for all motions:

11 (1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or
12 postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if the
13 Presiding Officer desires it. Unless otherwise provided in
14 these Senate Rules, no second shall be required to any
15 motion presented to the Senate. The Presiding Officer may
16 refer any motion to the Rules Committee.

17 (2) Before the Senate debates a motion, the Presiding
18 Officer shall state an oral motion and the Secretary shall
19 read aloud a written motion.

20 (3) After a motion is stated by the Presiding Officer
21 or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed in the
22 possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time
23 before decision by consent of a majority of the Senate.

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

26 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
27 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if
28 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a

1 majority vote.

2 (Senate Rule 7-5)

3 7-5. Precedence of Motions.

4 (a) When a question is under debate, no motion may be
5 entertained except:

6 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

7 (2) to adjourn;

8 (3) to question the presence of a quorum;

9 (4) to recess;

10 (5) to lay on the table;

11 (6) for the previous question;

12 (7) to postpone consideration;

13 (8) to commit or recommit; and

14 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these
15 Senate Rules.

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

18 (b) During a roll call, no motion (except a motion to
19 postpone consideration) shall be in order until after the
20 announcement of the result of the vote.

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

1 precludes all amendments on the main question.

2 (Senate Rule 7-6)

3 7-6. Verification.

4 (a) After any roll call vote, except for a vote that
5 requires a specific number of affirmative votes and that has
6 not received the required votes, and before intervening
7 business, it shall be in order for any Senator to request
8 verification of the results of the roll call.

9 (b) In verifying a roll call vote, the Presiding Officer
10 shall instruct the Secretary to call the names of those
11 Senators whose votes are to be verified. The Senator requesting
12 the verification may thereafter identify those members he or
13 she wishes to verify. If a member does not answer, his or her
14 vote shall be stricken; however, the member's vote shall be
15 restored to the roll if his or her presence is recognized
16 before the verification is completed. The Presiding Officer
17 shall determine the presence or absence of each member whose
18 name is called, and shall then announce the results of the
19 verification.

20 (c) While the results of any roll call are being verified,
21 it is in order for any Senator to announce his or her presence
22 on the floor and thereby have his or her vote verified.

23 (d) A request for a verification of the affirmative and
24 negative results of a roll call may be made only once on each
25 roll call.

26 (e) No Senator shall be permitted to vote or to change his
27 or her vote on verification.

28 (Senate Rule 7-7)

29 7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

30 (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding

1 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless
2 three-fifths of the members elected vote to overrule the
3 Presiding Officer. The motion to appeal requires a second, and
4 it shall not be in order if the Senate has conducted
5 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

6 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
7 Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless
8 three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the
9 Chairperson. The motion to appeal requires a second, and it
10 shall not be in order if the committee has adjourned or
11 recessed, so long as intervening business has occurred.

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

15 (d) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of
16 the members elected.

17 (Senate Rule 7-8)

18 7-8. Previous Question.

19 (a) A motion for the previous question may be made at any
20 time. The motion for the previous question is not debatable and
21 requires approval of a majority of those elected.

22 (b) The previous question shall be stated in the following
23 form: "Shall the main question now be put?". Until the previous
24 question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded.
25 When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the
26 main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

27 (c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put
28 an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote on
29 the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous
30 question has been approved, unless the vote on the motion

1 suggests the absence of a quorum, it is not in order to move
2 for adjournment or to make any other motion prior to a decision
3 on the main question.

4 (Senate Rule 7-9)

5 7-9. Discharge of Committee.

6 (a) A committee may be discharged from further
7 consideration of a legislative measure by a vote of
8 three-fifths of the members elected. Upon concurrence of a
9 majority of those appointed, the Rules Committee may advance
10 any legislative measure pending before it to the Senate without
11 referral to another committee; however, the Rules Committee
12 shall not so report any bill that has never been before a
13 standing committee of the Senate.

14 (b) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of
15 the members elected.

16 (Senate Rule 7-10)

17 7-10. Tabling.

18 (a) A motion to lay on the table applies only to the
19 particular proposition and is neither debatable nor amendable.

20 (b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify
21 the bill or resolution by number. The principal sponsor of a
22 bill or resolution may, with leave of the Senate, table his or
23 her bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a
24 committee bill that is before the Senate may be adopted only by
25 a majority of those elected.

