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HOUSE RESOLUTION 45

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RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
3 NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that
4 the following (which are the same as the Rules of the House of
5 Representatives of the 95th General Assembly except as
6 indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the
7 Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Sixth
8 General Assembly:

9

ARTICLE I

10

ORGANIZATION

11

(House Rule 1)

12

1. Election of the Speaker.

13

(a) At the first meeting of the House of each General
14 Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House at
15 12:00 noon, designate a Temporary Clerk of the House, and
16 preside during the nomination and election of the Speaker. As
17 the first item of business each day before the election of the
18 Speaker, the Secretary of State shall order the Temporary Clerk
19 to call the roll of the members to establish the presence of a
20 quorum as required by the Constitution. If a majority of those
21 elected are not present, the House shall stand adjourned until
22 the next calendar day, excepting weekends, at the hour

1 prescribed in Rule 29. If a quorum of members elected is
2 present, the Secretary of State shall then call for nominations
3 of members for the Office of Speaker. All nominations require a
4 second. When the nominations are completed, the Secretary of
5 State shall direct the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the
6 members to elect the Speaker.

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

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

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

21 (House Rule 2)

22 2. Election of the Minority Leader.

23 (a) The House shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner
24 consistent with the laws of Illinois. The Minority Leader is
25 the leader of the numerically strongest political party other

1 than the party to which the Speaker belongs.

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

4 (House Rule 3)

5 3. Majority and Minority Leadership.

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

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

17 (House Rule 4)

18 4. The Speaker.

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

23 (b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker is the
24 chief administrative officer of the House and has those powers

1 necessary to carry out those functions. The Speaker may
2 delegate administrative duties as he or she deems appropriate.

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

4 (1) To preside at all sessions of the House, although
5 the Speaker may call on any member to preside temporarily
6 as Presiding Officer.

7 (2) To open the session at the time at which the House
8 is to meet by taking the chair and calling the members to
9 order. The Speaker may call on any member to open the
10 session as Presiding Officer.

11 (3) To announce the business before the House in the
12 order upon which it is to be acted. The Presiding Officer
13 shall perform this duty during the period that he or she is
14 presiding.

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

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

19 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

26 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or

1 orders of the House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae
2 issued by order of the House, or any of its committees,
3 shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

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

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

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

18 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
19 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
20 committees, except the Rules Committee created by Rule 15
21 and those committees that may be created under Article XII
22 of these Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 (House Rule 5)

24 5. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

25 (a) The Minority Leader has those powers conferred upon him

1 or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any
2 motions or resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the
3 House and Senate.

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

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

12 (House Rule 6)

13 6. Clerk of the House.

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

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

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

24 (2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its
25 number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction,

1 and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, the
2 names of the sponsors shall appear on the front page of the
3 bill in the same order they appeared when introduced.

4 (3) To cause each bill and resolution to be reproduced
5 and placed on the desks of the members as soon as it is
6 reproduced, as provided in Rule 16 and Rule 39.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 (12) To establish the format for all documents, forms,
14 and committee records and tapes prepared by committee
15 clerks.

16 (13) Subject to approval by the Speaker, to establish
17 standards of decorum and other standards regarding written
18 statements filed under Rule 53.

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

25 (15)~~(14)~~ To perform other duties assigned by the
26 Speaker.

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

17 (House Rule 7)

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

21 (House Rule 8)

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

1 include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

15 (6) To supervise any Assistant Doorkeepers.

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

17 (House Rule 9)

18 9. Schedule.

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

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

1 for the following legislative actions:

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

4 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (c) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule any necessary
26 deadlines for legislative action during any special session of

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

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

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

15 ARTICLE II

16 COMMITTEES

17 (House Rule 10)

18 10. Committees.

19 (a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing
20 committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees
21 created under Rule 13; (iii) subcommittees created under these
22 Rules ~~by standing committees or by special committees~~; (iv) the
23 Rules Committee created under Rule 15; (v) the Election Contest

1 or Qualifications Challenge Committees, if any, created under
2 Article X; (vi) any committees created under Article XII; and
3 (vii) any Committee of the Whole. Subcommittees may not create
4 subcommittees. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all
5 Representatives.

6 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject
7 to Rules 12 and 13, all committees shall have a Chairperson and
8 Minority Spokesperson, who may be of the same political party.
9 A Minority Spokesperson may not be appointed until after a
10 Chairperson has been appointed. Standing committees ~~created~~
11 ~~under Rule 12~~ that have Co-Chairpersons from different
12 political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson.
13 Special committees ~~created under Rule 13~~ that have
14 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not
15 have a Minority Spokesperson. No member may be appointed to
16 serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson, or
17 Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving in
18 at least his or her third term as a member of the General
19 Assembly, including any terms in which the member was appointed
20 to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative or Senator;
21 provided that this requirement does not apply if the member
22 received a stipend or additional amount during a previous
23 General Assembly as an "officer", "committee chairman", or
24 "committee minority spokesman" as provided in Section 1 of the
25 General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1) and in Rule
26 13(b). Each committee may have a Vice-Chairperson appointed by

1 the Speaker. The number of majority caucus members and minority
2 caucus members of all committees, except the Rules Committee
3 created under Rule 15 and any committees that may be created
4 under Article XII, shall be determined by the Speaker. The
5 Speaker shall file a notice with the Clerk setting forth the
6 number of majority caucus and minority caucus members of each
7 committee, which shall be journalized. A member may be
8 temporarily replaced on a committee due to illness or if the
9 member is otherwise unavailable. All leaders are non-voting
10 ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special
11 committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to
12 standing committees or special committees as voting members.
13 The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus,
14 and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority
15 caucus, as a non-voting ex-officio member of any standing
16 committee or special committee.

17 (c) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
18 call the committee to order, designate which bills and
19 resolutions posted for hearing shall be taken up and in what
20 order, order a record vote to be taken on each legislative
21 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during
22 committee meetings, establish procedural rules (subject to
23 approval by the Speaker) governing the presentation and
24 consideration of legislative measures, and generally supervise
25 the affairs of the committee. Any such procedural rules must be
26 filed with the Clerk and copies provided to all members of the

1 committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a committee or other member
2 of the committee from the majority caucus may preside over its
3 meetings in the absence or at the direction of the Chairperson.
4 In the case of standing or special committees with
5 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
6 "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson
7 from the majority caucus.

8 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the position of
9 Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or Minority
10 Spokesperson on a committee, exists when a member resigns from
11 the position, ~~or~~ ceases to be a Representative, or changes
12 political party affiliation. Resignations and notices of a
13 change in political party affiliation shall be made in writing
14 to the Clerk, who shall promptly notify the Speaker and
15 Minority Leader. Absent concurrence by a majority of those
16 elected, except as otherwise provided in Rule 15 and except in
17 connection with temporary replacements under Rule 10(b), no
18 member who resigns from a committee shall be re-appointed to
19 that committee for the remainder of the term. Replacement
20 members shall be of the same political party as that of the
21 member who resigns, and shall be appointed in the same manner
22 as the original appointment, except that in the case of the
23 resignation of a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson, the
24 replacement member need not be from the same political party.
25 In the case of vacancies on subcommittees ~~that were created by~~
26 ~~committees,~~ the parent committee shall fill the vacancy in the

1 same manner as the original appointment.

2 (e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
3 call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the
4 Speaker. In the case of standing or special committees with
5 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
6 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus has the authority to
7 call meetings of the special committee, subject to the approval
8 of the Speaker. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules,
9 committee meetings shall be convened in accordance with Rule
10 21.

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

13 (House Rule 11)

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

16 ACCESS TO FEDERAL FUNDING

17 AGING

18 AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

19 APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

20 APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES

21 APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION

22 APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES

23 APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY

24 BIO-TECHNOLOGY

25 BUSINESS & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

- 1 CITIES & VILLAGES
- 2 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY
- 3 CONSUMER PROTECTION
- 4 COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS
- 5 ~~DCFS OVERSIGHT~~
- 6 DISABILITY SERVICES
- 7 ~~DRIVERS EDUCATION & SAFETY~~
- 8 ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
- 9 ELECTRIC GENERATION & COMMERCE
- 10 ELECTRIC UTILITY OVERSIGHT
- 11 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION
- 12 ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY
- 13 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
- 14 ~~ETHANOL PRODUCTION OVERSIGHT~~
- 15 EXECUTIVE
- 16 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- 17 HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES
- 18 HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY ACCESS
- 19 HEALTH CARE LICENSES
- 20 HIGHER EDUCATION
- 21 HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
- 22 HUMAN SERVICES
- 23 INFRASTRUCTURE
- 24 INSURANCE
- 25 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE
- 26 JUDICIARY I-CIVIL LAW

