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SENATE RESOLUTION

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

8

ARTICLE I

9

DEFINITIONS

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

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(Senate Rule 1-1)

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

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(Senate Rule 1-2)

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1-2. Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the Senate
18 and includes a standing committee, a special committee, and a

1 special subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean
2 a conference committee, and the procedural and notice
3 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
4 conference committees.

5 (Senate Rule 1-3)

6 1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution
7 of the State of Illinois.

8 (Senate Rule 1-3.5 new)

9 1-3.5. Deputy Minority Leader. "Deputy Minority Leader"
10 means a Senator designated by the Senate Minority Leader to
11 assist the Minority Leader with the operation of the minority
12 caucus of the Senate.

13 (Senate Rule 1-4)

14 1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
15 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

16 (Senate Rule 1-5)

17 1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of
18 the General Assembly.

19 (Senate Rule 1-6)

20 1-6. Joint Action Motion. "Joint action motion" means any
21 of the following motions before the Senate: to concur in a

1 House amendment, to non-concur in a House amendment, to recede
2 from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate
3 amendment, and to request that a conference committee be
4 appointed.

5 (Senate Rule 1-7)

6 1-7. Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
7 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
8 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

9 (Senate Rule 1-8)

10 1-8. Legislative Measure. "Legislative measure" means any
11 matter brought before the Senate for consideration, whether
12 originated in the Senate or House, and includes bills,
13 amendments, resolutions, conference committee reports,
14 motions, and messages from the executive branch.

15 (Senate Rule 1-9)

16 1-9. Majority. "Majority" means a simple majority of those
17 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
18 specified with respect to a particular Senate Rule, for
19 purposes of determining the number of members present and
20 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.

21 (Senate Rule 1-10)

22 1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group

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

7 (Senate Rule 1-10.5 new)

8 1-10.5. Majority Leader. "Majority Leader" means a Senator
9 designated by the Senate President to serve as the Majority
10 Leader and assist the President with the operation of the
11 Senate and the majority caucus of the Senate.

12 (Senate Rule 1-11)

13 1-11. Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
14 appointed" means an absolute majority of the total number of
15 Senators appointed to a committee.

16 (Senate Rule 1-12)

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

1 (Senate Rule 1-13)

2 1-13. Member. "Member" means a Senator. Where the context
3 so requires, "member" may also mean a Representative of the
4 Illinois House of Representatives.

5 (Senate Rule 1-14)

6 1-14. Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
7 total number of Senators appointed to a committee.

8 (Senate Rule 1-15)

9 1-15. Members Elected. "Members elected" means the total
10 number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate,
11 irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators
12 actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled
13 to be elected in the Senate, "members elected" shall mean 59
14 Senators.

15 (Senate Rule 1-16)

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

18 (Senate Rule 1-17)

19 1-17. Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
20 Minority Leader of the Senate.

1 (Senate Rule 1-18)

2 1-18. Minority Spokesperson. "Minority Spokesperson" means
3 that Senator designated by the Minority Leader to serve as the
4 Minority Spokesperson of a committee.

5 (Senate Rule 1-19)

6 1-19. Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the
7 convening of the Senate, pursuant to the scheduling of the
8 President, for purposes consistent with Rule 4-1(c) or (d).

9 (Senate Rule 1-20)

10 1-20. President. "President" means the President of the
11 Senate.

12 (Senate Rule 1-21)

13 1-21. Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
14 Senator serving as the presiding officer of the Senate, whether
15 that Senator is the President or another Senator designated by
16 the President, in his or her capacity as presiding officer.

17 (Senate Rule 1-22)

18 1-22. Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
19 first listed Senate sponsor of any legislative measure; with
20 respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means
21 the Chairperson of the committee.

1 (Senate Rule 1-23)

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

4 (Senate Rule 1-24)

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

7 (Senate Rule 1-25)

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

11 (Senate Rule 1-26)

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

14 (Senate Rule 1-27)

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

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ARTICLE II

1

ORGANIZATION

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(Senate Rule 2-1)

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

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(Senate Rule 2-2)

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2-2. Election of the President.

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

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1 completed, the Governor shall direct the Temporary Secretary to
2 call the roll of the members to elect the President.

3 (b) The election of the President shall require the
4 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate shall
5 not be in order following nominations and preceding or during
6 the vote, and Senators may not explain their vote on the
7 election of the President.

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

10 (d) When a vacancy in the Office of President occurs, the
11 foregoing procedure shall be employed to elect a new President;
12 however, when the Governor is of a political party other than
13 that of the majority caucus, the Assistant Majority Leader
14 having the greatest seniority of service in the Senate shall
15 preside during the nomination and election of the successor
16 President. No legislative measures, other than such
17 nominations and election, may be considered by the Senate
18 during a vacancy in the Office of President.

19 (Senate Rule 2-3)

20 2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall
21 elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the
22 Constitution and laws of Illinois.

1 (Senate Rule 2-4)

2 2-4. Majority Leader, Deputy Minority Leader, and
3 Assistant Leaders.

4 (a) The President shall appoint from within the Majority
5 Caucus a Majority Leader. The Minority Leader shall appoint
6 from within the Minority Caucus a Deputy Minority Leader. The
7 President and the Minority Leader shall appoint from within
8 their respective caucuses the number of Assistant Majority
9 Leaders and Assistant Minority Leaders as are allowed by law.

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

18 (Senate Rule 2-5)

19 2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

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

1 (b) Except as provided by law with respect to the Senate
2 Operations Commission, the President is the chief
3 administrative officer of the Senate and shall have those
4 powers necessary to carry out that function. The President may
5 delegate his or her administrative duties as he or she deems
6 appropriate.

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

9 (1) To preside at all sessions of the Senate, although
10 the President may call on any member to preside
11 temporarily.

12 (2) To open the session at the time at which the Senate
13 is to meet by taking the podium and calling the members to
14 order. The President may call on any member, or the
15 Secretary in case of perfunctory session, to open the
16 session.