26 (c) The principal sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
27 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
28 resolution. Upon such tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
29 shall return the bill or resolution to the Secretary, noting
30 thereon that it has been tabled.

1 (d) A motion to table an amendment adopted by the Senate on
2 a voice vote or by a committee is in order on Second Reading. A
3 motion to table a committee amendment has priority over a floor
4 amendment. Motions to table amendments are debatable and may be
5 adopted by a majority.

6 (Senate Rule 7-11)

7 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

8 (a) A motion to take from the table shall require a
9 majority of those elected if the Rules Committee has previously
10 recommended that action by written notice filed with the
11 Secretary; otherwise, a motion to take from the table shall
12 require a three-fifths vote of the members elected.

13 (b) A bill taken from the table shall be placed on the
14 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
15 tabled.

16 (c) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of
17 the members elected.

18 (Senate Rule 7-12)

19 7-12. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to
20 postpone consideration on a legislative measure may not be made
21 more than once on the same bill or proposition. Unless
22 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, a motion to postpone
23 consideration shall be granted as a matter of privilege;
24 however, no motion to postpone consideration is in order if the
25 involved legislative measure initially received a vote of fewer
26 than two-fifths of the members elected.

27 (Senate Rule 7-13)

28 7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other
29 legislative measure on a subject different from that under
30 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

1 (Senate Rule 7-14)

2 7-14. Division of Question. If the question in debate
3 contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided.
4 On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in order to move
5 for a division of the question. The rejection of a motion to
6 strike out and insert one proposition does not prevent a motion
7 to strike out and insert a different proposition.

8 (Senate Rule 7-15)

9 7-15. Reconsideration.

10 (a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record
11 vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the
12 Senate may on the same or following day move to reconsider the
13 vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without
14 affecting the vote to which it referred. When the motion to
15 reconsider is made during the last three scheduled days of
16 regular session, or any time thereafter during the regular
17 session, or at any time during a veto or special session, any
18 member may move that the vote on reconsideration be taken
19 immediately. A question that requires the votes of a majority
20 of those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those
21 elected to reconsider.

22 (b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of
23 an amendment to a bill may be made only on Second Reading. An
24 amendment adopted by the Senate on a record vote may not be
25 tabled by motion until its adoption has been reconsidered.

26 (c) If a motion to reconsider is made pursuant to this Rule
27 and the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be
28 further reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended by a
29 three-fifths vote of the members elected.

30 (d) When a motion to reconsider is made within the time
31 prescribed by these Senate Rules, the Secretary shall not allow
32 the bill or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of

1 the possession of the Senate until after the motion has been
2 decided or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if
3 laid on the table.

4 (e) A Senator who voted "present" or failed to vote on a
5 question shall not have the right to move for reconsideration.

6 (f) Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final
7 passage of any bill, the affirmative vote of a majority of
8 those elected shall be required to reconsider the same.

9 (Senate Rule 7-16)

10 7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

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

14 (b) A motion to adjourn is neither debatable nor amendable.

15 (c) The Secretary shall enter in the Journal the hour at
16 which every motion to adjourn is made.

17 (d) Unless the Presiding Officer otherwise orders, the
18 standing hour to which the Senate adjourns is 12:00 noon.

19 (e) A motion to adjourn for more than three days is not in
20 order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted
21 a joint resolution permitting that adjournment.

22 (Senate Rule 7-17)

23 7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

24 (a) Rules may be proposed or amended only by resolution.
25 Any such resolution shall show the proposed changes in the
26 existing Rules by underscoring all new matter and by crossing
27 out with a line all matter that is to be omitted or superseded.

1 (b) Any resolution proposing to amend a Senate Rule or any
2 Joint Senate-House Rule shall, upon initial reading by the
3 Secretary, automatically be referred to the Rules Committee.
4 Resolutions for amendment of the Senate Rules or any Joint
5 Senate-House Rules may be initiated and sponsored by the Rules
6 Committee; these resolutions shall not be referred to a
7 committee and may be immediately considered and adopted by the
8 Senate.

9 (c) A resolution to amend the Senate Rules or any Joint
10 Senate-House Rules that has been reported "do adopt" or "do
11 adopt as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules
12 Committee shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of
13 those elected for adoption by the Senate. Any other resolution
14 proposing to amend the Senate Rules or any Joint Senate-House
15 Rules shall require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the
16 members elected for adoption by the Senate.

