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SENATE RESOLUTION

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

8

ARTICLE I

9

DEFINITIONS

10

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

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(Senate Rule 1-1)

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1-1. Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that Senator 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 and includes a standing committee, a special committee, and a special subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice

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1 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
2 conference committees.

3 (Senate Rule 1-3)

4 1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution
5 of the State of Illinois.

6 (Senate Rule 1-3.5)

7 1-3.5. Deputy Minority Leader. "Deputy Minority Leader"
8 means a Senator designated by the Senate Minority Leader to
9 assist the Minority Leader with the operation of the minority
10 caucus of the Senate.

11 (Senate Rule 1-4)

12 1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
13 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

14 (Senate Rule 1-5)

15 1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of
16 the General Assembly.

17 (Senate Rule 1-6)

18 1-6. Joint Action Motion. "Joint action motion" means any
19 of the following motions before the Senate: to concur in a
20 House amendment, to non-concur in a House amendment, to recede
21 from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate

1 amendment, and to request that a conference committee be
2 appointed.

3 (Senate Rule 1-7)

4 1-7. Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
5 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
6 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

7 (Senate Rule 1-8)

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

13 (Senate Rule 1-9)

14 1-9. Majority. "Majority" means a simple majority of those
15 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
16 specified with respect to a particular Senate Rule, for
17 purposes of determining the number of members present and
18 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.

19 (Senate Rule 1-10)

20 1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group
21 of Senators from the numerically strongest political party in
22 the Senate. "Majority caucus" also includes any Senator who is

1 not from the numerically strongest or numerically second
2 strongest political party in the Senate but who casts his or
3 her final vote for Senate President for the person who is
4 elected Senate President.

5 (Senate Rule 1-10.5)

6 1-10.5. Majority Leader. "Majority Leader" means a Senator
7 designated by the Senate President to serve as the Majority
8 Leader and assist the President with the operation of the
9 Senate and the majority caucus of the Senate.

10 (Senate Rule 1-11)

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

14 (Senate Rule 1-12)

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

22 (Senate Rule 1-13)

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

4 (Senate Rule 1-14)

5 1-14. Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
6 total number of Senators appointed to a committee.

7 (Senate Rule 1-15)

8 1-15. Members Elected. "Members elected" means the total
9 number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate,
10 irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators
11 actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled
12 to be elected in the Senate, "members elected" shall mean 59
13 Senators.

14 (Senate Rule 1-16)

15 1-16. Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that group
16 of Senators from other than the majority caucus.

17 (Senate Rule 1-17)

18 1-17. Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
19 Minority Leader of the Senate.

20 (Senate Rule 1-18)

21 1-18. Minority Spokesperson. "Minority Spokesperson" means

1 that Senator designated by the Minority Leader to serve as the
2 Minority Spokesperson of a committee.

3 (Senate Rule 1-19)

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

7 (Senate Rule 1-20)

8 1-20. President. "President" means the President of the
9 Senate.

10 (Senate Rule 1-21)

11 1-21. Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
12 Senator serving as the presiding officer of the Senate, whether
13 that Senator is the President or another Senator designated by
14 the President, in his or her capacity as presiding officer.

15 (Senate Rule 1-22)

16 1-22. Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
17 first listed Senate sponsor of any legislative measure; with
18 respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means
19 the Chairperson of the committee.

20 (Senate Rule 1-23)

21 1-23. Secretary. "Secretary" means the elected Secretary

1 of the Senate.

2 (Senate Rule 1-24)

3 1-24. Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General
4 Assembly.

5 (Senate Rule 1-25)

6 1-25. Senator. "Senator" means any of the duly elected or
7 duly appointed Illinois State Senators, and means the same as
8 "member".

9 (Senate Rule 1-26)

10 1-26. Term. "Term" means the two-year term of a General
11 Assembly.

12 (Senate Rule 1-27)

13 1-27. Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that
14 Senator designated by the President to serve as
15 Vice-Chairperson of a committee.

16 ARTICLE II

17 ORGANIZATION

18 (Senate Rule 2-1)

19 2-1. Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the

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

6 (Senate Rule 2-2)

7 2-2. Election of the President.

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

24 (b) The election of the President shall require the

1 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate shall
2 not be in order following nominations and preceding or during
3 the vote, and Senators may not explain their vote on the
4 election of the President.

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

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

16 (Senate Rule 2-3)

17 2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall
18 elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the
19 Constitution and laws of Illinois.

20 (Senate Rule 2-4)

21 2-4. Majority Leader, Deputy Minority Leader, and
22 Assistant Leaders.

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

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

16 (Senate Rule 2-5)

17 2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

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

22 (b) Except as provided by law with respect to the Senate
23 Operations Commission, the President is the chief

1 administrative officer of the Senate and shall have those
2 powers necessary to carry out that function. The President may
3 delegate his or her administrative duties as he or she deems
4 appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

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

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

15 (11) To have general supervision, including the duty to
16 protect the security and safety, of the Senate chamber,
17 galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and
18 passages, including the power to clear them when necessary.

19 (12) To have general supervision of the Secretary and

1 his or her assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and his or her
2 assistants, the majority caucus staff, and all employees of
3 the Senate except the minority caucus staff.

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

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

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

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

18 (17) To direct the Secretary during regular session,
19 veto session, special session, or perfunctory session to
20 read into the Senate record legislative measures and other
21 papers.

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

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

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

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

10 (22) To promulgate forms for nominees subject to the
11 advice and consent of the Senate.

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

19 (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 (Senate Rule 3-1)

2 3-1. Committees.

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

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

19 (c) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
20 to call the committee to order, designate which legislative
21 measures that are assigned to the committee shall be taken up,
22 order the roll call vote to be taken on each legislative
23 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during

1 committee meetings, assign legislative measures to special
2 subcommittees of the parent committee, jointly sign and issue
3 subpoenas with the President, and implement and supervise the
4 business of the committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a committee
5 may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the
6 direction of the Chairperson.