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

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

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

4 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

10 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or
11 orders of the Senate. All writs, warrants, and subpoenas
12 issued by order of the Senate or one of its committees
13 shall be signed by the President and attested by the
14 Secretary.

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

18 (11) To have general supervision, including the duty to
19 protect the security and safety, of the Senate chamber,
20 galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and

1 passages, including the power to clear them when necessary.

2 (12) To have general supervision of the Secretary and
3 his or her assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and his or her
4 assistants, the majority caucus staff, and all employees of
5 the Senate except the minority caucus staff.

6 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
7 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
8 committees, except the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments
9 created by Rule 3-5.

10 (14) To appoint or replace all majority caucus members
11 of committees and to designate all Chairpersons,
12 Co-Chairpersons, and Vice-Chairpersons of committees,
13 except as the Senate otherwise orders in accordance with
14 these Senate Rules.

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

17 (16) To guide and direct the proceedings of the Senate
18 subject to the control and will of the members as provided
19 in these Senate Rules.

20 (17) To direct the Secretary during regular session,

1 veto session, special session, or perfunctory session to
2 read into the Senate record legislative measures and other
3 papers.

4 (18) To direct the Secretary to correct
5 non-substantive errors in the Journal.

6 (19) To assign meeting places and meeting times to
7 committees.

8 (20) To decide, subject to the control and will of the
9 members in accordance with these Senate Rules, all
10 questions relating to the priority of business.

11 (21) To appoint a parliamentarian to serve at the
12 pleasure of the President.

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

20 (e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of

1 the members elected.

2 (Senate Rule 2-6)

3 2-6. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

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

8 (b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees the
9 members from the minority caucus, and may replace those
10 members, and shall designate a Minority Spokesperson for each
11 committee, except as the Senate otherwise orders in accordance
12 with these Senate Rules.

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

15 (Senate Rule 2-7)

16 2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

17 (a) The Senate shall elect a Secretary, who may adopt
18 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
19 her office. Except where the authority is by law given to the
20 Senate Operations Commission, the President shall be the final
21 arbiter of any dispute arising in connection with the operation
22 of the Office of the Secretary.

1 (b) The duties of the Secretary shall include the
2 following:

3 (1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records
4 of the Senate, which shall not be taken out of the
5 Secretary's custody except in the regular course of
6 business in the Senate.

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

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

16 (4) To keep the Journal of the proceedings of the
17 Senate and, under the direction of the President, correct
18 errors in the Journal.

19 (5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the
20 Senate and make them available to the public under

1 reasonable conditions.

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

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

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

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

1 (10) To attend every session of the Senate; record the
2 roll; and read into the Senate record legislative measures
3 and other papers as directed by the Presiding Officer.
4 Bills shall be read by title only. Upon initial reading,
5 motions may be read by title and sponsor only.

6 (11) To supervise all Assistant Secretaries and other
7 employees of his or her office, as well as all committee
8 clerks in their capacity as committee clerks.

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

11 (13) To perform those duties as assigned by the
12 President.

13 (Senate Rule 2-8)

14 2-8. Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate shall,
15 in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an
16 Assistant Secretary, who shall perform those duties assigned to
17 him or her by the Secretary.

18 (Senate Rule 2-9)

19 2-9. Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate shall elect a
20 Sergeant-at-Arms who shall perform those duties assigned to him
21 or her by law, or as are ordered by the President or Presiding

1 Officer. Such duties shall include the following:

2 (1) To attend the Senate during its sessions and
3 execute the commands of the Senate, together with all
4 process issued by authority of the Senate, that are
5 directed to him or her by the President or Presiding
6 Officer.

7 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
8 the Senate chambers, galleries, and adjoining or
9 connecting hallways and passages.

10 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of
11 the Senate.

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

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

15 (Senate Rule 2-10)

16 2-10. Schedule.

17 (a) The President shall periodically establish a schedule
18 of days on which the Senate shall convene in regular and veto
19 session, with that schedule subject to revisions at the
20 discretion of the President. The President may also at his or

1 her discretion schedule perfunctory sessions of the Senate. The
2 President may establish deadlines for the following
3 legislative actions:

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

6 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

13 (6) Final day for Third Reading and passage of Senate
14 appropriation bills.

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

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

1 (9) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House
2 appropriation bills.

3 (10) Final day for Third Reading and passage of House
4 non-appropriation bills.

5 (b) The President may establish additional deadlines for
6 final action on conference committee reports and any categories
7 of joint action motions.

8 (c) The foregoing deadlines shall become effective upon
9 being filed by the President with the Secretary. The Secretary
10 shall Journalize the deadlines.

11 (d) At any time, the President may schedule alternative
12 deadlines for any legislative action pursuant to written notice
13 filed with the Secretary.

14 (e) The President may schedule deadlines for any other
15 legislative measure as he or she deems appropriate pursuant to
16 written notice filed with the Secretary.

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COMMITTEES

2

(Senate Rule 3-1)

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3-1. Committees.

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(a) The committees of the Senate are: (i) the standing committees listed in Rule 3-4; (ii) special committees created by resolution or notice under Rule 3-3; and (iii) special subcommittees created by standing committees or by special committees under Rule 3-3. Subcommittees may not create subcommittees.

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

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(c) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority to call the committee to order, designate which legislative

1 measures shall be taken up, order the roll call vote to be
2 taken on each legislative measure called for a vote, preserve
3 order and decorum during committee meetings, assign
4 legislative measures to special subcommittees of the parent
5 committee, jointly sign and issue subpoenas with the President,
6 and implement and supervise the business of the committee. The
7 Vice-Chairperson of a committee may preside over its meetings
8 in the absence or at the direction of the Chairperson.