17 (d) No Senate Rule or any Joint Senate-House Rule may be
18 suspended except by unanimous consent of the Senators present
19 or upon a motion supported by affirmative vote of a majority of
20 those elected unless a higher number is required in the Rule
21 sought to be suspended. A committee may not suspend any Rule.

22 (e) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of
23 those elected.

24 (Senate Rule 7-18)

25 7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
26 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
27 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
28 same stage of the legislative measure.

29 (Senate Rule 7-19)

30 7-19. Effective Date.

31 (a) A bill passed after May 31 of a calendar year shall not

1 become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year
2 unless an earlier effective date is specified in the bill and
3 it is approved by a three-fifths vote of the members elected.

4 (b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than
5 three-fifths of the members elected, vote affirmatively for a
6 bill on Third Reading after May 31, where the bill specifies an
7 effective date earlier than the following June 1, the bill
8 shall not be declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall
9 have the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and
10 returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to
11 remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered
12 and approved by the Rules Committee, shall be reproduced and
13 placed on the desks of the members before the bill is taken up
14 again on the order of Third Reading.

15 (Senate Rule 7-20)

16 7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
17 function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraph (g), (h),
18 (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the
19 Constitution, unless there is specific language limiting or
20 denying the power or function and the language specifically
21 sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a denial or
22 limitation of the power or function of a home rule unit. If a
23 majority of those elected, but fewer than three-fifths of the
24 members elected, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading
25 that requires a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to
26 deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill shall not be
27 declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall have the right
28 to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the
29 order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those
30 effects of the bill. The amendment, if offered and approved by
31 the Rules Committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the
32 desks of the members before the bill is taken up again on the
33 order of Third Reading. The Rules Committee may also refer the
34 amendment to a committee.

1

ARTICLE VIII

2

JOINT ACTION

3

(Senate Rule 8-1)

4

8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

5

(a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the Senate with amendments added by the House, it shall be in order for the principal sponsor only to present a motion "to concur" or "not to concur and ask the House to recede" with respect to those amendments. Any two members may demand a separate roll call on any such amendment.

(b) When the House has refused to concur in amendments added to a bill or resolution by the Senate and has returned the bill or resolution to the Senate with a message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments, it shall be in order for the principal sponsor only to present a motion "to recede" from the Senate amendments or "not to recede and to request a conference". Any two members may demand a separate roll call on any such amendments.

19

(Senate Rule 8-2)

20

8-2. Conference Committees.

21

22

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

23

24

25

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

26

27

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

1 concur in the amendment.

2 In these cases of disagreement between the Senate and House,
3 the Senate may request a conference. When a request for
4 conference is made, both chambers of the General Assembly shall
5 appoint a committee to confer with the other on the subject of
6 the bill or resolution giving rise to the disagreement. The
7 combined committees of the two chambers appointed for this
8 purpose is the conference committee.

9 (b) The conference committee shall consist of an equal
10 number of members of each Chamber of the General Assembly. The
11 number of majority caucus members from each chamber shall be
12 one more than the number of minority caucus members from each
13 chamber. A conference committee shall consist of five members
14 from each chamber.

15 (c) In addition to the House members thereof, each
16 conference committee shall be comprised of five Senators, three
17 of whom shall be appointed by the President and two of whom
18 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference
19 committee report may be filed with the Secretary until a
20 majority of the Senate conferees has been appointed.

21 (Senate Rule 8-3)

22 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

23 (a) No subject shall be included in any conference
24 committee report on any bill unless that subject matter
25 directly relates to the matters of difference between the
26 Senate and House that have been referred to the conference
27 committee unless the Rules Committee, by a majority vote of the
28 members appointed, determines that the proposed subject matter
29 is of an emergency nature, of substantial importance to the
30 operation of government, or in the best interests of Illinois.

31 (b) No conference committee report shall be received by the

1 Secretary or acted upon by the Senate unless it has been signed
2 by at least six conferees. The report shall be signed in
3 duplicate. One of the reports shall be filed with the Clerk of
4 the House and one with the Secretary. The report shall contain
5 the agreements reached by the committee.

6 (c) If the conference committee determines that it is
7 unable to reach agreement, the committee shall so report to
8 each chamber of the General Assembly and request appointment of
9 a second conference committee. In the event of agreement, the
10 committee shall so report to each chamber.