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

21 (e) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
22 to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of
23 the President in accordance with Rule 2-5(c)(19). Except as
24 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, committee meetings

1 shall be convened in accordance with Rule 3-11.

2 (Senate Rule 3-2)

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

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

22 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
23 Rules, the President may appoint any two members to serve as
24 Co-Chairpersons of a standing committee. Co-Chairpersons shall

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

11 (c) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, any
12 committee member may be temporarily replaced due to illness or
13 an unforeseen absence from the Capitol at the time of the
14 committee hearing. The temporary appointment is effective upon
15 delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President or
16 Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the member
17 affected, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
18 illness or temporary absence from the Capitol. If the member
19 returns to the Capitol while the committee is meeting, then the
20 temporary appointment shall remain effective until the
21 committee recesses or adjourns.

22 (Senate Rule 3-3)

23 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

24 (a) The Senate may create special committees by resolution

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

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

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

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

1 shall stand as the action of the Senate unless the action is
2 amended or modified on a roll call vote by a majority of those
3 elected during the next day the Senate convenes.

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

8 (Senate Rule 3-4)

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

11 AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION

12 APPROPRIATIONS I

13 APPROPRIATIONS II

14 ~~COMMERCE~~

15 CRIMINAL LAW

16 EDUCATION

17 ENERGY

- 1 ENVIRONMENT
- 2 EXECUTIVE
- 3 EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS
- 4 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- 5 ~~GAMING~~
- 6 HUMAN SERVICES
- 7 HIGHER EDUCATION
- 8 INSURANCE
- 9 JUDICIARY
- 10 LABOR AND COMMERCE
- 11 LICENSED ACTIVITIES AND PENSIONS
- 12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- 13 ~~PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS~~

1 PUBLIC HEALTH

2 ~~REDISTRICTING~~

3 REVENUE

4 STATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

5 TRANSPORTATION

6 (Senate Rule 3-5)

7 3-5. Service Committee.

8 (a) In addition to the standing committees, there is a
9 permanent service committee known as the "Committee on
10 Assignments". The Committee on Assignments shall have those
11 powers and duties that are outlined in these Senate Rules, as
12 well as those that may be periodically ordered in accordance
13 with these Senate Rules.

14 (b) The Committee on Assignments shall consist of five
15 members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President and
16 two of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. Both the
17 President and the Minority Leader shall be eligible to be
18 appointed to the Committee on Assignments. The Committee on
19 Assignments shall be empowered to conduct business when a

1 majority of the total number of its members has been appointed.

2 (c) The majority caucus members of the Committee on
3 Assignments shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and
4 the minority caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the
5 Minority Leader. Appointments thereto shall be by notice filed
6 with the Secretary, and shall be effective for the balance of
7 the term or until a replacement appointment is made, whichever
8 first occurs. Appointments shall take effect upon filing with
9 the Secretary regardless of whether the Senate is in session.
10 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules, any
11 Senator who is replaced on the Committee on Assignments may be
12 reappointed to the Committee on Assignments without
13 concurrence of the Senate.

14 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
15 Rules, the Committee on Assignments may meet upon reasonable
16 public notice. All legislative measures pending before the
17 Committee on Assignments shall be eligible for consideration at
18 any meeting thereof, and all such legislative measures shall be
19 deemed posted for hearing by the Committee on Assignments for
20 all of its meetings.

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

1 (Senate Rule 3-6)

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

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

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

19 (c) All executive reorganization orders of the Governor
20 issued pursuant to Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution,
21 after being read into the record by the Secretary, shall
22 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments for
23 its referral to a committee, the latter of which may issue a
24 recommendation to the Senate with respect to the executive

1 order. The Senate may disapprove of any executive order only by
2 resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such
3 resolution is in order until a committee has reported to the
4 Senate on the executive reorganization, or until the executive
5 order has been discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

6 (Senate Rule 3-7)

7 3-7. Committee on Assignments.

8 (a) The Committee on Assignments may consider any
9 legislative measure referred to it pursuant to Rules 3-6, 3-8
10 and 3-9, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding
11 Officer upon initial reading. The Committee on Assignments may,
12 with the concurrence of a majority of those appointed, sponsor
13 motions or resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of
14 these Senate Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the
15 Committee on Assignments may be immediately considered by the
16 Senate without reference to a committee.

17 (b) During even-numbered years, the Committee on
18 Assignments shall refer to a committee of the Senate only
19 appropriation bills implementing the budget and other
20 legislative measures deemed by the Committee on Assignments to
21 be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to
22 the operation of government. This subsection (b) applies
23 equally to Senate Bills and House Bills introduced into or
24 received by the Senate.

1 (Senate Rule 3-8)

2 3-8. Referrals to Committees.

3 (a) All Senate Bills and House Bills shall, after having
4 been initially read by the Secretary, be automatically referred
5 to the Committee on Assignments, which may thereafter refer any
6 bill before it to a committee. The Committee on Assignments may
7 refer any resolution before it to a committee. No bill or
8 resolution may be referred to a committee except pursuant to
9 this Rule or Rule 7-17. A standing or special committee may
10 refer a matter pending in that committee to a special
11 subcommittee of that committee.

12 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
13 action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing
14 with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee
15 on Assignments. No such amendment, joint action motion, or
16 conference committee report may be considered by the Senate
17 unless approved for consideration by the Committee on
18 Assignments. The Committee on Assignments may approve for
19 consideration to the Senate any floor amendment, joint action
20 motion for final action, or conference committee report that:
21 (i) consists of language that has previously been favorably
22 reported to the Senate by a committee; (ii) consists of
23 technical or clarifying language; or (iii) consists of language
24 deemed by the Committee on Assignments to be of an emergency

1 nature, of substantial importance to the operation of
2 government, or in the best interests of Illinois. The Committee
3 on Assignments may refer any floor amendment, joint action
4 motion for final action, or conference committee report to a
5 committee for its review and consideration (in those instances,
6 and notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules,
7 the committee may hold a hearing on and consider those
8 legislative measures pursuant to one-hour advance notice). Any
9 floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or
10 conference committee report that is not approved for
11 consideration or referred by the Committee on Assignments, and
12 is attempted to be acted upon by a committee shall be out of
13 order, except as provided for under Rule 8-4.