9 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the Chairperson or
10 Minority Spokesperson position on a committee, occurs when a
11 member resigns from that position or ceases to be a Senator.
12 Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who
13 shall promptly notify the President and Minority Leader. Absent
14 concurrence by a majority of those elected, or as otherwise
15 provided in Rule 3-5, no member who resigns from a committee
16 shall be reappointed to that committee for the remainder of the
17 term. Replacement members shall be of the same caucus as that
18 of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed by the
19 President or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the
20 resigning member. In the case of vacancies on special
21 subcommittees that were created by committees, the parent
22 committee shall fill the vacancy by motion.

23 (e) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
24 to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of

1 the President in accordance with Rule 2-5(c)(19). Except as
2 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, committee meetings
3 shall be convened in accordance with Rule 3-11.

4 (Senate Rule 3-2)

5 3-2. Membership and Officers of Standing Committees.

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

24 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate

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

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

21 (Senate Rule 3-3)

22 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

23 (a) The Senate may create special committees by resolution
24 adopted by a majority of those elected. The President also may

1 create special committees by filing a notice of the creation of
2 the special committee with the Secretary. The appointed members
3 of a special committee shall be designated by the President and
4 the Minority Leader in the same manner outlined in Rule 3-2
5 with respect to standing committees.

6 (b) A committee may create a special subcommittee by motion
7 adopted by a majority of those appointed. The members of a
8 special subcommittee shall come from the membership of the
9 creating committee, and shall be appointed in the manner
10 determined by the creating committee.

11 (c) The resolution, motion, or notice creating a special
12 committee or special subcommittee shall specify the subject
13 matter of the special committee or subcommittee and the number
14 of members to be appointed thereto, and may specify a reporting
15 date during the term (in which event the special committee or
16 subcommittee is abolished as of that date). Unless an earlier
17 date is specified by resolution, motion, or notice, special
18 committees and subcommittees shall expire at the end of the
19 term.

20 (d) When the Senate is not in session, Special Temporary
21 Committees may be created and appointed by the President. The
22 actions of the President and of a Special Temporary Committee
23 shall stand as the action of the Senate unless the action is

1 amended or modified on a roll call vote by a majority of those
2 elected during the next day the Senate convenes.

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

7 (Senate Rule 3-4)

8 3-4. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
9 Senate are as follows:

10 AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION

11 APPROPRIATIONS I

12 APPROPRIATIONS II

13 ~~APPROPRIATIONS III~~

14 ~~COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT~~

15 CONSUMER PROTECTION

16 CRIMINAL LAW

1 EDUCATION

2 ELECTIONS

3 ENERGY

4 ENVIRONMENT ~~AND ENERGY~~

5 EXECUTIVE

6 EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

7 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

8 GAMING

9 HUMAN SERVICES

10 HIGHER EDUCATION

11 ~~HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS~~

12 INSURANCE

13 JUDICIARY ~~CIVIL LAW~~

1 ~~JUDICIARY — CRIMINAL LAW~~

2 LABOR

3 LICENSED ACTIVITIES

4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

5 PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS

6 PUBLIC HEALTH

7 REDISTRICTING

8 REVENUE

9 STATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

10 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

11 TRANSPORTATION

12 (Senate Rule 3-5)

13 3-5. Service Committee.

14 (a) In addition to the standing committees, there is a
15 permanent service committee known as the "~~Rules~~ Committee on

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

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

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

1 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
2 Rules, the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may meet upon
3 reasonable public notice. All legislative measures pending
4 before the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments shall be eligible for
5 consideration at any meeting thereof, and all such legislative
6 measures shall be deemed posted for hearing by the ~~Rules~~
7 Committee on Assignments for all of its meetings.

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

10 (Senate Rule 3-6)

11 3-6. Referrals of Resolutions, Messages, and
12 Reorganization Orders.

13 (a) All resolutions, after being initially read by the
14 Secretary, shall be automatically referred to the ~~Rules~~
15 Committee on Assignments unless the Presiding Officer
16 determines that the resolution is a death resolution and orders
17 that the resolution be placed on the Resolutions Consent
18 Calendar. Resolutions determined by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
19 Assignments to be of a non-substantive, commemorative, or
20 congratulatory nature shall be returned to the principal
21 sponsor for action pursuant to Rule 6-4. No resolution may be
22 placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar if any member
23 objects.

1 (b) All messages from the Governor or any other executive
2 branch Constitutional Officer regarding appointments that
3 require confirmation by the Senate shall, after having been
4 initially read by the Secretary, automatically be referred to
5 the Executive Appointments Committee.

6 (c) All executive reorganization orders of the Governor
7 issued pursuant to Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution,
8 after being read into the record by the Secretary, shall
9 automatically be referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments
10 for its referral to a committee, the latter of which may issue
11 a recommendation to the Senate with respect to the executive
12 order. The Senate may disapprove of any executive order only by
13 resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such
14 resolution is in order until a committee has reported to the
15 Senate on the executive reorganization, or until the executive
16 order has been discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

17 (Senate Rule 3-7)

18 3-7. ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments.

19 (a) The ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may consider any
20 legislative measure referred to it pursuant to Rules 3-6, 3-8
21 and 3-9, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding
22 Officer upon initial reading. The ~~Rules~~ Committee on
23 Assignments may, with the concurrence of a majority of those

1 appointed, sponsor motions or resolutions; notwithstanding any
2 other provision of these Senate Rules, any motion or resolution
3 sponsored by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may be
4 immediately considered by the Senate without reference to a
5 committee.

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

14 (Senate Rule 3-8)

15 3-8. Referrals to Committees.