- 1 JUDICIARY II-CRIMINAL LAW
- 2 LABOR
- 3 ~~LEAST COST POWER PROCUREMENT~~
- 4 ~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~
- 5 MASS TRANSIT
- 6 MEDICAID REFORM, FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES
- 7 PERSONNEL & PENSIONS
- 8 ~~PRISON REFORM~~
- 9 PUBLIC POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EDUCATION
- 10 PUBLIC UTILITIES
- 11 ~~REGISTRATION & REGULATION~~
- 12 RENEWABLE ENERGY
- 13 REVENUE & FINANCE
- 14 ~~RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT~~
- 15 ~~SMART GROWTH & REGIONAL PLANNING~~
- 16 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
- 17 ~~TELECOMMUNICATIONS~~
- 18 ~~TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT~~
- 19 TOURISM & CONVENTIONS
- 20 TRANSPORTATION & MOTOR VEHICLES
- 21 TRANSPORTATION, REGULATION, ROADS & BRIDGES
- 22 VEHICLES & SAFETY
- 23 VETERANS' AFFAIRS
- 24 YOUTH & FAMILY

25 (House Rule 12)

1 12. Members and Officers of Standing Committees. The
2 members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the
3 term by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The Speaker, at
4 his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or
5 Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a
6 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee, subject
7 to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member
8 of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or
9 Minority Spokesperson of any other standing committee or of a
10 special committee, the member shall receive no additional
11 stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or
12 Co-Chairperson of the standing committee. For purposes of
13 Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS
14 115/1), one Co-Chairperson of a standing committee shall be
15 considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered
16 "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members
17 of the majority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the remaining
18 standing committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom
19 the Speaker may designate as Vice-Chairperson), and the
20 Minority Leader shall appoint the remaining standing committee
21 members of the minority caucus (one of whom the Minority Leader
22 may designate as Minority Spokesperson), except that if the
23 standing committee has Co-Chairpersons from different
24 political parties, the standing committee shall not have a
25 Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall
26 appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee,

1 except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall
2 be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon
3 the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective
4 leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in
5 session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
6 term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the
7 appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority
8 of the total number of committee members has been appointed.

9 (House Rule 13)

10 13. Special Committees.

11 (a) The following Special Committees are created:

12 ADOPTION REFORM

13 FIRE PROTECTION

14 ~~GAMING~~

15 INVESTIGATIVE

16 JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

17 ~~PENSIONS FUNDS MANAGEMENT~~

18 PRISON REFORM

19 RAILROAD INDUSTRY ~~SAFETY~~

20 TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT

21 The Speaker may create additional special committees by
22 filing a notice of the creation of the special committee with
23 the Clerk. The notice creating an additional special committee
24 shall specify the subject matter of the special committee and
25 the number of members to be appointed.

1 (b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and
2 minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees
3 in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her
4 discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons.
5 The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or
6 Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b).
7 If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the
8 majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority
9 Spokesperson of a standing committee, the member shall receive
10 no additional stipend or compensation for serving as
11 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the special committee. For
12 purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act
13 (25 ILCS 115/1), (i) a special committee under these rules is
14 considered a "select committee" and (ii) one Co-Chairperson of
15 a special committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the
16 other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman" unless both
17 Co-Chairpersons are members of the majority caucus. The
18 appointed members of special committees shall be designated by
19 the Speaker and the Minority Leader in a like manner as
20 provided in Rule 12 with respect to standing committees. If the
21 special committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political
22 parties, the special committee shall not have a Minority
23 Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint
24 the minority caucus members to the special committee, except
25 the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus who shall be
26 appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker may establish a reporting

1 date during the term for each special committee by filing a
2 notice of the reporting date with the Clerk. Unless an earlier
3 date is specified by the notice, special committees expire at
4 the end of the term.

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

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

10 (House Rule 14)

11 14. Subcommittees.

12 (a) The Chairperson of a standing committee, ~~or~~ a special
13 committee, or a committee created under Article X may create a
14 subcommittee by filing a notice with the Clerk and the
15 committee clerk. The number of majority caucus and minority
16 caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee shall be
17 determined by the Committee Chairperson, and filed with the
18 Clerk and the committee clerk. In the case of standing or
19 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
20 political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number
21 of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed
22 to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees must be
24 members of the parent committee, and shall be appointed in the
25 manner determined by the committee Chairperson, or in the case

1 of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from
2 different political parties, by the Co-Chairperson from the
3 majority caucus.

4 The notice creating a subcommittee shall specify the
5 subject matter of the subcommittee and the number of members to
6 be appointed, and may specify a reporting date during the term.
7 Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice,
8 subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

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

11 (House Rule 15)

12 15. Rules Committee.

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

20 (b) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee
21 shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, and the minority
22 caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority
23 Leader. Appointments shall be by notice filed with the Clerk,
24 and shall be effective for the balance of the term or until a
25 replacement appointment is made, whichever first occurs.

1 Appointments take effect upon filing with the Clerk, regardless
2 of whether the House is in session. Notwithstanding any other
3 provision of these Rules, any Representative who is replaced on
4 the Rules Committee may be re-appointed to the Rules Committee
5 without concurrence of the House.

6 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the
7 Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public notice that
8 includes a statement of the subjects to be considered. All
9 legislative measures pending before the Rules Committee are
10 eligible for consideration at any of its meetings, and all of
11 those legislative measures are deemed posted for hearing by the
12 Rules Committee for all of its meetings.

13 (d) Upon concurrence of a majority of those appointed, the
14 Rules Committee may advance any legislative measure pending
15 before it to the House, without referral to another committee;
16 the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report any bill that
17 has never been favorably reported by or discharged from ~~before~~
18 a standing committee or a special committee of the House or
19 recommended for action by a joint committee of the House and
20 Senate. A bill advanced to the House shall be placed on the
21 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
22 re-referred to the Rules Committee.

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

25 (House Rule 16)

1 16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

2 (a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and
3 resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this
4 Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, shall be ordered
5 reproduced and ~~are~~ automatically referred to the Rules
6 Committee, which may thereafter refer any resolution before it
7 to the House or to a standing committee or special committee.
8 No resolution, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions
9 considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, may be
10 considered by the House unless (i) referred to the House by the
11 Rules Committee under Rule 18, (ii) favorably reported ~~or~~ by a
12 standing committee or special committee, (iii) authorized
13 under Article XII, or (iv) discharged from committee pursuant
14 to Rule 18(g) or Rule 58. An adjournment resolution is subject
15 to Rule 66.

16 (b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death
17 resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal
18 Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a
19 reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of
20 the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the
21 congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from
22 the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General
23 Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to
24 the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the Minority
25 Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately
26 considered and adopted by the House without referral to the

1 Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by
2 a single motion. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be
3 entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and
4 subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the
5 Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

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

11 (d) Executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued
12 under Article V, Sec. 11 of the Constitution, upon being read
13 into the record by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the
14 Rules Committee for its referral to a standing committee or a
15 special committee, which may issue a recommendation to the
16 House with respect to the Executive Order. The House may
17 disapprove of an Executive Order only by resolution adopted by
18 a majority of those elected; no such resolution is in order
19 until a standing committee or a special committee has reported
20 to the House on the executive reorganization, or until the
21 Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58.

22 (House Rule 17)

23 17. Sponsorship by the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee
24 may consider any legislative measure referred to it under these
25 Rules, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding

1 Officer upon initial reading. The Rules Committee may, with the
2 concurrence of a majority of those appointed, sponsor motions
3 or resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of these
4 Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the Rules
5 Committee may be immediately considered by the House without
6 referral to a committee. Any such motion or resolution shall be
7 assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

8 (House Rule 18)

9 18. Referrals to Committees.

10 (a) All House Bills and Senate Bills, after being initially
11 read by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules
12 Committee.

13 (b) During odd-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall
14 thereafter refer any such bill before it, ~~and which has a~~
15 ~~Principal Sponsor,~~ to a standing committee or a special
16 committee within 3 legislative days, provided that referral
17 shall not be required for a House bill that is introduced after
18 the introduction deadline for House bills or a Senate bill that
19 is referred to the Rules Committee after the deadline for House
20 committee consideration of Senate bills. During even-numbered
21 years, the Rules Committee shall refer to a standing committee
22 or a special committee only appropriation bills implementing
23 the budget and bills deemed by the Rules Committee, by the
24 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, to be of an emergency
25 nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of

1 government. This subsection (b) applies equally to House Bills
2 and Senate Bills introduced into or received by the House.

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

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

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

23 (e) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
24 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
25 committee amendments, upon filing with the Clerk, are
26 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules

1 Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion
2 for final action, conference committee report, or motion to
3 table a committee amendment to the House or to a standing
4 committee or a special committee for its review and
5 consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any
6 other provision of these Rules, the standing committee or
7 special committee may hold a hearing on and consider those
8 legislative measures pursuant to a one-hour advance notice).
9 Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action,
10 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
11 amendment that is not referred to the House by, or discharged
12 from, the Rules Committee is out of order, except that any
13 floor amendment, joint action motion for final action,
14 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
15 amendment favorably reported ~~approved~~ by, or discharged from, a
16 standing committee or a special committee is deemed referred to
17 the House by the Rules Committee for purposes of this Rule. All
18 joint action motions for final action, conference committee
19 reports and motions to table committee amendments so referred
20 are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to
21 Rule 52. Floor amendments referred to the House under this Rule
22 are automatically assigned amendment debate status.