14 (b-1) A floor amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a
15 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee
16 from which the bill was reported (or to another standing
17 committee as the Committee on Assignments may determine) upon
18 adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day
19 following the day on which the floor amendment was filed,
20 unless (i) the Committee on Assignments referred the floor
21 amendment to a standing committee or acted on the floor
22 amendment in the first instance and referred it to the Senate
23 for consideration; (ii) the bill is no longer pending before
24 the Senate; (iii) the floor amendment deals with the subject of
25 appropriations or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on

1 Assignments has determined by a majority vote that the floor
2 amendment substantively alters the nature and scope of the
3 underlying bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a
4 determination under item (iv) of this subsection, then the
5 Committee on Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer the
6 floor amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the
7 floor amendment to any other committee.

8 (c) All committee amendments shall, upon filing with the
9 Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee on
10 Assignments. No committee amendment may be considered by a
11 committee unless the committee amendment is referred to the
12 committee by the Committee on Assignments and the committee
13 amendment has first been made available electronically or
14 otherwise for not less than one hour. Any committee amendment
15 referred by the Committee on Assignments shall be referred to
16 the committee before which the underlying bill or resolution is
17 pending. Any committee amendment that is not referred by the
18 Committee on Assignments to a committee, and is attempted to be
19 acted upon by a committee shall be out of order.

20 (c-1) A committee amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a
21 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee
22 to which the bill was assigned upon adjournment of the Senate
23 on the third regular session day following the day on which the
24 committee amendment was filed, unless (i) the Committee on

1 Assignments referred the committee amendment to the standing
2 committee to which the bill was assigned; (ii) the bill is no
3 longer pending before the committee; (iii) the committee
4 amendment deals with the subject of appropriations or State
5 revenue; or (iv) the Committee on Assignments has determined by
6 a majority vote that the committee amendment substantively
7 alters the nature and scope of the underlying bill. If the
8 Committee on Assignments makes a determination under item (iv)
9 of this subsection, then the Committee on Assignments may, in
10 its discretion, (A) refer both the bill and the committee
11 amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the
12 committee amendment to any other committee.

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

16 (d-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
17 Rules, any bill pending before the Committee on Assignments
18 shall be immediately referred to the indicated standing
19 committee if the chief sponsor of the bill files a discharge
20 motion for that bill that is signed by no less than
21 three-fifths of the members of both the majority and minority
22 caucus, and each of the members signing the discharge motion is
23 a sponsor of the bill. This subsection does not apply to bills
24 dealing with the subject of appropriations or State revenue.

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

3 (Senate Rule 3-9)

4 3-9. Re-Referrals to the Committee on Assignments.

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

23 (b) All legislative measures, with the exception of

1 resolutions to amend the State Constitution and Appointment
2 Messages, pending before the Senate or any of its committees
3 shall automatically be re-referred to the Committee on
4 Assignments on the 31st consecutive day that the Senate has not
5 convened for session unless: (i) this Rule has been suspended
6 in accordance with Rule 7-17; or (ii) the Committee on
7 Assignments has issued a written exception to the Secretary
8 prior to that 31st day.

9 (Senate Rule 3-10)

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

13 (Senate Rule 3-11)

14 3-11. Committee Procedure.

15 (a) A committee may consider any legislative measure
16 referred to it and may make with respect to that legislative
17 measure one of the following reports to the Senate or to the
18 parent committee, as appropriate:

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

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

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

- 1 (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";
- 2 (5) that the resolution "be adopted";
- 3 (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";
- 4 (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";
- 5 (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";
- 6 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
7 conference committee report "recommend do adopt";
- 8 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or
9 conference committee report "recommend do not adopt";
- 10 (11) "without recommendation";
- 11 (12) that the legislative measure "be re-referred to
12 the Committee on Assignments";
- 13 (13) that the Appointment Message be reported "do
14 recommend advise and consent"; or
- 15 (14) that the Appointment Message be reported "do not

1 recommend advise and consent".

2 Any of the foregoing reports may only be made upon the
3 concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative
4 measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be
5 adopted", "be adopted as amended", or "be approved for
6 consideration" shall be deemed favorably reported to the
7 Senate. All Appointment Messages reported "do recommend advise
8 and consent", "do not recommend advise and consent", or
9 "without recommendation" shall be deemed reported to the
10 Senate. Except as otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, any
11 legislative measure referred to a committee and not reported
12 pursuant to this Rule shall remain in that committee. Pursuant
13 to Rules 3-11(g) and 7-10, a committee may report a legislative
14 measure as tabled.

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

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

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

1 Assignments; or

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

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

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

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

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

12 (4) All witness slips that may have been presented to
13 the committee.

14 (5) Such additional information as may be requested by
15 the Secretary.

16 (d) The committee Chairperson shall file with the
17 Secretary, along with every bill or resolution reported upon, a
18 sheet containing such information as is required by the

1 Secretary. The Secretary may adopt forms, policies, and
2 procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and
3 maintenance of these reports.

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

8 (1) The Chairperson of the committee shall, no later
9 than six days before any proposed hearing, post a notice on
10 the Senate bulletin board, or electronically make the
11 notice available, identifying each legislative measure
12 that may be considered during that hearing. The notice
13 shall contain the day, hour, and place of the hearing.

14 (2) Meetings of the Committee on Assignments may be
15 called pursuant to Rule 3-5; meetings of committees to
16 consider floor amendments, joint action motions, and
17 conference committee reports may be called pursuant to Rule
18 3-8.

19 (3) The Chairperson shall, in advance of a committee
20 hearing, notify all principal sponsors of legislative
21 measures posted for hearing of the date, time, and place of
22 hearing. When practicable, the Secretary shall include a

1 notice of all scheduled hearings, together with all posted
2 bills and resolutions, in the Daily Calendar of the Senate.