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

1 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
2 action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing
3 with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the ~~Rules~~
4 Committee on Assignments. No such amendment, joint action
5 motion, or conference committee report may be considered by the
6 Senate unless approved for consideration by the ~~Rules~~ Committee
7 on Assignments. The ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may approve
8 for consideration to the Senate any floor amendment, joint
9 action motion for final action, or conference committee report
10 that: (i) consists of language that has previously been
11 favorably reported to the Senate by a committee; (ii) consists
12 of technical or clarifying language; or (iii) consists of
13 language deemed by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments to be of
14 an emergency nature, of substantial importance to the operation
15 of government, or in the best interests of Illinois. The ~~Rules~~
16 Committee on Assignments may refer any floor amendment, joint
17 action motion for final action, or conference committee report
18 to a committee for its review and consideration (in those
19 instances, and notwithstanding any other provision of these
20 Senate Rules, the committee may hold a hearing on and consider
21 those legislative measures pursuant to one-hour advance
22 notice). Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final
23 action, or conference committee report that is not approved for
24 consideration or referred by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
25 Assignments, and is attempted to be acted upon by a committee

1 shall be out of order, except as provided for under Rule 8-4.

2 (c) All committee amendments shall, upon filing with the
3 Secretary, be automatically referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
4 Assignments. No committee amendment may be considered by a
5 committee unless the committee amendment is referred to the
6 committee by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments. Any committee
7 amendment referred by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments shall
8 be referred to the committee before which the underlying bill
9 or resolution is pending. Any committee amendment that is not
10 referred by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments to a committee,
11 and is attempted to be acted upon by a committee shall be out
12 of order.

13 (d) The ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may at any time
14 re-refer a legislative measure from a committee to a Committee
15 of the Whole or to any other committee.

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

18 (Senate Rule 3-9)

19 3-9. Re-Referrals to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments.

20 (a) All legislative measures, with the exception of
21 resolutions to amend the State Constitution, that have failed
22 to meet the applicable deadline established in accordance with

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 3-10)

2 3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to
3 the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
4 committees.

5 (Senate Rule 3-11)

6 3-11. Committee Procedure.

7 (a) A committee may consider any legislative measure
8 referred to it and may make with respect to that legislative
9 measure one of the following reports to the Senate or to the
10 parent committee, as appropriate:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
3 conference committee report "recommend do adopt";

4 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
5 conference committee report "recommend do not adopt";

6 (11) "without recommendation"; or

7 (12) that the legislative measure "be re-referred to
8 the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments".

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

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

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

7 (2) the bill was exempted from this requirement by a
8 majority of those appointed to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
9 Assignments; or

10 (3) this Rule was suspended in accordance with Rule
11 7-17.

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

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

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

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

1 (4) All witness slips that may have been presented to
2 the committee.

3 (5) Such additional information as may be requested by
4 the Secretary.

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

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

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

1 (2) Meetings of the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments may
2 be called pursuant to Rule 3-5; meetings of committees to
3 consider floor amendments, joint action motions, and
4 conference committee reports may be called pursuant to Rule
5 3-8.

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

12 Irrespective of whether a legislative measure has been posted
13 for hearing, it shall be in order for a committee during any of
14 its meetings to refer that legislative measure pending before
15 it to a subcommittee of that committee.

16 (f) Other than the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments, no
17 committee may meet during any session of the Senate, and no
18 commission created by Illinois law that has legislative
19 membership may meet during any session of the Senate.

20 (g) Regardless of whether notice has been previously given,
21 it is always in order for a committee to order any legislative
22 measure pending before it to lie on the table when the

1 principal sponsor so requests. When reported to the Senate,
2 such committee action shall stand as the action of the Senate.

3 (h) When a committee fails to report a legislative measure
4 pending before it to the Senate, or when a committee fails to
5 hold a public hearing on a legislative measure pending before
6 it, the exclusive means of bringing that legislative measure
7 directly before the Senate for its consideration is pursuant to
8 Rule 7-9.

9 (i) No bill or resolution may be called for a vote in
10 committee in the absence of the principal sponsor, except that,
11 with or the chief cosponsor when the committee so consents,
12 ~~without~~ the approval of the principal sponsor and the consent
13 of the committee, a bill or resolution may be called for a vote
14 in committee by a chief cosponsor of the bill or resolution or
15 by a member of the same caucus as the principal sponsor who is
16 either the Committee Chairperson, Committee Co-Chairperson,
17 Committee Vice-Chairperson, or Minority Spokesperson.

18 (j) A committee may conduct a legislative investigation
19 with regard to legislative measures pending before the
20 committee.

21 (Senate Rule 3-12)

22 3-12. Committee Reports.

1 (a) All bills favorably reported to the Senate from a
2 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
3 discharged, shall stand on the order of Second Reading unless
4 otherwise ordered by the Senate, and may be amended only on
5 Second Reading. Bills reported to the Senate from committee "do
6 not pass", "do not pass as amended", or "without
7 recommendation" shall lie on the table.

8 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions, and
9 conference committee reports favorably reported to the Senate
10 from a committee shall be before the Senate and eligible for
11 consideration by the Senate when it is on an appropriate order
12 of business (floor amendments may be considered by the Senate
13 only when the bill to be amended is on Second Reading). All
14 floor amendments, joint action motions, and conference
15 committee reports that are reported to the Senate from
16 committee "recommend do not adopt" or "without recommendation"
17 shall lie on the table.

18 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the Senate from a
19 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
20 discharged, shall stand on the order of Resolutions. All
21 resolutions that are reported to the Senate from committee "be
22 not adopted", "be not adopted as amended", or "without
23 recommendation" shall lie on the table. Floor amendments to
24 resolutions shall be subject to the same procedure applicable

1 to floor amendments to bills.

2 (Senate Rule 3-13)

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

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

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

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

25 (d) Oaths may be administered under this Rule by the

1 Presiding Officer or by the Chairperson of a committee or any
2 person sitting in his or her stead.

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

6 (f) A subpoena may specify terms and times of production
7 other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee issuing the
8 subpoena.

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

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

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

18 (j) The President and the Chairperson of the committee
19 issuing a subpoena each have standing to enforce the subpoena
20 in any court of competent jurisdiction within the State of
21 Illinois, and seek enforcement remedies recognized under the
22 rules, laws, and constitution of the State of Illinois.