23 (f) The Rules Committee may at any time refer or re-refer a
24 legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the
25 Whole or to any other committee.

26 (g) Legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules

1 Committee only by unanimous consent of the House. Any bill
2 discharged from the Rules Committee shall be placed on the
3 order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate status,
4 subject to Rule 52.

5 (h) Except for those provisions that require unanimous
6 consent, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative
7 vote of 71 members elected.

8 (House Rule 19)

9 19. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

10 (a) All legislative measures that fail to meet the
11 applicable deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to
12 the House by a standing committee or a special committee, for
13 Third Reading and passage, or for consideration of joint action
14 motions and conference committee reports are automatically
15 re-referred to the Rules Committee unless: (i) the deadline has
16 been suspended or revised by the Speaker, with re-referral to
17 the Rules Committee to occur if the bill has not been reported
18 to the House in accordance with a revised deadline; or (ii) the
19 Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the Clerk
20 with respect to a particular bill before the reporting
21 deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance
22 with the written exception.

23 (b) All legislative measures pending before the House or
24 any of its committees are automatically re-referred to the
25 Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day that the House has

1 not convened for session unless: (i) any deadline applicable to
2 the bill or resolution that has been designated by the Speaker
3 under Rule 9 exceeds 31 days, with re-referral to occur, if at
4 all, in accordance with that deadline; (ii) this Rule is
5 suspended under Rule 67; or (iii) the Rules Committee, by the
6 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, issues a written
7 exception to the Clerk before that 31st day.

8 (House Rule 20)

9 20. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to the
10 House, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
11 committees.

12 (House Rule 21)

13 21. Notice.

14 (a) Except as provided in Rule 18(e) or unless this Rule is
15 suspended under Rule 67 or unless the Rules Committee by
16 majority vote waives the notice requirement for a subject
17 matter hearing of any committee, ~~no~~ standing committees,
18 ~~committee or~~ special committees, committees created under
19 Article X of these Rules, and subcommittees of those committees
20 shall not ~~committee may~~ consider or conduct a hearing with
21 respect to a subject matter or a legislative measure absent
22 notice first being given as follows:

23 (1) The Chairperson of the committee, or the
24 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or

1 special committee, shall, no later than 6 days before any
2 proposed hearing, post a notice on the House bulletin board
3 identifying each subject matter and each legislative
4 measure, other than a committee amendment upon initial
5 consideration under Rule 40, that may be considered during
6 that hearing. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and
7 place of the hearing. Legislative measures and subject
8 matters posted for hearing as provided in this item (1) may
9 also be considered at any committee hearing re-convened
10 following a recess of the committee for which notice was
11 posted, but only if the House has met or was scheduled to
12 meet in regular, veto, or special session on each calendar
13 day from the time of the original committee hearing to the
14 re-convened committee hearing.

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

21 (3) The Chairperson, or Co-Chairperson from the
22 majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall,
23 in advance of a committee hearing, notify all Principal
24 Sponsors of legislative measures posted for that hearing of
25 the date, time, and place of hearing. When practical, the
26 Clerk shall include a notice of all scheduled hearings,

1 together with all posted bills and resolutions, in the
2 Daily Calendar of the House. Regardless of whether a
3 particular legislative measure or subject matter has been
4 posted for hearing, it is in order for a committee during
5 any of its meetings to refer a subject matter or
6 legislative measure pending before it to a subcommittee of
7 that committee.

8 (b) Other than the Rules Committee, no committee may meet
9 during any session of the House, and no commission created by
10 Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during
11 any session of the House.

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

16 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
17 of 71 members elected, subject to Rule 25.

18 (House Rule 22)

19 22. Committee Procedure.

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

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

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

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

23 (b) No bill or committee amendment that provides for an
24 appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be
25 considered by an Appropriations Committee unless the bill or
26 committee amendment is limited to appropriations to a single

1 department, office, or institution; this provision does not
2 apply to floor amendments, joint action motions, or conference
3 committee reports.

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

8 (1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations
9 Committee under Rule 58;

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

12 (3) this Rule was suspended under Rule 67.

13 (c) The Chairperson of each committee, or Co-Chairperson
14 from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee,
15 shall keep, or cause to be kept by the Clerk's Office, a record
16 in which there shall be entered:

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

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

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

23 (4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by
24 each person appearing or registering in each committee
25 meeting, which shall include identification of the
26 witness, the person, group, or firm represented by

1 appearance and the capacity in which the representation is
2 made (if the person is representing someone other than
3 himself or herself), his or her position on the legislation
4 under consideration, and the nature of his or her desired
5 testimony.

6 (5) An audio ~~A tape~~ recording of the proceedings.

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

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

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

22 (f) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in a
23 standing committee or special committee in the absence of the
24 Principal Sponsor. The committee Chairperson, the committee
25 Minority Spokesperson, or a chief co-sponsor may present a bill
26 or resolution in committee with the approval of the Principal

1 Sponsor when the committee consents. In the case of standing or
2 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
3 political parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson
4 from the majority caucus, and the "Minority Spokesperson" means
5 the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus. This subsection
6 may not be suspended.

7 (g) Motions for committee approval of bills and resolutions
8 are renewable, provided that no bill or resolution may be voted
9 on more than twice in any committee on motions to report the
10 bill or resolution favorably, or to reconsider the vote by
11 which the committee adopted a motion to report the bill or
12 resolution unfavorably. A bill or resolution having failed to
13 receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes
14 shall be automatically reported with the appropriate
15 unfavorable recommendation.

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

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

24 (House Rule 23)

25 23. Witnesses, Oaths, and Subpoenae.

1 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths and may
2 compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony as
3 a witness before the standing committee and produce papers,
4 documents, and other materials relating to a legislative
5 measure pending before the standing committee.

6 (b) Special committees may administer oaths and may compel,
7 by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the
8 special committee and produce papers, documents, and other
9 materials relating to the subject matter for which the special
10 committee was created or relating to a legislative measure
11 pending before the special committee.

12 (c) A Committee of the Whole may administer oaths and may
13 compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony
14 before the committee of the whole and produce papers,
15 documents, and other materials relating to the subject matter
16 for which the committee of the whole was created or relating to
17 a legislative measure pending before the committee of the
18 whole.

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

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

25 (f) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons
26 from different political parties, the term "Chairperson" for

1 purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chairperson from the
2 majority caucus.

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

5 (House Rule 24)

6 24. Committee Reports.

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

14 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
15 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
16 committee amendments favorably reported from a standing
17 committee or special committee shall be referred to the House
18 and eligible for consideration when the House is on an
19 appropriate order of business. Amendments to bills that are not
20 on the order of Second Reading are out of order. All floor
21 amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference
22 committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments
23 that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted",
24 "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.
25 When the Rules Committee refers a floor amendment, joint action

1 motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion
2 to table a committee amendment to a standing committee or a
3 special committee that thereafter favorably reports that
4 legislative measure to the House, the legislative measure shall
5 be referred to the House, assigned standard debate status
6 subject to Rule 52 (except floor amendments, which shall be
7 assigned amendment debate status), and eligible for
8 consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of
9 business.

10 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the House from
11 the Rules Committee, a standing committee, or a special
12 committee, or with respect to which the committee has been
13 discharged, shall be referred to the House and placed on the
14 order of Resolutions and assigned standard debate status,
15 subject to Rule 52. All resolutions that are reported to the
16 House from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as
17 amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on
18 the table. Floor amendments to resolutions are subject to the
19 same procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

20 (House Rule 25)

21 25. Suspension of Posting Requirements.

22 (a) A motion to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21
23 must be in writing, specifying the committee and the bills or
24 resolutions to which the motion applies, be carried on the
25 calendar before it may be taken up by the House, and adopted by

1 the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The calendar
2 requirements of this Rule may be suspended only by unanimous
3 consent. The requirement that the motion be in writing may not
4 be suspended.

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

8 (House Rule 26)

9 26. Rights of the Public.

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

14 (b) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee
15 hearing of a bill or resolution shall be given a reasonable
16 opportunity to do so, orally or in writing. The Chairperson may
17 set time limits for presentation of oral testimony. No
18 testimony in writing is required of any witness, but any
19 witness may submit a statement in writing for the committee
20 record. All persons offering testimony shall complete a "Record
21 of Committee Witness" form and submit it to the committee clerk
22 before testifying. In the case of standing or special
23 committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political
24 parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the
25 majority caucus.

1 (House Rule 28)

2 28. Sessions of the House.

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

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

20 (c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days
21 during which the Clerk may read into the House record any
22 legislative measure. Committees may meet and may consider and
23 act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day,
24 and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the
25 House record during a perfunctory day. Except for automatic
26 referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by

1 the House with respect to a legislative measure during a
2 perfunctory session day.

3 (House Rule 29)

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

9 (House Rule 30)

10 30. Access to the House Floor.

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

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

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

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

10 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
11 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
12 required to be registered as a lobbyist, shall be allowed
13 access to the floor of the House at any time during the
14 session.