11 (Senate Rule 8-4)

12 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

13 (a) No joint action motion for final action or conference
14 committee report may be considered by the Senate unless it has
15 first been referred or approved by the Rules Committee in
16 accordance with Rule 3-8, or unless the joint action motion or
17 conference committee report has first been discharged from the
18 Rules Committee pursuant to Rule 7-9.

19 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the
20 Senate unless it has first been made available electronically
21 or otherwise for not less than one hour. ~~reproduced and~~
22 ~~distributed on the members' desks for one full session day.~~

23 (c) Prior to any conference committee report on an
24 appropriation bill being considered by the Senate, that
25 conference committee report shall first be the subject of a
26 public hearing by a standing Appropriations Committee (the
27 conference committee report need not be referred to an
28 Appropriations Committee, but instead may remain before the
29 Rules Committee or the Senate, as the case may be). The hearing
30 shall be held pursuant to not less than one hour advance notice
31 by announcement on the Senate floor, or one day advance notice
32 by posting on the Senate bulletin board or other electronic

1 means. The Appropriations Committee shall not issue any report
2 with respect to any conference committee report following any
3 such hearing.

4 (d) Any Senate Bill amended in the House and returned to
5 the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment shall be made
6 available electronically or otherwise for not less than one
7 hour ~~lie upon the desk of the Secretary for not less than one~~
8 ~~hour~~ before being further considered. No Senate Bill that is
9 returned to the Senate with House amendments shall be called
10 except by the principal sponsor.

11 (e) The report of a conference committee on a
12 non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the
13 subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference
14 committee. The report of a conference committee on an
15 appropriations bill shall be confined to the subject of
16 appropriations.

17 (Senate Rule 8-5)

18 8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

25 (b) If either chamber refused to adopt the report of the
26 conference committee, or the first conference committee is
27 unable to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second
28 conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber
29 shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber
30 refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee,
31 the two chambers have adhered to their disagreement, and the
32 bill or resolution is lost.

1

ARTICLE IX

2

VETOES

3

(Senate Rule 9-1)

4

5 9-1. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the Senate of
6 any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions
7 of Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution, the Secretary
8 shall enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and
9 shall distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's
10 desk, together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon
as practicable.

11

(Senate Rule 9-2)

12

9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

13

14 (a) The Governor's specific recommendations for change
15 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section
16 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited
17 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill,
18 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes, and shall
19 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set
forth in the bill as passed.

20

21 (b) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific
22 recommendations for change shall automatically be referred to
23 the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall examine the
24 Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine
25 by a majority of the members appointed whether those
26 recommendations comply with the standard set forth in
27 subsection (a). Any motion to accept specific recommendations
28 for change that the Rules Committee determines shall be in
29 compliance with subsection (a) of this Rule are subject to
action by the Rules Committee in the same manner as floor

1 amendments, joint action motions, and conference committee
2 reports under Rule 3-8(b).

3 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

4 (Senate Rule 9-3)

5 9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
6 Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept
7 or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to
8 bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal
9 sponsor, the committee chairperson in the case of a committee
10 bill, or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the
11 vote on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion
12 shall be filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any
13 consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion is
14 filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be heard
15 at the time the bill is called; however, after such a motion is
16 adopted, no other motion on that veto may be considered. The
17 motion of the principal sponsor or chairperson, in the case of
18 committee bills, shall be considered first and all other
19 motions considered in the order filed. If the principal sponsor
20 does not call a bill within eight calendar days after the
21 Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the Journal,
22 thereafter any person filing such a motion may call the bill.

23 (Senate Rule 9-4)

24 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

30 (b) The vote to override an item veto shall be by roll call
31 vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the
32 Journal. The form of motion with respect to such item shall be:

1 "I move that the item on page _____, line _____, of _____ Bill
2 _____ do pass, notwithstanding the item veto of the Governor."

3 (c) The vote to restore an item which has been reduced
4 shall be by roll call vote as to each item separately and shall
5 be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to
6 such items shall be: "I move the item on page _____, line
7 _____, of _____ Bill _____ be restored, notwithstanding the
8 item reduction of the Governor."

9 (d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations
10 of the Governor may be acted upon in either of the following
11 manners:

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

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

23 (Senate Rule 9-5)

24 9-5. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
25 returned by the Governor containing more than one veto,
26 reduction, specific recommendation, or combination thereof,
27 the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is
28 released from the custody of the Senate.