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

1

ARTICLE IV

2

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

3

(Senate Rule 4-1)

4

4-1. Sessions of the Senate.

5

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

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(b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with notice by the President in accordance with Rule 2-10. Special session days shall be scheduled in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Illinois.

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(c) The President, at his or her discretion, may schedule perfunctory sessions during which the Secretary may read into the Senate record any legislative measure. Properly convened

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1 committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative
2 measures during a perfunctory session, and the Secretary may
3 receive and read committee reports into the Senate record
4 during a perfunctory session. Excepting any automatic referral
5 provisions of these Senate Rules, no action may be taken by the
6 Senate with respect to a legislative measure during a
7 perfunctory session.

8 (d) The President may also schedule perfunctory sessions
9 for the purpose of affording those members designated by the
10 President and Minority Leader an opportunity to negotiate with
11 respect to any unfinished business of the Senate without
12 necessitating the presence of all members and the related costs
13 to Illinois taxpayers.

14 (Senate Rule 4-2)

15 4-2. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the
16 Presiding Officer or by a majority of those elected, the Senate
17 shall regularly convene at noon.

18 (Senate Rule 4-3)

19 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

20 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Senate Rules,
21 only the following persons shall be admitted to the Senate
22 while it is in session: members and officers of the General
23 Assembly; elected officers of the executive branch; justices of

1 the Supreme Court; the designated aide to the Governor; the
2 parliamentarian; majority staff members and minority staff
3 members, except as limited by the Presiding Officer; former
4 Presidents of the Senate, except as limited by the President or
5 prohibited under subsection (d); former members who served in
6 the Senate at any time during the past four years, except as
7 limited by the President or prohibited under subsection (d);
8 and employees of the Legislative Reference Bureau and the
9 Legislative Information System, except as limited by the
10 President. Representatives of the press, while the Senate is in
11 session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted
12 to them by the President. No person is entitled to the floor
13 unless appropriately attired.

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

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

22 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
23 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if

1 required to be registered as a lobbyist, is allowed access to
2 the floor of the Senate at any time during the session.

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

7 (Senate Rule 4-4)

8 4-4. Daily Order. Unless otherwise determined by the
9 Presiding Officer, the daily order of business of the Senate
10 shall be as follows:

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

13 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

14 (3) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.

15 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the
16 ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments ordinarily made at any time.

17 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
18 Messages.

- 1 (6) Introduction of Senate Bills.
- 2 (7) Messages from the House, not including reading
3 House Bills a first time.
- 4 (8) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- 5 (9) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- 6 (10) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- 7 (11) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- 8 (12) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- 9 (13) Senate Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- 10 (14) House Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- 11 (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- 12 (16) Motions in Writing.
- 13 (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 14 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.

1 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.

2 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.

3 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.

4 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.

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

7 (Senate Rule 4-5)

8 4-5. Quorum.

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 4-6)

2 4-6. Approval of the Journal. The President or his or her
3 designee shall periodically examine and report to the Senate
4 any corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal
5 before it is approved. If these corrections are approved by the
6 Senate, they shall be made by the Secretary.

7 (Senate Rule 4-7)

8 4-7. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the Senate shall
9 be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the
10 Senate may be closed to the public if, pursuant to Article IV,
11 Section 5(c) of the Constitution, two-thirds of the members
12 elected determine that the public interest so requires.

13 (Senate Rule 4-8)

14 4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV, Section
15 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not adjourn,
16 without the consent of the House, for more than three days, nor
17 to another place than that in which the two chambers of the
18 General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in session on
19 any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory session,
20 regular session, veto session, or special session.

21 (Senate Rule 4-9)

22 4-9. Transcript of the Senate. In accordance with Article

1 IV, Section 7(b) of the Constitution, nothing contained in the
2 official transcript of the Senate shall be changed or expunged
3 except by written request of a Senator to the Secretary and
4 Presiding Officer, which request may be approved only on a roll
5 call vote of three-fifths of the members elected.

6 ARTICLE V

7 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

8 (Senate Rule 5-1)

9 5-1. Bills.

10 (a) A bill may be introduced in the Senate by sponsorship
11 of one or more members of the Senate, whose names shall be on
12 the printed copies of the bills, in the Senate Journal, and in
13 the Legislative Digest. The principal sponsor shall be the
14 first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more
15 than four chief cosponsors with the approval of the principal
16 sponsor; other cosponsors shall be separated from the principal
17 sponsor and any chief cosponsors by a comma. By motion, the
18 sponsorship of a bill may be changed to that of another Senator
19 (or Senators, as the case may be), or to that of the standing
20 committee to which the bill was referred or from which the bill

1 was reported. Such a motion may be made at any time the bill is
2 pending before the Senate or any of its committees.

3 (b) The principal sponsor of a bill shall control the bill.
4 A committee-sponsored bill shall be controlled by the
5 Chairperson of the committee, who for purposes of these Senate
6 Rules shall be deemed the principal sponsor.
7 Committee-sponsored bills may not have individual co-sponsors.

8 (c) The House sponsor of a bill originating in the House
9 may request substitute Senate sponsorship of that bill by
10 filing a notice with the Secretary; that notice shall
11 automatically be referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments
12 and deemed adopted if approved by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
13 Assignments. If disapproved by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
14 Assignments, the notice shall lie on the table. If the ~~Rules~~
15 Committee on Assignments fails to act on any such notice, that
16 notice may be discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

17 (d) All bills introduced in the Senate shall be read by
18 title a first time, ordered printed, and automatically referred
19 to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule
20 3-8. When a House Bill is received, it shall be taken up,
21 ordered printed, and placed on the order of House Bills on
22 First Reading; after having been read a first time, it shall
23 automatically be referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments

1 in accordance with Rule 3-8.