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

19 (House Rule 31)

20 31. Standing Order of Business. Unless otherwise
21 determined by the Presiding Officer, the standing daily order
22 of business of the House is as follows:

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

25 (2) Approval of the Journal.

- 1 (3) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- 2 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the
- 3 Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.
- 4 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
- 5 Messages.
- 6 (6) Introduction of House Bills.
- 7 (7) Messages from the Senate, not including reading
- 8 Senate Bills a first time.
- 9 (8) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- 10 (9) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- 11 (10) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- 12 (11) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- 13 (12) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.
- 14 (13) House Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- 15 (14) Senate Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- 16 (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- 17 (16) Motions in Writing.
- 18 (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 19 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- 20 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.
- 21 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.
- 22 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.
- 23 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.
- 24 (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed
- 25 Consideration.

1 (House Rule 32)

2 32. Quorum.

3 (a) A majority of those elected constitutes a quorum of the
4 House, and a majority of those appointed constitutes a quorum
5 of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to
6 day, or recess for less than one day, and compel the attendance
7 of absent members. The attendance of absent members may also be
8 compelled by order of the Speaker.

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

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

20 (House Rule 33)

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

1 (House Rule 34)

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

7 (House Rule 35)

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

14 (House Rule 36)

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

20

ARTICLE IV

21

BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

1 (House Rule 37)

2 37. Bills.

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

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

1 (c) The Senate sponsor of a bill originating in the Senate
2 may request substitute House sponsorship of that bill by filing
3 a notice with the Clerk; such a notice is automatically
4 referred to the Rules Committee and deemed adopted if approved
5 by the Rules Committee. If disapproved by the Rules Committee,
6 the notice shall lie on the table. If the Rules Committee fails
7 to act on a notice, that notice may be discharged by unanimous
8 consent.

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

17 (e) All bills introduced into the House shall be
18 accompanied by 6 copies. Any bill that amends a statute shall
19 indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

20 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

23 (f) No bill shall be passed by the House except on a record
24 vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill
25 that has lost on third reading and has not been reconsidered
26 may not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of

1 a first conference committee report fails and the motion is not
2 reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be
3 appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the
4 adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is
5 not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

6 (House Rule 38)

7 38. Reading and Reproduction of Bills. Every bill shall be
8 read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House,
9 and the bill and all amendments adopted to it shall be
10 reproduced, under Rule 39, before the vote is taken on its
11 final passage.

12 (House Rule 39)

13 39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall, as soon
14 as any bill is reproduced, cause the bill to be placed upon the
15 desks of the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done
16 electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any
17 member may use to secure a copy of any bill.

18 (House Rule 40)

19 40. Amendments.

20 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing
21 committee or special committee when the bill is before that
22 committee. An amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House
23 when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules

1 Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for
2 consideration under Rule 18; ~~or~~ (ii) a standing committee or
3 special committee has referred the floor amendment to the
4 House; or (iii) the floor amendment has been discharged from
5 committee pursuant to Rule 18(g) or Rule 58. All amendments
6 must be in writing. All committee amendments that have been
7 timely filed, as determined by the Chairperson, shall be
8 considered by the committee or a subcommittee of that committee
9 prior to consideration by the committee of the bill to which
10 the amendment relates. All amendments not adopted to a bill and
11 that are still pending in a committee or before the House upon
12 the passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading are
13 automatically tabled.

14 (b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee
15 amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a
16 member of the committee while the affected bill is before that
17 committee, and shall be adopted by a majority of those
18 appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by
19 a Representative while the bill is on the order of Second
20 Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority
21 vote of the House. The sponsor of a committee or floor
22 amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that
23 of another member, with that other member's consent. Such
24 change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before
25 the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the
26 Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to

1 "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be
2 adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The
3 Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to
4 a subcommittee of that committee.

5 (c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the
6 Chairperson of the committee, and are in order only when
7 sufficient copies have been filed to provide each member of the
8 committee with a copy (which may be done in the same manner as
9 distribution of bills under Rule 39) and 6 additional copies
10 for the Chairperson. Floor amendments shall be filed with the
11 Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or
12 Third Reading, and are in order only when 6 copies have been
13 filed. The Clerk shall number amendments sequentially in the
14 order submitted, and all amendments that are in order shall be
15 considered in ascending numerical order.

16 (d) The Clerk shall have reproduced all adopted committee
17 amendments that come before the House. The Clerk shall also
18 have reproduced all floor amendments referred to the House by a
19 committee. No floor amendment may be adopted by the House
20 unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members' desks
21 in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

22 (e) No floor amendment is in order unless it has been first
23 referred to the House for consideration by the Rules Committee
24 under Rule 18, or favorably reported by, or discharged from, by
25 a standing committee or special committee. A floor amendment
26 may be referred to the House for consideration, or to a

1 standing or special committee, only while the bill is on the
2 order of Second Reading or Third Reading.

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

5 (g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the
6 committee amendments are deemed adopted by the committee action
7 and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks (which
8 may be done in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
9 39) before the bill may be read a second time.

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

14 (House Rule 41)

15 41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

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

24 (b) No bill authorizing or directing the conveyance by the
25 State of any particular interest in real estate to any

1 individual or entity other than a governmental unit or agency
2 may be voted upon in committee or upon Second Reading unless a
3 certified appraisal of the value of the interest has been
4 filed. The appraisal shall be filed with the Clerk of the
5 House, and shall be part of the permanent record for that bill.

6 (c) No bill authorizing the State or a unit of local
7 government to acquire property by eminent domain using
8 "quick-take" powers under the Eminent Domain Act ~~Section 7-103~~
9 ~~of the Code of Civil Procedure~~ may be voted upon in committee
10 or on Second Reading unless the State or the unit of local
11 government, as applicable, has complied with all of the
12 following procedures:

13 (1) The State or the unit of local government must
14 notify each owner of an interest in the property, by
15 certified mail, of the intention of the State or the unit
16 of local government to request approval of legislation by
17 the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of
18 local government to acquire the property by eminent domain
19 using "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code
20 of Civil Procedure.

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

1 (3) Following the notices required under paragraphs
2 (1) and (2), the State or the unit of local government must
3 hold at least one public hearing, at the place where the
4 unit of local government normally holds its business
5 meetings (or, in the case of property sought to be acquired
6 by the State: (i) at a location in the county in which the
7 property sought to be acquired by the State is located, or
8 (ii) if the property is located in Cook County, at a
9 location in the township in which the property is located,
10 or (iii) if the property is located in 2 adjacent counties
11 other than Cook County or in 2 adjacent townships in Cook
12 County, at a location in the county or in the township in
13 Cook County in which the majority of the property is
14 located, or (iv) if the property is located in Cook County
15 and an adjacent county, at a location in the other county
16 or in the township in Cook County in which the majority of
17 the property is located), on the question of the
18 acquisition of the property by the State or the unit of
19 local government by eminent domain using "quick-take"
20 powers.

21 (4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a
22 unit of local government, following the public hearing or
23 hearings held under paragraph (3), the unit of local
24 government must adopt, by recorded vote, a resolution to
25 request approval of legislation by the General Assembly
26 authorizing the unit of local government to acquire the

1 property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under
2 the Eminent Domain Act ~~Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil~~
3 ~~Procedure~~. The resolution must include a statement of the
4 time period within which the unit of local government
5 requests authority to exercise "quick-take" powers, which
6 may not exceed one year.

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

15 (A) The legal description of the property.

16 (B) The street address of the property.

17 (C) The name of each State Senator and State
18 Representative who represents the territory that is
19 the subject of the proposed taking.

20 (D) The date or dates on which the State or the
21 unit of local government contacted each such State
22 Senator and State Representative concerning the
23 intention of the State or the unit of local government
24 to request approval of legislation by the General
25 Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of local
26 government to acquire the property by eminent domain

1 using "quick-take" powers.

2 (E) The current name, address, and telephone
3 number of each owner of an interest in the property.

4 (F) A summary of all negotiations between the State
5 or the unit of local government and the owner or owners
6 of the property concerning the sale of the property to
7 the State or the unit of local government.

8 (G) A statement of the date and location of each
9 public hearing held under paragraph (3).

10 (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the
11 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire
12 the property.

13 (I) The certification of the head of the
14 appropriate State office, department, or agency or the
15 chief elected official of the unit of local government,
16 as applicable, that (i) the property is located within
17 the territory under the jurisdiction of the State or
18 the unit of local government and (ii) the State or the
19 unit of local government seeks to acquire the property
20 for a public purpose.

21 (J) A map of the area in which the property to be
22 acquired is located, showing the location of the
23 property.

24 (K) Photographs of the property.

25 (L) An appraisal of the property by a real estate
26 appraiser who is certified or licensed under the Real

1 Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.

2 (M) In the case of property sought to be acquired
3 by a unit of local government, a copy of the resolution
4 adopted by the unit of local government under paragraph
5 (4).

6 (N) Documentation of the public purpose for which
7 the State or the unit of local government seeks to
8 acquire the property.

9 (O) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an
10 interest in the property under paragraph (1).

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

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

19 (House Rule 42)

20 42. Consent Calendar.