3 Irrespective of whether a legislative measure has been posted
4 for hearing, it shall be in order for a committee during any of
5 its meetings to refer that legislative measure pending before
6 it to a subcommittee of that committee.

7 (f) Other than the Committee on Assignments, no committee
8 may meet during any session of the Senate, and no commission
9 created by Illinois law that has legislative membership may
10 meet during any session of the Senate.

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

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

1 (i) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in
2 committee in the absence of the principal sponsor, except that,
3 with the approval of the principal sponsor and the consent of
4 the committee, a legislative measure may be called for a vote
5 in committee by a chief cosponsor of the legislative measure or
6 by a member of the same caucus as the principal sponsor who is
7 either the Committee Chairperson, Committee Co-Chairperson,
8 Committee Vice-Chairperson, or Minority Spokesperson.

9 (j) A committee may conduct a legislative investigation
10 with regard to legislative measures pending before the
11 committee.

12 (Senate Rule 3-12)

13 3-12. Committee Reports.

14 (a) All bills favorably reported to the Senate from a
15 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
16 discharged, shall stand on the order of Second Reading unless
17 otherwise ordered by the Senate, and may be amended only on
18 Second Reading. Bills reported to the Senate from committee "do
19 not pass", "do not pass as amended", or "without
20 recommendation" shall lie on the table.

21 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions, and
22 conference committee reports favorably reported to the Senate
23 from a committee shall be before the Senate and eligible for

1 consideration by the Senate when it is on an appropriate order
2 of business (floor amendments may be considered by the Senate
3 only when the bill to be amended is on Second Reading). All
4 floor amendments, joint action motions, and conference
5 committee reports that are reported to the Senate from
6 committee "recommend do not adopt" or "without recommendation"
7 shall lie on the table.

8 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the Senate from a
9 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
10 discharged, shall stand on the order of Resolutions. All
11 resolutions that are reported to the Senate from committee "be
12 not adopted", "be not adopted as amended", or "without
13 recommendation" shall lie on the table. Floor amendments to
14 resolutions shall be subject to the same procedure applicable
15 to floor amendments to bills.

16 (d) All Appointment Messages reported to the Senate from a
17 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
18 discharged, shall stand on the order of Executive Appointments.

19 (Senate Rule 3-13)

20 3-13. Witnesses, Oaths, Affirmations, and Subpoenas.

21 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths (or
22 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or entity
23 to (i) appear and give testimony as a witness before the

1 standing committee, (ii) produce papers, documents, and other
2 materials relating to a legislative measure pending before the
3 standing committee or a subject matter within the jurisdiction
4 of the standing committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 (Senate Rule 4-2)

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

19 (Senate Rule 4-3)

20 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

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

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

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

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

23 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in

1 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
2 required to be registered as a lobbyist, is allowed access to
3 the floor of the Senate at any time during the session.

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

8 (Senate Rule 4-4)

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

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

14 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

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

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

18 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
19 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.

1 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.

2 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.

3 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.

4 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.

5 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.

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

8 (Senate Rule 4-5)

9 4-5. Quorum.

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

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

1 measure.

2 (Senate Rule 4-6)

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

8 (Senate Rule 4-7)

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

14 (Senate Rule 4-8)

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

22 (Senate Rule 4-9)

1 (b) The principal sponsor of a bill shall control the bill
2 and may allow a chief cosponsor (i) to present the bill on
3 Third Reading with written approval or (ii) to move the bill
4 from Second Reading to Third Reading. A committee-sponsored
5 bill shall be controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,
6 who for purposes of these Senate Rules shall be deemed the
7 principal sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have
8 individual cosponsors.

9 (c) (1) The House sponsor of a bill originating in the
10 House may request substitute Senate sponsorship of that bill by
11 filing a notice with the Secretary; that notice shall
12 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments and
13 deemed adopted if approved by the Committee on Assignments.

14 (2) The notice shall include the bill number, the name of
15 the Senate chief sponsor to be substituted, the signature of
16 the House sponsor, the signature of the substitute Senate chief
17 sponsor, and a statement that the original Senate sponsor was
18 provided with notice of intent to request a substitute Senate
19 sponsor.

20 (3) The Committee on Assignments shall act on any notice
21 within three session days (excluding perfunctory session
22 days). If the Committee on Assignments fails to act on that

1 notice within three session days, then the notice shall be
2 deemed approved and the Senate sponsorship of the House Bill
3 will be substituted pursuant to the notice. The Senate
4 President may suspend in writing the operation of the three
5 session day automatic approval process set forth under this
6 subsection (c) if the President determines that the Rules
7 Committee of the House of Representatives has failed to act on
8 any Senator's request to substitute House sponsorship of a
9 Senate Bill.

10 (d) All bills introduced in the Senate shall be read by
11 title a first time, ordered printed, and automatically referred
12 to the Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-8.
13 When a House Bill is received, it shall be taken up, ordered
14 printed, and placed on the order of House Bills on First
15 Reading; after having been read a first time, it shall
16 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments in
17 accordance with Rule 3-8.

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

21 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

22 (2) All matter that is to be omitted or superseded

1 shall be shown crossed with a line.

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

5 (Senate Rule 5-2)

6 5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be
7 read by title on three different days prior to passage by the
8 Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall
9 be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

10 (Senate Rule 5-3)

11 5-3. Printing and Distribution. The Secretary shall, as
12 soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the Sergeant-at-Arms
13 sufficient copies to furnish each Senator with a copy, and the
14 Sergeant-at-Arms shall at once cause the bills to be
15 distributed upon the desks of the Senators. Alternatively, and
16 pursuant to Rule 2-7(b)(3), the Secretary may establish a
17 method any Senator may use to secure a copy of any bill he or
18 she desires.

19 (Senate Rule 5-4)

20 5-4. Amendments.

21 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted either by a
22 standing committee when the bill is before that committee, or

1 by the Senate when a bill is on the order of Second Reading.
2 The former shall be known as a "committee amendment" and the
3 latter as a "floor amendment". All amendments must be in
4 writing. All amendments still pending in a committee upon the
5 passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading shall
6 automatically be tabled.