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

5 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

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

11 (Senate Rule 5-2)

12 5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be
13 read by title on three different days prior to passage by the
14 Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall
15 be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

16 (Senate Rule 5-3)

17 5-3. Printing and Distribution. The Secretary shall, as
18 soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the Sergeant-at-Arms
19 sufficient copies to furnish each Senator with a copy, and the
20 Sergeant-at-Arms shall at once cause the bills to be

1 distributed upon the desks of the Senators. Alternatively, and
2 pursuant to Rule 2-7(b)(3), the Secretary may establish a
3 method any Senator may use to secure a copy of any bill he or
4 she desires.

5 (Senate Rule 5-4)

6 5-4. Amendments.

7 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted either by a
8 standing committee when the bill is before that committee, or
9 by the Senate when a bill is on the order of Second Reading.
10 The former shall be known as a "committee amendment" and the
11 latter as a "floor amendment". All amendments must be in
12 writing. All amendments still pending in a committee upon the
13 passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading shall
14 automatically be tabled.

15 (b) Committee amendments may only be offered by the
16 principal sponsor or a member of the committee while the
17 affected bill is before the committee, and shall be adopted by
18 a majority of those appointed. Floor amendments may only be
19 offered by a Senator while the bill is on the order of Second
20 Reading, and shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Senate.
21 An amendment may be the subject of a motion to "do adopt" or
22 "do not adopt", and may only be adopted pursuant to a
23 successful motion to "do adopt".

1 (c) Committee amendments and floor amendments shall be
2 filed with the Secretary, and shall be in order only when
3 twelve copies have been filed. The Secretary shall provide
4 copies of committee amendments to the Chairperson and Minority
5 Spokesperson of the appropriate committee as soon as
6 practicable.

7 (d) The Secretary shall have printed all adopted committee
8 amendments that come before the Senate pursuant to Rule 3-12.
9 The Secretary shall also have printed all adopted floor
10 amendments. No floor amendment may be adopted by the Senate
11 unless it has been first reproduced and placed on the members'
12 desks.

13 (e) No floor or committee amendment shall be in order
14 unless approved or referred by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
15 Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-8 or brought before the
16 Senate pursuant to Rule 7-9.

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

20 (g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the
21 committee amendments shall be deemed adopted by the committee
22 action and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks

1 before the bill may be read a second time.

2 (Senate Rule 5-5)

3 5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with
4 all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill,
5 including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension
6 Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact
7 Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the Home
8 Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing
9 Affordability Impact Note Act, and the State Mandates Act, all
10 as amended. All such notes shall be filed with the Secretary
11 with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and
12 shall then be attached to the original of the bill and be
13 available for inspection by the members. As soon as
14 practicable, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the note to
15 the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an
16 informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the
17 Legislative Digest.

18

ARTICLE VI

19

RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

1 (Senate Rule 6-1)

2 6-1. Resolutions.

3 (a) A resolution shall be introduced in the Senate by
4 sponsorship of one or more members of the Senate, and the names
5 of all sponsors shall be printed in the Senate Journal and in
6 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be
7 accompanied by twelve copies.

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

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

1 removed from the Resolutions Consent Calendar and is
2 automatically referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments.

3 (Senate Rule 6-2)

4 6-2. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
5 introduced in the Senate proposing amendments to the
6 Constitution shall be printed in the same manner in which bills
7 are printed. Every such resolution that originated in the House
8 and is presented to the Senate shall be ordered printed in like
9 manner unless the resolution has been similarly printed by the
10 House in the same form in which it was presented to the Senate.
11 No such resolution may be adopted unless read in full in its
12 final form on three different days. Amendments to these
13 resolutions may be in order on the initial First and Second
14 Readings only.

15 (Senate Rule 6-3)

16 6-3. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
17 Conventions. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of those
18 elected shall be required to adopt any resolution:

19 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
20 constitutional convention;

21 (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution
22 of the United States; or

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

3 (Senate Rule 7-2)

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

15 (Senate Rule 7-3)

16 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

1 shall confine himself or herself to the subject matter under
2 discussion and avoid personalities.

3 (b) The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion, and
4 with consideration for the efficient operation of the Senate,
5 determine whether any member shall be afforded the floor for
6 the purpose of introduction of guests in the gallery. Questions
7 affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of members of the
8 Senate in their representative capacity are questions of
9 personal privilege. A matter of personal explanation does not
10 constitute a question of personal privilege.

11 (c) If any Senator in speaking (or otherwise) transgresses
12 these Senate Rules, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator
13 may, call him or her to order, in which case the Senator so
14 called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain;
15 and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide on the case
16 without debate. If the decision is in favor of the Senator
17 called to order, he or she is at liberty to proceed. If
18 otherwise, and the case requires it, he or she is liable to the
19 censure of the Senate.

20 (d) If any Senator is called to order for words spoken in
21 debate, the person calling him or her to order shall repeat the
22 words excepted to, and they shall be taken down by the
23 Secretary. No Senator shall be held to answer or be subject to

1 the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate if any
2 Senator has spoken in debate or other business has intervened
3 after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have
4 been taken.

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

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

9 (g) No Senator shall speak more than five minutes on the
10 same question without the consent of the Senate, nor more than
11 twice on that question. No Senator shall speak more than once
12 until every Senator choosing to speak has spoken. No Senator
13 may explain his or her vote.

14 (h) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no
15 Senator shall leave or walk across the Senate Chamber. When a
16 Senator is addressing the Senate, no Senator or other person
17 entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass
18 between the speaker and the Presiding Officer.

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

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

3 (Senate Rule 7-4)

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

6 (1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or
7 postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if the
8 Presiding Officer desires it. Unless otherwise provided in
9 these Senate Rules, no second shall be required to any
10 motion presented to the Senate. The Presiding Officer may
11 refer any motion to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments.