29 (Senate Rule 9-6)

30 9-6. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has

1 received the affirmative vote of at least three-fifths of the
2 members elected (as to overrides of outright vetoes, item
3 vetoes, and specific recommendations for change) or the
4 affirmative vote of at least a majority of those elected (as to
5 overrides of reductions or acceptances of specific
6 recommendations for change), the Presiding Officer shall
7 declare that the bill or item has been passed or restored over
8 the veto of the Governor, or that the specific recommendations
9 for change have been approved, as the case may be. The bill
10 shall then be so certified by the Secretary who shall note
11 thereon the day the bill passed. The bill and the objections of
12 the Governor thereto shall then be immediately delivered to the
13 House. When specific recommendations have been accepted, then
14 such accepting language shall be attached to the original bill
15 and the bill shall be delivered to the House.

16

ARTICLE X

17

NOMINATIONS

18

(Senate Rule 10-1)

19

10-1. Nominations.

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

(a) Every nomination subject to confirmation by the Senate shall be referred to the Executive Appointments Committee in accordance with Rule 3-6; nominations may also be considered by other committees in accordance with these Senate Rules. Each nominee shall be required to appear in person before that meeting of a committee convened for the purpose of considering the qualifications of the person for the office to which he or she has been nominated. The appearance of the nominee may be waived by the committee by a vote of a majority of those appointed.

30

(b) The Executive Appointments Committee shall, six days

1 prior to any of its meetings, post a notice on the Senate
2 bulletin board or make the notice electronically available
3 indicating the nominees to be considered at its next meeting
4 and the time, date, and place of the meeting. The Chairperson
5 of the committee shall provide a copy of the notice to the
6 Governor's Office of Legislative Affairs, which shall be
7 responsible for notifying each nominee scheduled to be
8 considered of the date, time, and place of hearing.

9 (c) On considering the report of the Executive Appointments
10 Committee on a nomination, the Presiding Officer shall put the
11 following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the
12 nomination just made?" Whenever a group of nominees has been
13 submitted together, five or more members may request the
14 question be put and the vote separately taken upon each of the
15 individuals in that group. The Senate may determine, by a
16 majority vote of those elected, after having voted upon the
17 question of one or more of the nominees individually, to act
18 upon the question of the remaining nominees in that group as a
19 unit.

20 (d) While any nomination remains with the Senate, it is in
21 order to reconsider any vote taken thereon, subject to the
22 provisions of Rule 7-15 not related to the time for making such
23 a motion.

24 ARTICLE XI

25 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

26 (Senate Rule 11-1)

27 11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

28 (a) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the
29 Constitution, the Senate may punish any of its members for

1 disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of
2 the members elected, expel a Senator (but not for a second time
3 for the same cause). The reason for the expulsion shall be
4 entered upon the Journal with the names and votes of those
5 Senators voting on the question.

6 (b) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the
7 Constitution, the Senate during its session may punish by
8 imprisonment any person other than a Senator guilty of
9 disrespect of the Senate by disorderly or contemptuous behavior
10 in its presence. The imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24
11 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or
12 contemptuous behavior.

13 (Senate Rule 11-2)

14 11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to
15 dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or
16 resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to
17 any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered
18 upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators
19 determine that the language of a protest is not respectful, the
20 protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.

21 ARTICLE XII

22 FORCE AND EFFECT

23 (Senate Rule 12-1)

24 12-1. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the
25 Senate, including all of its committees, shall be governed by
26 these Senate Rules.

27 (Senate Rule 12-2)

28 12-2. Robert's Rules. The rules of parliamentary practice

1 appearing in the 10th edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall
2 govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable,
3 providing that they are not inconsistent with these Senate
4 Rules.

5 (Senate Rule 12-3)

6 12-3. Certification by President. With respect to any bill
7 that has been passed by the Senate and has been certified by
8 the President in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of
9 the Constitution, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption
10 that all of these Senate Rules have been fully complied with in
11 obtaining such passage.

12 (Senate Rule 12-4)

13 12-4. Effective Date. These Rules shall be in full force
14 and effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force
15 and effect except as amended in accordance with these Senate
16 Rules, or until superseded by new Rules adopted as part of the
17 organization of a newly constituted General Assembly at the
18 commencement of a term.