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

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

22 (d) The Secretary shall have printed all adopted committee
23 amendments that come before the Senate pursuant to Rule 3-12.

1 The Secretary shall also have printed all adopted floor
2 amendments. No floor amendment may be adopted by the Senate
3 unless it has been first reproduced and placed on the members'
4 desks.

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

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

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

16 (Senate Rule 5-5)

17 5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with
18 all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill,
19 including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension
20 Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact
21 Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the Home
22 Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing

1 Affordability Impact Note Act, and the State Mandates Act, all
2 as amended. All such notes shall be filed with the Secretary
3 with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and
4 shall then be attached to the original of the bill and be
5 available for inspection by the members. As soon as
6 practicable, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the note to
7 the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an
8 informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the
9 Legislative Digest.

10 (Senate Rule 5-6)

11 5-6. Amendments to Taxpayer Accountability and Budget
12 Stabilization Act.

13 (a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly
14 until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to Section
15 201.5 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, or that seeks to
16 appropriate or transfer money pursuant to a declaration of a
17 fiscal emergency under Section 201.5 of that Act, may be moved
18 from the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading
19 unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has
20 been adopted by a record vote of 36 members. If such a bill is
21 on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference
22 committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that
23 conference committee report is in order unless a motion to
24 approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a
25 record vote of 36 members. Nothing in this Senate Rule shall be

1 deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a
2 legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

3 (b) Any motion to approve a legislative measure for
4 consideration, authorized by subsection (a), must be in
5 writing. Upon receipt of the written motion, the Secretary
6 shall immediately notify the President and the Minority Leader.
7 The motion shall not be referred to a committee. The motion
8 must be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by
9 the Senate and may then be immediately considered and adopted
10 by the Senate. The motion is renewable and may be reconsidered,
11 provided that once that motion is adopted, it shall not be
12 reconsidered.

13 (c) This Rule may not be suspended except by unanimous
14 consent by record vote.

15 (Senate Rule 5-7)

16 5-7. Amendments to State Pension Funds Continuing
17 Appropriation Act.

18 (a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly
19 until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to the State
20 Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act may be moved from
21 the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading
22 unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has
23 been adopted by a record vote of 36 members. If such a bill is
24 on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference
25 committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that

1 conference committee report is in order unless a motion to
2 approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a
3 record vote of 36 members. Nothing in this Senate Rule shall be
4 deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a
5 legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

6 (b) Any motion to approve a legislative measure for
7 consideration, authorized by subsection (a), must be in
8 writing. Upon receipt of the written motion, the Secretary
9 shall immediately notify the President and the Minority Leader.
10 The motion shall not be referred to a committee. The motion
11 must be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by
12 the Senate and may then be immediately considered and adopted
13 by the Senate. The motion is renewable and may be reconsidered,
14 provided that once that motion is adopted, it shall not be
15 reconsidered.

16 (c) This Rule may not be suspended except by unanimous
17 consent by record vote.

18 ARTICLE VI

19 RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

20 (Senate Rule 6-1)

21 6-1. Resolutions.

22 (a) A resolution shall be introduced in the Senate by
23 sponsorship of one or more members of the Senate, and the names

1 of all sponsors shall be printed in the Senate Journal and in
2 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be
3 accompanied by eight copies.

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

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

23 (Senate Rule 6-2)

1 6-2. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
2 introduced in the Senate proposing amendments to the
3 Constitution shall be printed in the same manner in which bills
4 are printed. Every such resolution that originated in the House
5 and is presented to the Senate shall be ordered printed in like
6 manner unless the resolution has been similarly printed by the
7 House in the same form in which it was presented to the Senate.
8 No such resolution may be adopted unless read in full in its
9 final form on three different days. Amendments to these
10 resolutions may be in order on the initial First and Second
11 Readings only.

12 (Senate Rule 6-3)

13 6-3. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
14 Conventions. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of those
15 elected shall be required to adopt any resolution:

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 6-4)

2 6-4. Certificates of Recognition. Any member may sponsor a
3 certificate of recognition with the name and signature of the
4 member, and attested by the Secretary with the State Seal
5 attached to recognize any person, organization, or event worthy
6 of public commendation. The form of the Certificate of
7 Recognition shall be determined by the Secretary with the
8 approval of the President and Minority Leader.

9 ARTICLE VII

10 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

11 (Senate Rule 7-1)

12 7-1. Voting within Bar. No Senator shall be permitted to
13 vote on any question before the Senate unless on the floor
14 before the vote is announced. No member of a committee may vote
15 except in person at the time of the call of the committee vote.
16 Any vote of the Senate shall be by roll call whenever two
17 Senators so request or whenever the Presiding Officer so
18 orders.

19 (Senate Rule 7-2)

20 7-2. Announcing a Roll Call Vote. When a roll call vote is
21 requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and
22 then announce to the Senate: "The voting is open.". While the

1 roll call is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state:
2 "Have all voted who wish?". The voting is closed when the
3 Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.". The Presiding
4 Officer, unless an intervening motion to postpone
5 consideration by the principal sponsor is made, shall then
6 announce the results of the roll call. No Senator is permitted
7 to vote or to change his or her vote after the Presiding
8 Officer announces: "Take the Record.".

9 (Senate Rule 7-3)

10 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

21 (b) The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion, and
22 with consideration for the efficient operation of the Senate,
23 determine whether any member shall be afforded the floor for
24 the purpose of introduction of guests in the gallery. Questions

1 affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of members of the
2 Senate in their representative capacity are questions of
3 personal privilege. A matter of personal explanation does not
4 constitute a question of personal privilege.

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

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

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

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

3 (g) No Senator shall speak more than five minutes on the
4 same question without the consent of the Senate, nor more than
5 twice on that question. No Senator shall speak more than once
6 until every Senator choosing to speak has spoken. No Senator
7 may explain his or her vote.