12 (2) Before the Senate debates a motion, the Presiding
13 Officer shall state an oral motion and the Secretary shall
14 read aloud a written motion.

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

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

1 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
2 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if
3 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a
4 majority vote.

5 (Senate Rule 7-5)

6 7-5. 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; and

1 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these
2 Senate Rules.

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

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

8 (c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided,
9 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A
10 motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided,
11 precludes all amendments on the main question.

12 (Senate Rule 7-6)

13 7-6. Verification.

14 (a) After any roll call vote, except for a vote that
15 requires a specific number of affirmative votes and that has
16 not received the required votes, and before intervening
17 business, it shall be in order for any Senator to request
18 verification of the results of the roll call.

19 (b) In verifying a roll call vote, the Presiding Officer
20 shall instruct the Secretary to call the names of those

1 Senators whose votes are to be verified. The Senator requesting
2 the verification may thereafter identify those members he or
3 she wishes to verify. If a member does not answer, his or her
4 vote shall be stricken; however, the member's vote shall be
5 restored to the roll if his or her presence is recognized
6 before the verification is completed. The Presiding Officer
7 shall determine the presence or absence of each member whose
8 name is called, and shall then announce the results of the
9 verification.

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

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

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

18 (Senate Rule 7-7)

19 7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

20 (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding
21 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless
22 three-fifths of the members elected vote to overrule the

1 Presiding Officer. The motion to appeal requires a second, and
2 it shall not be in order if the Senate has conducted
3 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

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

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

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

15 (Senate Rule 7-8)

16 7-8. Previous Question.

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

20 (b) The previous question shall be stated in the following
21 form: "Shall the main question now be put?". Until the previous

1 question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded.
2 When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the
3 main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

4 (c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put
5 an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote on
6 the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous
7 question has been approved, unless the vote on the motion
8 suggests the absence of a quorum, it is not in order to move
9 for adjournment or to make any other motion prior to a decision
10 on the main question.

11 (Senate Rule 7-9)

12 7-9. Discharge of Committee.

13 (a) A committee may be discharged from further
14 consideration of a legislative measure by a vote of
15 three-fifths of the members elected. Upon concurrence of a
16 majority of those appointed, the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments
17 may advance any legislative measure pending before it to the
18 Senate without referral to another committee; however, the
19 ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments shall not so report any bill
20 that has never been before a standing committee of the Senate.

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

1 (Senate Rule 7-10)

2 7-10. Tabling.

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

5 (b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify
6 the bill or resolution by number. The principal sponsor of a
7 bill or resolution may, with leave of the Senate, table his or
8 her bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a
9 committee bill that is before the Senate may be adopted only by
10 a majority of those elected.

11 (c) The principal sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
12 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
13 resolution. Upon such tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
14 shall return the bill or resolution to the Secretary, noting
15 thereon that it has been tabled.

16 (d) A motion to table an amendment adopted by the Senate on
17 a voice vote or by a committee is in order on Second Reading. A
18 motion to table a committee amendment has priority over a floor
19 amendment. Motions to table amendments are debatable and may be
20 adopted by a majority.

21 (Senate Rule 7-11)

22 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

1 (a) A motion to take from the table shall require a
2 majority of those elected if the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments
3 has previously recommended that action by written notice filed
4 with the Secretary; otherwise, a motion to take from the table
5 shall require a three-fifths vote of the members elected.

6 (b) A bill taken from the table shall be placed on the
7 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
8 tabled.

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

11 (Senate Rule 7-12)

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

20 (Senate Rule 7-13)

21 7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other
22 legislative measure on a subject different from that under

1 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

2 (Senate Rule 7-14)

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

9 (Senate Rule 7-15)

10 7-15. Reconsideration.

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

23 (b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of

1 an amendment to a bill may be made only on Second Reading. An
2 amendment adopted by the Senate on a record vote may not be
3 tabled by motion until its adoption has been reconsidered.

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

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

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

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

19 (Senate Rule 7-16)

20 7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

21 (a) A motion to adjourn is in order at any time, except

1 when a prior motion to adjourn has been defeated and no
2 intervening business has transpired.

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

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

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

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

11 (Senate Rule 7-17)

12 7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

17 (b) Any resolution proposing to amend a Senate Rule or any
18 Joint Senate-House Rule shall, upon initial reading by the
19 Secretary, automatically be referred to the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
20 Assignments. Resolutions for amendment of the Senate Rules or

1 any Joint Senate-House Rules may be initiated and sponsored by
2 the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments; these resolutions shall not
3 be referred to a committee and may be immediately considered
4 and adopted by the Senate.

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

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

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

20 (Senate Rule 7-18)

21 7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
22 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in

1 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
2 same stage of the legislative measure.

3 (Senate Rule 7-19)

4 7-19. Effective Date.

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

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

20 (Senate Rule 7-20)

21 7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
22 function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraph (g), (h),
23 (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the

1 Constitution, unless there is specific language limiting or
2 denying the power or function and the language specifically
3 sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a denial or
4 limitation of the power or function of a home rule unit. If a
5 majority of those elected, but fewer than three-fifths of the
6 members elected, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading
7 that requires a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to
8 deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill shall not be
9 declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall have the right
10 to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the
11 order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those
12 effects of the bill. The amendment, if offered and approved by
13 the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments, shall be reproduced and
14 placed on the desks of the members before the bill is taken up
15 again on the order of Third Reading. The ~~Rules~~ Committee on
16 Assignments may also refer the amendment to a committee.

17

ARTICLE VIII

18

JOINT ACTION

19

(Senate Rule 8-1)

20

8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

21

(a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the Senate

1 with amendments added by the House, it shall be in order for
2 the principal sponsor only to present a motion "to concur" or
3 "not to concur and ask the House to recede" with respect to
4 those amendments. Any two members may demand a separate roll
5 call on any such amendment.

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

14 (Senate Rule 8-2)

15 8-2. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

1 concur in the amendment.