21 (a) The Clerk shall include a Consent Calendar on the daily
22 calendar and designate it as a separate calendar. The Consent
23 Calendar shall contain 3 orders of business: Consent Calendar -
24 Second Reading, Consent Calendar - Third Reading, and Consent
25 Calendar - Resolutions. Within each order of business, bills or

1 resolutions shall be listed in separate groups according to the
2 number of required days each has been on that order of business
3 on the Consent Calendar. No more than 80 bills and resolutions
4 shall be listed in each group. All bills or resolutions to
5 which amendments have been adopted shall be so designated.

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

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

23 (d) A bill or resolution may be placed on the Consent
24 Calendar by report of a standing committee upon a motion
25 adopted by a unanimous vote of the members present. For
26 purposes of this subsection (d), a unanimous vote on the motion

1 is a vote with no member voting nay.

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

7 (f) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall each appoint
8 3 members who may challenge the presence of any bill or
9 resolution on the Consent Calendar. Before a vote on final
10 passage of any item on the Consent Calendar, an item shall be
11 removed from the Consent Calendar if (i) 4 or more members,
12 (ii) the Principal Sponsor of the bill or resolution, or (iii)
13 one or more of the appointed challengers file with the Clerk
14 written objections to the presence of the bill or resolution on
15 the Consent Calendar. Any bill or resolution so removed may not
16 be placed thereafter on the Consent Calendar during that
17 session of the General Assembly, unless the member or members
18 who objected to the presence of the bill or resolution on the
19 Consent Calendar consent in writing to restoration of the bill
20 or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

21 Any bill removed from the Consent Calendar shall stand on
22 the order of Second Reading with short debate status, subject
23 to Rule 52, and any resolution so removed shall stand on the
24 order of Resolutions with short debate status, subject to Rule
25 52.

1 (House Rule 43)

2 43. Changing Order of Business.

3 (a) Any order of business may be changed at any time by the
4 Speaker or Presiding Officer.

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

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

11 (House Rule 44)

12 44. Special Orders; Rules Committee.

13 (a) A special order of business may be set by the Rules
14 Committee or by the Speaker. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or
15 resolution must consent to the placement of the bill or
16 resolution on a special order. A special order shall fix the
17 day to which it applies and the matters to be included. The
18 Speaker, or the Rules Committee by a vote of a majority of the
19 members appointed, may establish time limits for a special
20 order and may establish limitations on debate during a special
21 order (notwithstanding Rule 52), in which event the allotted
22 time shall be fairly divided between proponents and opponents
23 of the legislation to be considered. A special order of
24 business takes the place of the standing order for such time as
25 may be necessary for its completion. Only matters that may

1 otherwise properly be before the House may be included in a
2 special order.

3 (b) A special order shall appear on the Daily Calendar for
4 3 legislative days. This subsection (b) may be suspended only
5 by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

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

12

ARTICLE V

13

RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

14

(House Rule 45)

15

45. Resolutions.

16

17

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21

(a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by
sponsorship of one or more members of the House, and the names
of all sponsors shall be included in the House Journal and in
the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be
accompanied by 6 copies. Consideration of resolutions shall be
governed by Rule 16 and Rule 66.

22

23

(b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that
resolution. The Principal Sponsor of a resolution, or the

1 sponsor of an amendment to a resolution, may change the
2 sponsorship of the resolution or amendment, as applicable, to
3 that of another member, with that other member's consent, by
4 filing notice with the Clerk. A standing committee-sponsored
5 resolution is controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,
6 or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
7 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of
8 these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. A special
9 committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the
10 Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
11 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of
12 these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor.
13 Committee-sponsored resolutions may not have individual
14 co-sponsors.

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

18 (House Rule 46)

19 46. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
20 introduced in the House proposing amendments to the Illinois
21 Constitution shall be reproduced and distributed in the same
22 manner in which bills are reproduced and distributed under Rule
23 39. Every such resolution that originated in the Senate and is
24 presented to the House shall be ordered reproduced and
25 distributed in like manner. No such resolution shall pass

1 unless read in full in its final form on 3 different days.
2 Amendments are in order only on First Reading and Second
3 Reading. Final passage requires the affirmative vote of 71
4 members elected. No resolution proposing a change in the
5 Constitution of the State of Illinois may be considered for
6 passage after the last day preceding the day marking the
7 beginning of the last 6 months before the general election
8 occurring during the term of this General Assembly, and all
9 such resolutions still pending shall be tabled at the end of
10 business on that day.

11 (House Rule 47)

12 47. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
13 Conventions.

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

16 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
17 constitutional convention;

18 (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution
19 of the United States; or

20 (3) calling a State convention to ratify a proposed
21 amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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

24 (House Rule 48)

1 all voted who wish?" The voting is closed when the Presiding
2 Officer announces: "Take the Record." The Presiding Officer,
3 unless an intervening motion to postpone consideration by the
4 Principal Sponsor is made, shall then announce the results of
5 the record vote. After the record is taken, no member may vote,
6 change his or her vote, or remove his or her vote as recorded;
7 except that when a record vote is taken on more than one
8 legislative measure at the same time, each member has the right
9 to have his or her votes recorded separately for each of those
10 legislative measures by filing a signed document with the Clerk
11 on the same legislative day.

12 (House Rule 51)

13 51. Decorum.

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

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

1 privilege.

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

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

6 (e) Recognition of guests by any member is prohibited,
7 except that the Speaker or Presiding Officer may recognize an
8 honored guest.

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

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

17 (h) No literature may be distributed on the House floor.

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

1 (House Rule 52)

2 52. Debate.

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

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

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

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

1 (4) Unlimited Debate: Debate shall consist of a
2 10-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
3 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each
4 proponent and member in response who seeks recognition, and
5 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or
6 yield to other members; or

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

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

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

26 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules to

1 the contrary, the debate status of any legislative measure may
2 be changed only (i) by the Speaker, as defined in item (27) of
3 Rule 102, by filing a notice with the Clerk, or (ii) by the
4 Rules Committee by motion approved by a majority of those
5 appointed. While a legislative measure is being considered by
6 the House, the debate status may also be changed by unanimous
7 consent. No legislative measure, however, may be placed on the
8 Consent Calendar under this Rule. No legislative measure,
9 except a floor amendment, may be assigned amendment debate
10 status under this Rule.

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

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

26 (f) The Presiding Officer shall allocate the debate on each

1 legislative measure alternately, if possible, between
2 proponents and opponents of the legislative measure under
3 debate.

4 (g) This Rule may not be suspended.

5 (House Rule 53)

6 53. Written Statements.

7 (a) Any member may submit a written statement regarding any
8 bill, resolution, or floor amendment considered by the House,
9 by submitting that statement to the Clerk within one
10 legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after
11 the day on which the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to
12 which the comments relate was considered by the House. The
13 Clerk shall affix a time stamp to each statement indicating the
14 date on which the statement was submitted. Each statement shall
15 indicate the member or members on whose behalf the statement is
16 submitted, the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which it
17 applies, the names of any other members mentioned in the
18 statement, and the person who actually submits the statement to
19 the Clerk. Each member on whose behalf a statement is submitted
20 is under an obligation to ensure that all required information,
21 specifically including the names of any other members mentioned
22 in the statement, is indicated at the time a statement is
23 submitted. Each statement shall comply with standards as may be
24 established by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker. The
25 standards established by the Clerk, however, shall not relate

1 to the contents of the written statement. The Clerk shall
2 maintain statements that comply with this Rule and established
3 standards in files for each bill and resolution. A statement is
4 not considered filed until the Clerk has determined that it
5 complies with this Rule and established standards. The Clerk
6 shall notify the member or members on whose behalf a statement
7 was submitted if the statement is determined not to comply.
8 Statements filed under this Rule shall be considered part of
9 the transcript and made available to the public.

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

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

3 (House Rule 54)

4 54. Motions.

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

6 (1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or
7 postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if
8 ordered by the Presiding Officer. Unless otherwise
9 provided in these Rules, no second is required to any
10 motion presented to the House, or in any committee. The
11 Presiding Officer may refer any motion to the Rules
12 Committee.

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

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

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

24 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
25 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if

1 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a
2 majority of the members elected.

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

5 (House Rule 55)

6 55. Precedence of Motions.

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

9 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

10 (2) to adjourn;

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

12 (4) to recess;

13 (5) to lay on the table;

14 (6) for the previous question;

15 (7) to postpone consideration;

16 (8) to commit or recommit; or

17 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these
18 Rules.

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

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

24 (c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided,
25 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A

1 motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided,
2 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question.

3 (House Rule 56)

4 56. Verification.

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

17 (b) In verifying a record vote, the Presiding Officer shall
18 instruct the Clerk to call the names of those members whose
19 votes are to be verified. The member requesting the
20 verification may thereafter identify those members he or she
21 wishes to verify. If a member does not answer, his or her vote
22 shall be stricken; the member's vote shall be restored to the
23 roll, however, if his or her presence is recognized before the
24 Presiding Officer announces the final result of the
25 verification. The Presiding Officer shall determine the

1 presence or absence of each member whose name is called, and
2 shall then announce the results of the verification.