8 (h) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no
9 Senator shall leave or walk across the Senate Chamber. When a
10 Senator is addressing the Senate, no Senator or other person
11 entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass
12 between the speaker and the Presiding Officer.

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

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

18 (Senate Rule 7-4)

19 7-4. Motions, Generally. The following are general rules
20 for all motions:

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

7 (2) Before the Senate debates a motion, the Presiding
8 Officer shall state an oral motion and the Secretary shall
9 read aloud a written motion.

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

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

16 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
17 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if
18 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a
19 majority vote.

20 (Senate Rule 7-5)

1 7-5. Precedence of Motions.

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

4 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

5 (2) to adjourn;

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

7 (4) to recess;

8 (5) to lay on the table;

9 (6) for the previous question;

10 (7) to postpone consideration;

11 (8) to commit or recommit; and

12 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these
13 Senate Rules.

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

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

4 (c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided,
5 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A
6 motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided,
7 precludes all amendments on the main question.

8 (Senate Rule 7-6)

9 7-6. Verification.

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

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

1 name is called, and shall then announce the results of the
2 verification.

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

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

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

11 (Senate Rule 7-7)

12 7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

13 (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding
14 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless
15 three-fifths of the members elected vote to overrule the
16 Presiding Officer. The motion to appeal requires a second, and
17 it shall not be in order if the Senate has conducted
18 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

19 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
20 Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless
21 three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the

1 Chairperson. The motion to appeal requires a second, and it
2 shall not be in order if the committee has adjourned or
3 recessed, so long as intervening business has occurred.

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

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

9 (Senate Rule 7-8)

10 7-8. Previous Question.

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

14 (b) The previous question shall be stated in the following
15 form: "Shall the main question now be put?". Until the previous
16 question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded.
17 When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the
18 main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

19 (c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put
20 an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote on
21 the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous

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

5 (Senate Rule 7-9)

6 7-9. Discharge of Committee.

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

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

17 (Senate Rule 7-10)

18 7-10. Tabling.

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

21 (b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify
22 the bill or resolution by number. The principal sponsor of a

1 bill or resolution may, with leave of the Senate, table his or
2 her bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a
3 committee bill that is before the Senate may be adopted only by
4 a majority of those elected.

5 (c) The principal sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
6 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
7 resolution. Upon such tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
8 shall return the bill or resolution to the Secretary, noting
9 thereon that it has been tabled.

10 (d) A motion to table an amendment adopted by the Senate on
11 a voice vote or by a committee is in order on Second Reading. A
12 motion to table a committee amendment has priority over a floor
13 amendment. Motions to table amendments are debatable and may be
14 adopted by a majority.

15 (Senate Rule 7-11)

16 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

17 (a) A motion to take from the table shall require a
18 majority of those elected if the Committee on Assignments has
19 previously recommended that action by written notice filed with
20 the Secretary; otherwise, a motion to take from the table shall
21 require a three-fifths vote of the members elected.

22 (b) A bill taken from the table shall be placed on the

1 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
2 tabled.

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

5 (Senate Rule 7-12)

6 7-12. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to
7 postpone consideration on a legislative measure may not be made
8 more than once on the same bill or proposition. Unless
9 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, a motion to postpone
10 consideration shall be granted as a matter of privilege;
11 however, no motion to postpone consideration is in order if the
12 involved legislative measure initially received a vote of fewer
13 than two-fifths of the members elected.

14 (Senate Rule 7-13)

15 7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other
16 legislative measure on a subject different from that under
17 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

18 (Senate Rule 7-14)

19 7-14. Division of Question. If the question in debate
20 contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided.
21 On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in order to move
22 for a division of the question. The rejection of a motion to

1 strike out and insert one proposition does not prevent a motion
2 to strike out and insert a different proposition.

3 (Senate Rule 7-15)

4 7-15. Reconsideration.

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

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

21 (c) If a motion to reconsider is made pursuant to this Rule
22 and the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be
23 further reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended by a

1 three-fifths vote of the members elected.

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

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

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

13 (Senate Rule 7-16)

14 7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

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

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

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

6 (Senate Rule 7-17)

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

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

12 (b) Any resolution proposing to amend a Senate Rule or any
13 Joint Senate-House Rule shall, upon initial reading by the
14 Secretary, automatically be referred to the Committee on
15 Assignments. Resolutions for amendment of the Senate Rules or
16 any Joint Senate-House Rules may be initiated and sponsored by
17 the Committee on Assignments; these resolutions shall not be
18 referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and
19 adopted by the Senate.

20 (c) A resolution to amend the Senate Rules or any Joint
21 Senate-House Rules that has been reported "do adopt" or "do

1 adopt as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the
2 Committee on Assignments shall require the affirmative vote of
3 a majority of those elected for adoption by the Senate. Any
4 other resolution proposing to amend the Senate Rules or any
5 Joint Senate-House Rules shall require the affirmative vote of
6 three-fifths of the members elected for adoption by the Senate.

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

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

14 (Senate Rule 7-18)

15 7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
16 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
17 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
18 same stage of the legislative measure.

19 (Senate Rule 7-19)

20 7-19. Effective Date.

21 (a) A bill passed after May 31 of a calendar year shall not
22 become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year

1 unless an earlier effective date is specified in the bill and
2 it is approved by a three-fifths vote of the members elected.

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

14 (Senate Rule 7-20)

15 7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
16 function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraph (g), (h),
17 (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the
18 Constitution, unless there is specific language limiting or
19 denying the power or function and the language specifically
20 sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a denial or
21 limitation of the power or function of a home rule unit. If a
22 majority of those elected, but fewer than three-fifths of the
23 members elected, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading
24 that requires a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to

1 deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill shall not be
2 declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall have the right
3 to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the
4 order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those
5 effects of the bill. The amendment, if offered and approved by
6 the Committee on Assignments, shall be reproduced and placed on
7 the desks of the members before the bill is taken up again on
8 the order of Third Reading. The Committee on Assignments may
9 also refer the amendment to a committee.