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

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

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

21 (Senate Rule 8-3)

22 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

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

10 (b) No conference committee report shall be received by the
11 Secretary or acted upon by the Senate unless it has been signed
12 by at least six conferees. The report shall be signed in
13 duplicate. One of the reports shall be filed with the Clerk of
14 the House and one with the Secretary. The report shall contain
15 the 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. In the event of agreement, the
20 committee shall so report to each chamber.

21 (Senate Rule 8-4)

22 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

23 (a) No joint action motion for final action or conference

1 committee report may be considered by the Senate unless it has
2 first been referred or approved by the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
3 Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-8, or unless the joint
4 action motion or conference committee report has first been
5 discharged from the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments pursuant to
6 Rule 7-9.

7 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the
8 Senate unless it has first been made available electronically
9 or otherwise for not less than one hour.

10 (c) Prior to any conference committee report on an
11 appropriation bill being considered by the Senate, that
12 conference committee report shall first be the subject of a
13 public hearing by a standing Appropriations Committee (the
14 conference committee report need not be referred to an
15 Appropriations Committee, but instead may remain before the
16 ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments or the Senate, as the case may
17 be). The hearing shall be held pursuant to not less than one
18 hour advance notice by announcement on the Senate floor, or one
19 day advance notice by posting on the Senate bulletin board or
20 other electronic means. The Appropriations Committee shall not
21 issue any report with respect to any conference committee
22 report following any such hearing.

23 (d) Any Senate Bill amended in the House and returned to

1 the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment shall be made
2 available electronically or otherwise for not less than one
3 hour before being further considered. No Senate Bill that is
4 returned to the Senate with House amendments shall be called
5 except by the principal sponsor.

6 (e) The report of a conference committee on a
7 non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the
8 subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference
9 committee. The report of a conference committee on an
10 appropriations bill shall be confined to the subject of
11 appropriations.

12 (Senate Rule 8-5)

13 8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

20 (b) If either chamber refused to adopt the report of the
21 conference committee, or the first conference committee is
22 unable to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second
23 conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber

1 shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber
2 refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee,
3 the two chambers have adhered to their disagreement, and the
4 bill or resolution is lost.

5 ARTICLE IX

6 VETOES

7 (Senate Rule 9-1)

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

15 (Senate Rule 9-2)

16 9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

17 (a) The Governor's specific recommendations for change
18 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section
19 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited
20 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill,

1 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes, and shall
2 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set
3 forth in the bill as passed.

4 (b) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific
5 recommendations for change shall automatically be referred to
6 the ~~Rules~~ Committee on Assignments. The ~~Rules~~ Committee on
7 Assignments shall examine the Governor's specific
8 recommendations for change and determine by a majority of the
9 members appointed whether those recommendations comply with
10 the standard set forth in subsection (a). Any motion to accept
11 specific recommendations for change that the ~~Rules~~ Committee on
12 Assignments determines shall be in compliance with subsection
13 (a) of this Rule are subject to action by the ~~Rules~~ Committee
14 on Assignments in the same manner as floor amendments, joint
15 action motions, and conference committee reports under Rule
16 3-8(b).

17 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

18 (Senate Rule 9-3)

19 9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
20 Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept
21 or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to
22 bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal
23 sponsor, the committee chairperson in the case of a committee

1 bill, or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the
2 vote on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion
3 shall be filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any
4 consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion is
5 filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be heard
6 at the time the bill is called; however, after such a motion is
7 adopted, no other motion on that veto may be considered. The
8 motion of the principal sponsor or chairperson, in the case of
9 committee bills, shall be considered first and all other
10 motions considered in the order filed. If the principal sponsor
11 does not call a bill within eight calendar days after the
12 Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the Journal,
13 thereafter any person filing such a motion may call the bill.

14 (Senate Rule 9-4)

15 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

21 (b) The vote to override an item veto shall be by roll call
22 vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the
23 Journal. The form of motion with respect to such item shall be:
24 "I move that the item on page _____, line _____, of _____ Bill

1 _____ do pass, notwithstanding the item veto of the Governor."

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 9-5)

2 9-5. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
3 returned by the Governor containing more than one veto,
4 reduction, specific recommendation, or combination thereof,
5 the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is
6 released from the custody of the Senate.

7 (Senate Rule 9-6)

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

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ARTICLE X

2

NOMINATIONS

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(Senate Rule 10-1)

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10-1. Nominations.

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

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(b) The Executive Appointments Committee shall, six days prior to any of its meetings, post a notice on the Senate bulletin board or make the notice electronically available indicating the nominees to be considered at its next meeting and the time, date, and place of the meeting. The Chairperson of the committee shall provide a copy of the notice to the Governor's Office of Legislative Affairs, which shall be responsible for notifying each nominee scheduled to be

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1 considered of the date, time, and place of hearing.

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

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

17 ARTICLE XI

18 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

19 (Senate Rule 11-1)

1 11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

2 (a) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the
3 Constitution, the Senate may punish any of its members for
4 disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of
5 the members elected, expel a Senator (but not for a second time
6 for the same cause). The reason for the expulsion shall be
7 entered upon the Journal with the names and votes of those
8 Senators voting on the question.

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

16 (Senate Rule 11-2)

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

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ARTICLE XII

2

FORCE AND EFFECT

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(Senate Rule 12-1)

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

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(Senate Rule 12-2)

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12-2. Robert's Rules. The rules of parliamentary practice appearing in the 10th edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, providing that they are not inconsistent with these Senate Rules.

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(Senate Rule 12-3)

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

1 (Senate Rule 12-4)

2 12-4. Effective Date. These Rules shall be in full force
3 and effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force
4 and effect except as amended in accordance with these Senate
5 Rules, or until superseded by new Rules adopted as part of the
6 organization of a newly constituted General Assembly at the
7 commencement of a term.