3 (c) While the results of any record vote are being
4 verified, it is in order for any member to announce his or her
5 presence on the floor and thereby have his or her vote
6 verified.

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

10 (House Rule 57)

11 57. Appealing a Ruling.

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

22 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
23 Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless
24 three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the
25 Chairperson. A motion to appeal is not in order if the

1 committee has adjourned or recessed, or if intervening business
2 has occurred. In the case of special committees with
3 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
4 "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson
5 from the majority caucus.

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

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

11 (House Rule 58)

12 58. Discharge of Committee.

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

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

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

25 (d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote

1 of 71 members elected.

2 (House Rule 59)

3 59. Previous Question.

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

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

14 (c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put
15 an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote on the
16 immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous
17 question has been approved, ~~unless the vote on that motion~~
18 ~~suggests the absence of a quorum,~~ it is not in order to move
19 for adjournment or to make any other motion before a decision
20 on the main question.

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

23 (House Rule 60)

24 60. Tabling.

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

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

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

15 (d) If a floor amendment to a bill has been adopted by the
16 House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and
17 may be adopted only when the bill is on Second Reading. If a
18 floor amendment to a resolution has been adopted by the House,
19 then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be
20 adopted only when the resolution is pending before the House.

21 Motions to table floor amendments are debatable and may be
22 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

23 (e) If a committee amendment to a bill has been adopted by
24 a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order
25 and may be adopted (i) by that committee at any time while the
26 bill is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when

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

14 (House Rule 61)

15 61. Motion to Take from Table.

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

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

25 (b-5) An amendment taken from the table shall be returned

1 to the position it held before it was tabled, provided that a
2 floor amendment may be taken from the table only while the bill
3 is on the order of Second Reading and a committee amendment may
4 be taken from the table only while the bill is in committee.

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

7 (House Rule 62)

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

16 (House Rule 63)

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

20 (House Rule 64)

21 64. Division of Question. If the question under
22 consideration contains several points, any member may have the
23 question divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is

1 not in order to move for a division of the question. The
2 rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition
3 does not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different
4 proposition.

5 (House Rule 65)

6 65. Reconsideration.

7 (a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record
8 vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the
9 House may on the same or the following legislative day move to
10 reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on
11 the table without affecting the vote to which it refers. When
12 the motion to reconsider is made during the last 3 days of
13 April or any time thereafter during the regular session, or at
14 any time during a veto or special session, any member may move
15 that the vote on reconsideration be taken immediately. A
16 question that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of
17 those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those
18 elected to reconsider.

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

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

25 (d) When a motion to reconsider is made within the time

1 prescribed by these Rules, the Clerk shall not allow the bill
2 or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of the
3 possession of the House until after the motion has been decided
4 or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if laid on
5 the table.

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

9 ~~(f) Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final~~
10 ~~passage of any bill, the affirmative vote of a majority of~~
11 ~~those elected is required to reconsider.~~

12 (House Rule 66)

13 66. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

18 (c) The Clerk shall enter in the Journal the hour at which
19 every motion to adjourn is made.

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

25 (e) A motion to adjourn for more than 3 days is not in

1 order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted
2 a joint resolution permitting that adjournment.
3 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, a
4 resolution filed under this Rule may be referred to the Rules
5 Committee by the Presiding Officer or may be immediately
6 considered and adopted by the House.

7 (House Rule 67)

8 67. Adoption and Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

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

20 (c) Any resolution proposing to amend a House Rule or any
21 Joint House-Senate Rule, upon initial reading by the Clerk, is
22 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. Resolutions to
23 amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules may be
24 initiated and sponsored by the Rules Committee and may be
25 amended by the Rules Committee; those resolutions shall not be

1 referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and
2 adopted by the House. Those resolutions shall be assigned
3 standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

4 (d) A resolution to amend the House Rules or any Joint
5 House-Senate Rules that has been reported "do adopt" or "do
6 adopt as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules
7 Committee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those
8 elected for adoption by the House. Any other resolution
9 proposing to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate
10 Rules requires the affirmative vote of 71 of the members
11 elected for adoption by the House.

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

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

19 (House Rule 68)

20 68. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
21 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
22 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
23 same stage of the legislative measure.

24 (House Rule 69)

1 69. Effective Date.

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

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

17 (House Rule 70)

18 70. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
19 function of a home rule unit under paragraph (g), (h), (i),
20 (j), or (k) of Sec. 6 of Article VII of the Constitution unless
21 there is specific language limiting or denying the power or
22 function and the language specifically sets forth in what
23 manner and to what extent it is a denial or limitation of the
24 power or function of a home rule unit. If a majority of those
25 elected, but fewer than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on

1 Third Reading that requires the affirmative vote of 71 members
2 elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill
3 has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has the right to have
4 the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order
5 of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those effects of
6 the bill. The amendment, if referred to the House by a
7 committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the
8 members, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
9 39, before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third
10 Reading.

11 ARTICLE VII

12 (RESERVED)

13 (House Rule 71)

14 71. (Blank.)

15 ARTICLE VIII

16 JOINT ACTION

17 (House Rule 72)

18 72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

19 (a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the House
20 with one or more amendments added by the Senate, it is in order

1 for the Principal Sponsor to present a motion "to concur" or
2 "not to concur and to ask the Senate to recede" with respect to
3 each, several, or all of those amendments, subject to Rules 18
4 and 75. A motion to concur shall be by record vote and shall be
5 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
6 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
7 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
8 amendments.

9 (b) When the Senate has refused to concur in one or more
10 amendments added to a bill or resolution by the House and has
11 returned the bill or resolution to the House with a message
12 requesting the House to recede from one or more of its
13 amendments, it is in order for the Principal Sponsor to present
14 a motion "to recede" from the House amendments or "not to
15 recede and to request a conference", subject to Rules 18 and
16 75. A motion to recede shall be by record vote and shall be
17 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
18 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
19 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
20 amendments.

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

24 (House Rule 73)

25 73. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (House Rule 74)

1 74. Conference Committee Reports.

2 (a) No subject matter shall be included in any conference
3 committee report on any bill unless that subject matter
4 directly relates to the matters of difference between the House
5 and Senate that have been referred to the conference committee
6 unless the Rules Committee, by a majority vote of the members
7 appointed, determines that the proposed subject matter is of an
8 emergency nature, is of substantial importance to the operation
9 of government, or is in the best interests of Illinois.

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

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

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

24 (House Rule 75)

25 75. House Consideration of Joint Action.

1 (a) No joint action motion for final action or conference
2 committee report may be considered by the House unless it has
3 first been referred to the House by the Rules Committee or a
4 standing committee or special committee in accordance with Rule
5 18, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee
6 report has been discharged from the Rules Committee under Rule
7 18. Joint action motions for final consideration and conference
8 committee reports referred to a standing committee or special
9 committee by the Rules Committee may not be discharged from the
10 standing committee or special committee. This subsection (a)
11 may be suspended by unanimous consent.

12 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the
13 House unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members'
14 desks, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39,
15 for one full day during the period beginning with the convening
16 of the House on the 2nd Wednesday of January each year and
17 ending on the 30th day prior to the scheduled adjournment of
18 the regular session established each year by the Speaker
19 pursuant to Rule 9(a), and for one full hour on any other day.

20 (c) Before any conference committee report on an
21 appropriation bill is considered by the House, the conference
22 committee report shall first be the subject of a public hearing
23 by a standing Appropriations Committee or a special committee
24 (the conference committee report need not be referred to an
25 Appropriations Committee or special committee, but instead may
26 remain before the Rules Committee or the House, as the case may

1 be). The hearing shall be held pursuant to not less than one
2 hour advance notice by announcement on the House floor, or one
3 day advance notice by posting on the House bulletin board. An
4 Appropriations Committee or special committee shall not issue
5 any report with respect to the conference committee report
6 following the hearing.

7 (d) Any House Bill amended in the Senate and returned to
8 the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment shall lie
9 upon the desk of the Clerk for not less than one hour before
10 being further considered.

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

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

21 (House Rule 76)

22 76. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

23 (a) Each chamber of the General Assembly shall inform the
24 other by message of any action taken with respect to a
25 conference committee report. Copies of all papers necessary for

1 a complete understanding of the action shall accompany the
2 message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in the
3 chamber of origin.

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

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

18

ARTICLE IX

19

VETOES

20

(House Rule 77)

21

77. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the House of
22 any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions
23 of Article IV, Sec. 9 of the Constitution, the Clerk shall

1 enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall
2 distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's desk,
3 together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon as
4 practical, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

5 (House Rule 78)

6 78. Amendatory Vetoes.

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

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

20 (c) The Governor's specific recommendations for change
21 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section
22 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited
23 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill
24 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes and shall
25 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set

1 forth in the bill as passed.

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

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

18 (f) This rule may not be suspended.