10 ARTICLE VIII

11 JOINT ACTION

12 (Senate Rule 8-1)

13 8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

14 (a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the Senate
15 with amendments added by the House, it shall be in order for
16 the principal sponsor or chief cosponsor of the bill who has
17 been designated in writing by the principal sponsor to present
18 a motion "to concur" or "not to concur and ask the House to
19 recede" with respect to those amendments. Any two members may
20 demand a separate roll call on any such amendment.

21 (b) When the House has refused to concur in amendments
22 added to a bill or resolution by the Senate and has returned

1 the bill or resolution to the Senate with a message requesting
2 the Senate to recede from its amendments, it shall be in order
3 for the principal sponsor or chief cosponsor of the bill who
4 has been designated in writing by the principal sponsor to
5 present a motion "to recede" from the Senate amendments or "not
6 to recede and to request a conference". Any two members may
7 demand a separate roll call on any such amendments.

8 (Senate Rule 8-2)

9 8-2. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

18 In these cases of disagreement between the Senate and House,
19 the Senate may request a conference. When a request for
20 conference is made, both chambers of the General Assembly shall
21 appoint a committee to confer with the other on the subject of
22 the bill or resolution giving rise to the disagreement. The

1 combined committees of the two chambers appointed for this
2 purpose is the conference committee.

3 (b) The conference committee shall consist of an equal
4 number of members of each Chamber of the General Assembly. The
5 number of majority caucus members from each chamber shall be
6 one more than the number of minority caucus members from each
7 chamber. A conference committee shall consist of five members
8 from each chamber.

9 (c) In addition to the House members thereof, each
10 conference committee shall be comprised of five Senators, three
11 of whom shall be appointed by the President and two of whom
12 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference
13 committee report may be filed with the Secretary until a
14 majority of the Senate conferees has been appointed.

15 (Senate Rule 8-3)

16 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

17 (a) No subject shall be included in any conference
18 committee report on any bill unless that subject matter
19 directly relates to the matters of difference between the
20 Senate and House that have been referred to the conference
21 committee unless the Committee on Assignments, by a majority
22 vote of the members appointed, determines that the proposed
23 subject matter is of an emergency nature, of substantial

1 importance to the operation of government, or in the best
2 interests of Illinois.

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

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

14 (Senate Rule 8-4)

15 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

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

22 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the

1 Senate unless it has first been made available electronically
2 or otherwise for not less than one hour.

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

16 (d) Any Senate Bill amended in the House and returned to
17 the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment shall be made
18 available electronically or otherwise for not less than one
19 hour before being further considered. No Senate Bill that is
20 returned to the Senate with House amendments shall be called
21 except by the principal sponsor or chief cosponsor of the bill
22 who has been designated in writing by the principal sponsor.

23 (e) The report of a conference committee on a

1 non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the
2 subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference
3 committee. The report of a conference committee on an
4 appropriations bill shall be confined to the subject of
5 appropriations.

6 (Senate Rule 8-5)

7 8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

14 (b) If either chamber refused to adopt the report of the
15 conference committee, or the first conference committee is
16 unable to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second
17 conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber
18 shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber
19 refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee,
20 the two chambers have adhered to their disagreement, and the
21 bill or resolution is lost.

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ARTICLE IX

1

VETOES

2

(Senate Rule 9-1)

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

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(Senate Rule 9-2)

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9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

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

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(b) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change shall automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments. The Committee on Assignments shall examine the Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine by a majority of the members appointed

1 whether those recommendations comply with the standard set
2 forth in subsection (a). Any motion to accept specific
3 recommendations for change that the Committee on Assignments
4 determines shall be in compliance with subsection (a) of this
5 Rule are subject to action by the Committee on Assignments in
6 the same manner as floor amendments, joint action motions, and
7 conference committee reports under Rule 3-8(b).

8 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

9 (Senate Rule 9-3)

10 9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
11 Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept
12 or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to
13 bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal
14 sponsor, the committee chairperson in the case of a committee
15 bill, or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the
16 vote on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion
17 shall be filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any
18 consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion is
19 filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be heard
20 at the time the bill is called; however, after such a motion is
21 adopted, no other motion on that veto may be considered. The
22 motion of the principal sponsor or chairperson, in the case of
23 committee bills, shall be considered first and all other
24 motions considered in the order filed. If the principal sponsor

1 does not call a bill within eight calendar days after the
2 Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the Journal,
3 thereafter any person filing such a motion may call the bill.

4 (Senate Rule 9-4)

5 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

16 (c) The vote to restore an item which has been reduced
17 shall be by roll call vote as to each item separately and shall
18 be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to
19 such items shall be: "I move the item on page _____, line
20 _____, of _____ Bill _____ be restored, notwithstanding the
21 item reduction of the Governor."

22 (d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations

1 of the Governor may be acted upon in either of the following
2 manners:

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

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

14 (Senate Rule 9-5)

15 9-5. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
16 returned by the Governor containing more than one veto,
17 reduction, specific recommendation, or combination thereof,
18 the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is
19 released from the custody of the Senate.

20 (Senate Rule 9-6)

21 9-6. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has
22 received the affirmative vote of at least three-fifths of the

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

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ARTICLE X

16

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 Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-6; nominations may be considered by the Executive Appointments Committee or other committees in accordance with these Senate Rules. Each nominee shall be required to appear in

1 person before that meeting of a committee convened for the
2 purpose of considering the qualifications of the person for the
3 office to which he or she has been nominated. The appearance of
4 the nominee may be waived by the committee by a vote of a
5 majority of those appointed.

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

15 (c) On considering the report of the Executive Appointments
16 Committee on a nomination, the Presiding Officer shall put the
17 following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the
18 nomination just made?". The Chairman of the Executive
19 Appointments Committee may, by a motion in writing approved by
20 a majority of the members present and voting compile a list of
21 individual appointment messages to be acted on together by a
22 single vote. Whenever a list of Appointment Messages has been
23 so compiled, five or more members may request the question be
24 put and the vote separately taken upon each of the Appointment

1 Messages on that list. The Senate may determine, by a majority
2 vote of those elected, after having voted upon the question of
3 one or more of the Appointment Messages individually, to act
4 upon the question of the remaining Appointment Messages on that
5 list as a unit.