19 (House Rule 79)

20 79. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
21 Article, the term "motions" means motions to accept or override
22 a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to bills returned
23 by the Governor may be made by the Principal Sponsor, the
24 committee Chairperson in the case of a committee-sponsored
25 bill, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the

1 Co-Chairperson of the majority caucus in the case of special
2 committee-sponsored bills. Motions shall be filed in writing
3 with the Clerk. Any motion to override a veto of the Governor
4 shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately
5 considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80. All
6 motions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to
7 Rule 52, are renewable, and may be reconsidered, provided that
8 no motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

9 (House Rule 80)

10 80. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

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

1 restored, notwithstanding the item reduction of the Governor."

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

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

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

16 (House Rule 81)

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

23 (House Rule 82)

24 82. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has received

1 the affirmative vote of the number of members elected necessary
2 under the Constitution, the Presiding Officer shall declare
3 that the bill or item has been passed or restored over the veto
4 of the Governor, or that the specific recommendations for
5 change have been approved, as the case may be. The bill shall
6 then be attested to by the Clerk who shall note thereon the day
7 the bill passed. The bill and the objections of the Governor
8 shall then be immediately delivered to the Senate. When
9 specific recommendations have been accepted, then the
10 accepting language shall be attached to the original bill, and
11 the bill shall be delivered to the Senate.

12

ARTICLE X

13

ELECTION CONTESTS AND QUALIFICATIONS CHALLENGES

14

(House Rule 83)

15

83. Election Contests and Qualifications Challenges.

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

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(b) A qualifications challenge places in issue only the
qualifications of an incumbent member of the House under the
Constitution, or the legality of an appointment of a person as

1 a member of the House to fill a vacancy. A qualifications
2 challenge may result only in a determination of whether a
3 member of the House is properly seated.

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

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

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

24 (House Rule 84)

25 84. Initiating Election Contests.

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

4 (b) Election contests may be brought only by the procedures
5 and within the time limits established by the Election Code.
6 Notice of intention to contest shall be served on the person
7 certified as elected to the House from the representative
8 district within the time limits established by the Election
9 Code. The requirements of this subsection apply to a member of
10 the House appointed to fill a vacancy the same as if that
11 member had been elected to the House.

12 (c) Within 10 days after the convening of the House in
13 January following the general election contested, each
14 contestant shall file with the Clerk a petition of election
15 contest and shall serve the petition on the incumbent member of
16 the House from the representative district. A petition of
17 election contest shall allege the contestant's qualifications
18 to bring the contest and to serve as a member of the House,
19 that he or she believes that a mistake or fraud has been
20 committed in specified precincts in the counting, return, or
21 canvass of the votes, or that there was some other specified
22 irregularity in the conduct of the election in specified
23 precincts. A petition of election contest shall contain a
24 prayer specifying the relief requested and the precincts in
25 which a recount or other inquiry is desired. A petition of
26 election contest shall be verified by affidavit swearing to the

1 truth of the allegations or based upon information and belief,
2 and shall be accompanied by proof of service on all
3 respondents.

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

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

12 (House Rule 85)

13 85. Initiating Qualifications Challenges.

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

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

22 (c) A qualifications challenge shall be brought by filing a
23 petition of qualifications challenge with the Clerk, and by
24 serving a copy of the petition on the respondent member of the
25 House. The petition must be accompanied by proof of personal

1 service upon the respondent member and must be verified by
2 affidavit swearing to the truth of the allegations or based
3 upon information and belief. A petition of qualifications
4 challenge shall set forth the grounds on which the respondent
5 member is alleged to be constitutionally unqualified, or on
6 which his or her appointment to the House is claimed to be
7 legally improper, the qualifications of the petitioner to bring
8 the challenge, and a prayer for relief.

9 (House Rule 86)

10 86. Contests and Challenges; Due Process.

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

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

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

11 (House Rule 87)

12 87. Committee Proceedings and Powers in Contests and
13 Challenges.

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

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

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

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

20 (e) The committee shall maintain an accurate and complete
21 record of proceedings in every election contest and
22 qualifications challenge. That record shall include all
23 notices and pleadings, the transcripts and roll call votes, all
24 reports and dissents, and all documents that were admitted into
25 the proceeding. The committee shall file the record with the
26 Clerk of the House upon the adoption of its final report. The

1 record shall then be available for examination in the Clerk's
2 office.

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

6 (House Rule 88)

7 88. Adoption of Reports in Contests and Challenges.

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

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

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

24 (d) Reports shall not be adopted by the committee or a
25 subcommittee until a hearing has been held thereon, with notice

1 to all parties and a reasonable opportunity to examine and
2 respond to a proposed majority report.

3 (e) Reports of the committee shall be filed with the Clerk,
4 reproduced, and placed on the members' desks, along with any
5 dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, in the
6 same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39. The report
7 shall be listed on the calendar under the heading "Report of
8 Election Contest" or "Report of Qualifications Challenge". The
9 report shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative
10 days before any action by the House.

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

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

1 ARTICLE XI

2 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

3 (House Rule 89)

4 89. Disorderly Behavior.

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

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

19 (House Rule 90)

20 90. Protest. Any 2 members have the right to dissent and
21 protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution
22 that they may think injurious to the public or to any
23 individual, and have the reason of their protest entered upon

1 the Journal. When by motion a majority of members determines
2 that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest
3 shall be referred back to the protesting members.

4 ARTICLE XII

5 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

6 (House Rule 91)

7 91. Initiating Disciplinary Proceedings.

8 (a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing
9 with the Speaker a petition for a special investigating
10 committee. The petition must be signed by at least one member
11 of the House, and shall contain suggested charges which, if
12 true, may subject the member named in the petition to
13 disciplinary action by the House. If the petition is signed by
14 3 or more members of the House, the Speaker shall appoint 3
15 members of the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall
16 appoint 3 members of the minority caucus to a special
17 investigating committee. If the petition is signed by fewer
18 than 3 members of the House, the Speaker shall consult the
19 member named in the petition, and unless that member objects in
20 writing, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a
21 special investigating committee. If the member named in the
22 petition objects to the appointment of a special investigating
23 committee, any member who signed a petition for an

1 investigation under this Rule may introduce a resolution to
2 initiate disciplinary proceedings. Unless a resolution
3 initiating disciplinary proceedings is introduced under this
4 Rule, the contents of a petition for a special investigating
5 committee shall be confidential except as to the member named,
6 the members signing it, the Speaker, and the members of a
7 special investigating committee.

8 (b) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
9 shall be substantially in the following form:

10 "BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
11 _____ ~~NINETY-FIFTH~~ GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF
12 ILLINOIS, that a Special Investigating Committee be appointed
13 to investigate allegations concerning the conduct of
14 Representative _____, which, if true, may
15 subject that member to disciplinary action by the House of
16 Representatives."

17 A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings may be
18 introduced only as permitted under this Rule. It is improper to
19 attempt to initiate disciplinary proceedings in any manner not
20 authorized by this Rule.

21 (c) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
22 shall be referred to the Rules Committee. ~~not be assigned to~~
23 ~~committee, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 15. The~~
24 ~~resolution shall lie on the Speaker's Table and shall be called~~
25 ~~within 5 legislative days.~~

26 (d) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings is

1 debatable.

2 (e) A resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings may
3 be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

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

5 (House Rule 92)

6 92. Preliminary Investigation.

7 (a) Pursuant to a petition or upon the adoption of a
8 resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings, as provided in
9 Rule 91, a special investigating committee consisting of 6
10 members shall be appointed, of whom 3 shall be appointed by the
11 Speaker from the majority caucus and 3 shall be appointed by
12 the Minority Leader from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall
13 appoint the Chairperson of the special investigating committee
14 from among the 6 members. Sponsors of the initiating resolution
15 may not be appointed to the special investigating committee.

16 (b) The special investigating committee shall conduct a
17 thorough investigation of all allegations and charges of
18 impropriety concerning the member named in the initiating
19 resolution that are brought to its attention to determine if
20 reasonable grounds exist to bring charges against the member
21 for formal disciplinary proceedings by the House. The special
22 investigating committee shall meet with the Principal Sponsor
23 of the initiating resolution at its initial meeting.

24 At the initial meeting, the Principal Sponsor of the
25 initiating resolution shall submit to the special

1 investigating committee a written list of suggested charges.
2 The list shall define the scope of the inquiry or investigation
3 pursuant to the initiating resolution. If the Principal Sponsor
4 of the initiating resolution fails to submit a list, the
5 special committee shall report a resolution of exoneration.

6 The Principal Sponsor of the initiating resolution shall
7 also submit to the special investigating committee all
8 information he or she may have relevant to the charges and
9 allegations.

10 (c) The special investigating committee shall conduct all
11 of its proceedings in executive session, and shall maintain
12 strict confidence as to all of its proceedings and all
13 witnesses, testimony, information, and exhibits that may come
14 before it. No transcript or record of proceedings shall be
15 taken. This subsection shall be adopted and effective upon an
16 affirmative vote of 79 members. This subsection may not be
17 suspended.

18 (d) Except for its initial meeting, any posting or notice
19 requirements do not apply to meetings of the special
20 investigating committee, but the Chairperson shall give notice
21 of all meetings to the member named in and the Principal
22 Sponsor of the initiating resolution and shall give reasonable
23 notice to the public. The member who is the subject of the
24 initiating resolution has the right to counsel during
25 proceedings of the special investigating committee.

26 (e) Except for subsection (c), this Rule may be suspended

1 only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

2 (House Rule 93)

3 93. Report of Special Investigating Committee.

4 (a) The special investigating committee shall report in
5 writing. All reports shall be signed by the members supporting
6 the report.

7 (b) If a majority of those appointed ~~the members of the~~
8 ~~special committee~~ determines to prefer charges, it shall file
9 with the Clerk a formal statement of charges and
10 specifications, and shall appoint 2 members of the House, one
11 from the majority caucus and one from the minority caucus, who
12 are not members of the special investigating committee to be
13 managers for the House at the hearing on the charges. The
14 statement of charges shall constitute the report of the special
15 committee, but the special committee in its discretion may file
16 a supplementary report stating its reasons for not bringing any
17 other charges that may have been suggested to it.

18 (c) If the special committee determines not to prefer
19 charges, it shall file with the Clerk a resolution exonerating
20 the member named in the initiating resolution together with a
21 report stating its reasons for not preferring charges.

22 (d) If the special committee cannot by majority vote of
23 those appointed ~~its members~~ determine whether to prefer
24 charges, the committee shall file with the Clerk a resolution
25 of exoneration and a report stating the affirmative reasons for

1 not preferring charges. That report shall be signed by all
2 members of the special investigating committee, regardless of
3 their original vote in the committee proceedings on whether to
4 prefer charges.

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

7 (House Rule 94)

8 94. Select Committee on Discipline.

9 (a) When charges are preferred against any member of the
10 House under Rule 93, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall
11 appoint a committee, to be known as a select committee on
12 discipline, to hear and determine the charges. The select
13 committee shall consist of 12 members of the House, 6 of whom
14 shall be appointed by the Speaker from the majority caucus and
15 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader from the
16 minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint a Chairperson of the
17 select committee from among the 12 members. No member who
18 served on the special investigating committee or any sponsor of
19 the initiating resolution may be appointed to the select
20 committee.

21 (b) All appointments to a select committee on discipline
22 shall be completed and the select committee shall convene
23 within 30 days after the filing of charges for which the
24 committee is appointed.

25 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote

1 of 79 members elected.

2 (House Rule 95)

3 95. Hearings on Disciplinary Charges.

4 (a) Proceedings before the select committee on discipline
5 shall be adversary in form, with the managers for the House
6 presenting the case for disciplinary action. The respondent
7 member may be represented by counsel.

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

10 (c) The rules of evidence applicable to criminal
11 proceedings apply except as may be waived by the managers or
12 respondent, as may be appropriate.

13 (House Rule 96)

14 96. Report of Select Committee.

15 (a) The committee shall vote on each specification and
16 charge, except that a vote of exoneration on a charge shall be
17 a vote as to all specifications under that charge. All final
18 votes on the merits of a charge or specification shall be by
19 record vote.

20 (b) A finding of fault or exoneration on any specification
21 or charge requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the
22 members appointed to the select committee.

23 (c) The committee shall file a report of its findings on
24 each specification and charge and a recommendation as to

1 penalty with the Clerk. The report shall state the reasons for
2 each conclusion and recommendation. If the committee finds the
3 respondent member exonerated regarding any charge, it shall
4 report a resolution of exoneration together with its report. If
5 the select committee finds the respondent member at fault
6 regarding any charge, it shall report a resolution embodying
7 its findings and recommended penalty.

8 (d) If a select committee reports a finding of fault
9 regarding any charge, any member of the select committee may
10 file a minority report with the Clerk either dissenting from a
11 finding, reason, or recommendation in the majority report or
12 stating a concurrence on different grounds. A dissenting report
13 may include a resolution of exoneration as to any charge or
14 specifications.

15 (e) When a select committee has found a member at fault
16 regarding a charge, the committee shall adopt a recommendation
17 for disciplinary action. The committee may recommend a
18 reprimand, a censure, expulsion from the House, or that no
19 penalty be invoked. The recommendation on disciplinary action
20 requires an affirmative vote of the majority of the members
21 appointed to the select committee.

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

24 (House Rule 97)

25 97. House Action on Disciplinary Reports.

1 (a) The report of a select committee, together with any
2 dissenting or concurring reports, and any accompanying
3 resolution, shall be reproduced and placed on the members'
4 desks, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39. The
5 report shall be placed on the calendar under the heading
6 "Report of Select Committee on Discipline". The report shall be
7 carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any
8 action by the House.

9 (b) If the report of a select committee or a special
10 investigating committee exonerates the respondent member, the
11 House shall take up the resolution or re-refer the case to the
12 committee for further proceedings.

13 (c) If the select committee reports a finding of fault as
14 to any charge, the House shall take up the resolution for
15 disciplinary action together with any minority resolutions.
16 The House may amend a resolution for disciplinary action to
17 decrease the recommended penalty.

18 (d) The House shall take action by a record vote on each
19 resolution. Adoption of a resolution finding the respondent
20 member at fault regarding charges and specifications shall
21 dispose of any minority resolution of exoneration on those
22 charges and specifications. If the House adopts a resolution of
23 exoneration as to any charge or specification, a majority
24 resolution shall be amended in accord with that disposition of
25 those charges and specifications before it may be called for a
26 final vote. If the adoption of exoneration resolutions disposes

1 of all the charges and specifications in a majority resolution
2 for disciplinary action, the majority resolution shall be
3 tabled.

4 (e) Following record votes on all majority and minority
5 resolutions arising out of a select committee finding of fault
6 on a charge or specification, if there remains any charge or
7 specification on which the House has neither exonerated the
8 member or adopted a finding of fault, then any member may
9 introduce and move a resolution of exoneration on that charge
10 or specification.

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

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

18

ARTICLE XIII

19

FORCE AND EFFECT

20

(House Rule 98)

21

98. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the House,

22

including all of its committees, are governed by these House

23

Rules.

1 (House Rule 99)

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

6 (House Rule 100)

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

12 (House Rule 101)

13 101. Effective Date. These rules are in full force and
14 effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force and
15 effect except as amended in accordance with these Rules, or
16 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.

19 ARTICLE XIV

20 DEFINITIONS

1 (House Rule 102)

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

5 (1) Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that
6 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as chair
7 of a committee.

8 (2) Co-Chairperson. "Co-Chairperson" means a
9 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as
10 co-chair of a standing or special committee.

11 (3) Clerk. "Clerk" means the elected Clerk of the
12 House.

13 (4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the
14 House and includes a standing committee, the Rules
15 Committee, a special committee, committees created under
16 Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a
17 subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a
18 conference committee, and the procedural and notice
19 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
20 conference committees.

21 (5) Constitution. "Constitution" means the
22 Constitution of the State of Illinois.

23 (6) General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
24 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

25 (7) House. "House" means the House of Representatives
26 of the General Assembly.

1 (8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means
2 the following motions before the House: to concur in a
3 Senate amendment, to non-concur in a Senate amendment, to
4 recede from a House amendment, to refuse to recede from a
5 House amendment, to request that a conference committee be
6 appointed, and to adopt a conference committee report.

7 (9) Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
8 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
9 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

10 (10) Legislative Measures. "Legislative measures"
11 means all matters brought before the House for
12 consideration, whether originated in the House or Senate,
13 and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference
14 committee reports, motions, messages, notices, and
15 Executive Orders from the executive branch.

16 (11) Majority. "Majority" means a majority of those
17 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
18 specified with respect to a particular House Rule, for
19 purposes of determining the number of members present and
20 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be
21 counted.

22 (12) Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that
23 group of Representatives from the numerically strongest
24 political party in the House.

25 (13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
26 appointed" means a majority of the total number of

1 Representatives authorized under these Rules to be
2 appointed to a committee.

3 (14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
4 elected" means a majority of the total number of
5 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
6 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
7 Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118
8 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House,
9 "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71
10 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members
11 elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the
12 members elected.

13 (15) Member. "Member" means a Representative. Where
14 the context so requires, "member" may also mean a Senator
15 of the Illinois Senate.

16 (16) Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
17 total number of Representatives authorized under these
18 Rules to be appointed to a committee.

19 (17) Members Elected. "Members elected" means the 118
20 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
21 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
22 Representatives actually serving in office.

23 (18) Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that
24 group of Representatives from the second numerically
25 strongest political party in the House.

26 (19) Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the

1 Minority Leader of the House elected under Rule 2.

2 (20) Minority Spokesperson. "Minority spokesperson"
3 means that Representative designated by the Minority
4 Leader to serve as the minority spokesperson of a
5 committee.

6 (21) Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means
7 the convening of the House, pursuant to the scheduling of
8 the Speaker, for purposes consistent with Rule 28.

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

14 (23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
15 first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with
16 respect to a ~~standing~~ committee-sponsored bill or
17 resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee or
18 ~~with respect to a special committee sponsored bill or~~
19 ~~resolution, it means~~ the Co-Chairperson from the majority
20 caucus.

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

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

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

1 Assembly.

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

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

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