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

10 (Senate Rule 10-2)

11 10-2. Appointment Messages.

12 (a) Every nomination subject to the advice and consent of
13 the Senate shall be submitted to the Senate by an Appointment
14 Message from the appointing officer or appointing authority in
15 accordance with this Rule, using the Appointment Message form
16 provided in this Rule, containing all of the required
17 information, and accompanied by a cover letter signed by the
18 appointing officer or on behalf of the appointing authority.

19 (b) All Appointment Messages shall be drafted by the
20 Legislative Reference Bureau, according to the form provided in
21 this Rule.

22 (c) Appointment Messages submitted shall be assigned a

1 sequential number by the Secretary of the Senate, indicating
2 the order in which they were received and read into the Senate
3 record by the Secretary of the Senate at the direction of the
4 Senate President. An Appointment Message is received by the
5 Senate when it is read into the Senate record and assigned a
6 sequential number. A perfunctory session day shall not be
7 deemed to be a session day for the purpose of Article V,
8 Section 9, subsection (a) of the Illinois Constitution.

9 (d) An Appointment Message that does not conform to the
10 requirements of this Rule shall, at the direction of the Senate
11 President, (i) be ruled non-compliant and of no legal effect
12 and (ii) returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the
13 appointing officer or authority that filed it.

14 (e) The appointing officer or authority may file in
15 accordance with this Rule an Appointment Message that
16 supersedes a previously filed Appointment Message. A
17 superseding Appointment Message shall identify by sequential
18 number the Appointment Message that it supersedes. The filing
19 of a superseding Appointment Message shall automatically table
20 the Appointment Message that it supersedes, and that superseded
21 Appointment Message shall have no further legal effect.

22 (f) Nothing in this Rule shall be construed to prohibit an
23 appointing officer or authority from withdrawing in writing an

1 Appointment Message that was previously submitted to or
2 received by the Senate. An Appointment Message that has been
3 withdrawn shall have no further legal effect.

4 (g) An Appointment Message (i) shall be a
5 committee-sponsored legislative measure that is unamendable
6 and (ii) shall be controlled by the Chairperson of the
7 Executive Appointments Committee, who for purposes of these
8 Senate Rules shall be deemed the principal sponsor. In the
9 absence of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson of the
10 Executive Appointments Committee shall be deemed the principal
11 sponsor. Messages may not have individual cosponsors.

12 (h) Any Appointment Message pending when the Senate
13 adjourns *sine die* (i) shall carry over into the next General
14 Assembly and (ii) shall be considered to have been received by
15 the Senate when originally read into the Senate record as
16 provided for in subsection (c) of this Rule. An Appointment
17 Message carrying over into the next General Assembly shall
18 retain the sequential number assigned when originally read into
19 the Senate record as provided for in subsection (c) of this
20 Rule.

21 (i) Notwithstanding the requirements contained in this
22 Rule, any Appointment Message submitted to the 96th General
23 Assembly and not acted upon by the 96th General Assembly is

1 deemed to be carried over to the 97th General Assembly. The
2 Senate may take action on any Appointment Message carried over
3 from the Senate of the 96th General Assembly. Nothing in this
4 Rule shall be construed to prohibit an appointing officer or
5 authority from withdrawing in writing an Appointment Message
6 that was previously submitted to or received by the Senate of
7 the 96th General Assembly and carried over into the Senate of
8 the 97th General Assembly. An Appointment Message carried over
9 from the Senate of the 96th General Assembly that has been
10 withdrawn in the Senate of the 97th General Assembly shall have
11 no further legal effect.

12 (j) Form.

13 APPOINTMENT MESSAGE

14 To the Honorable Members of the Senate, Ninety-Seventh General
15 Assembly:

16 (I, (Name and Title of Appointing Officer), am)/(The (Name of
17 the Appointing Authority) is) nominating and, by and with the
18 advice and consent of the Senate, appointing the following
19 named individual to the office enumerated below. The advice and
20 consent of this Honorable Body is respectfully requested.

- 1 Title of Office: (Insert Title)
- 2 Agency or Other Body: (Name of Agency, Board, Commission, or
3 other Body to Which Nomination is Being Made)
- 4 Start Date: (Insert Start Date)
- 5 End Date: (Insert End Date or Specify "Not Applicable")
- 6 Name: (Name of Nominee)
- 7 Residence: (Residential Address of Nominee)
- 8 Annual Compensation: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify
9 "Unsalariated")
- 10 Per diem: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify "Not Applicable")
- 11 Nominee's Senator: Senator (Name of Senator in whose District
12 the Nominee Resides)
- 13 Most Recent Holder of Office: (Insert Name or Specify "New
14 Position")
- 15 Superseded Appointment Message: (Insert Sequence Number of
16 Superseded Message or Specify "Not Applicable")

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ARTICLE XI

2

DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

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(Senate Rule 11-1)

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11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

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

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

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(Senate Rule 11-2)

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11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or

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1 resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to
2 any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered
3 upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators
4 determine that the language of a protest is not respectful, the
5 protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.

6 ARTICLE XII

7 FORCE AND EFFECT

8 (Senate Rule 12-1)

9 12-1. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the
10 Senate, including all of its committees, shall be governed by
11 these Senate Rules.

12 (Senate Rule 12-2)

13 12-2. Robert's Rules. The rules of parliamentary practice
14 appearing in the 10th edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall
15 govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable,
16 providing that they are not inconsistent with these Senate
17 Rules.

18 (Senate Rule 12-3)

19 12-3. Certification by President. With respect to any bill
20 that has been passed by the Senate and has been certified by
21 the President in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of

1 the Constitution, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption
2 that all of these Senate Rules have been fully complied with in
3 obtaining such passage.

4 (Senate Rule 12-4)

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