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SENATE RESOLUTION

2

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the following (which are the same as the Rules of the Senate of the One Hundred Third General Assembly except as indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the Rules of the Senate of the One Hundred Fourth General Assembly:

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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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(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14

(Senate Rule 1-1)

15

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

16

17

(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

18

(Senate Rule 1-2)

19

1-2. Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the

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

6 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 1-3)

8 1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution
9 of the State of Illinois.

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 1-3.5)

12 1-3.5. Deputy Minority Leader. "Deputy Minority Leader"
13 means a Senator designated by the Senate Minority Leader to
14 assist the Minority Leader with the operation of the minority
15 caucus of the Senate.

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 1-4)

18 1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
19 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

20 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 1-5)

22 1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of

1 the General Assembly.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 1-6)

4 1-6. Joint Action Motion. "Joint action motion" means any
5 of the following motions before the Senate: to concur in a
6 House amendment, to non-concur in a House amendment, to recede
7 from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate
8 amendment, and to request that a conference committee be
9 appointed.

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 1-7)

12 1-7. Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the
13 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
14 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

15 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 1-8)

17 1-8. Legislative Measure. "Legislative measure" means any
18 matter brought before the Senate for consideration, whether
19 originated in the Senate or House, and includes bills,
20 amendments, resolutions, conference committee reports,
21 motions, and messages from the executive branch.

22 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-9)

2 1-9. Majority. "Majority" means a simple majority of those
3 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
4 specified with respect to a particular Senate Rule, for
5 purposes of determining the number of members present and
6 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.

7 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 1-10)

9 1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group
10 of Senators from the numerically strongest political party in
11 the Senate. "Majority caucus" also includes any Senator who is
12 not from the numerically strongest or numerically second
13 strongest political party in the Senate but who casts his or
14 her final vote for President of the Senate for the person who
15 is elected President of the Senate.

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 1-10.5)

18 1-10.5. Majority Leader. "Majority Leader" means a Senator
19 designated by the President of the Senate to serve as the
20 Majority Leader and assist the President with the operation of
21 the Senate and the majority caucus of the Senate.

22 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

23 (Senate Rule 1-11)

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

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 1-12)

6 1-12. Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
7 elected" means an absolute majority of the total number of
8 Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate, irrespective of
9 the number of elected or appointed Senators actually serving
10 in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled to be elected to
11 the Senate, "majority of those elected" shall mean 30
12 affirmative votes.

13 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 1-13)

15 1-13. Member. "Member" means a Senator. Where the context
16 so requires, "member" may also mean a Representative of the
17 Illinois House of Representatives.

18 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 1-14)

20 1-14. Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
21 total number of Senators appointed to a committee.

22 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-15)

2 1-15. Members Elected. "Members elected" means the total
3 number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate,
4 irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators
5 actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are
6 entitled to be elected in the Senate, "members elected" shall
7 mean 59 Senators.

8 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 1-16)

10 1-16. Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that group
11 of Senators from other than the majority caucus.

12 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 1-17)

14 1-17. Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
15 Minority Leader of the Senate.

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 1-18)

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

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

22 (Senate Rule 1-19)

1 1-19. Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the
2 convening of the Senate, pursuant to the scheduling of the
3 President, for purposes consistent with Rule 4-1(c) or (d).
4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 1-20)

6 1-20. President. "President" means the President of the
7 Senate.
8 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 1-21)

10 1-21. Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
11 Senator serving as the presiding officer of the Senate,
12 whether that Senator is the President or another Senator
13 designated by the President, in his or her capacity as
14 presiding officer.
15 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 1-22)

17 1-22. Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
18 first listed Senate sponsor of any legislative measure; with
19 respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means
20 the Chair of the committee.
21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

22 (Senate Rule 1-23)

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

3 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 1-24)

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

7 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 1-25)

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

12 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 1-26)

14 1-26. Term. "Term" means the two-year term of a General
15 Assembly.

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 1-27)

18 1-27. Vice-Chair. "Vice-Chair" means that Senator
19 designated by the President to serve as Vice-Chair of a
20 committee.

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-28)

2 1-28. Celebration of Life Resolution. "Celebration of Life
3 Resolution" means a resolution filed by a Senator celebrating
4 the memory of an individual who has died.

5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 1-29 new)

7 1-29. Congratulatory Resolution. "Congratulatory
8 Resolution" means a resolution filed by a Senator to
9 congratulate an individual or entity with a connection to
10 Illinois on an achievement or occasion of note.

11 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

12 ARTICLE II

13 ORGANIZATION

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 2-1)

16 2-1. Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the
17 Senate shall adopt new Rules of organization and procedure by
18 resolution setting forth those Rules in their entirety. The
19 resolution must be adopted by a majority of those elected.
20 These Rules of the Senate are subject to revision or amendment
21 only in accordance with Rule 7-17.

22 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 2-2)

2 2-2. Election of the President.

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

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

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

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

12 (e) No Senator shall be elected to the office of President
13 of the Senate for more than five General Assemblies; provided
14 that service as President before the commencement of the 100th
15 General Assembly nor service as President under subsection (d)
16 of this Section shall not be considered in the calculation of
17 the Senator's service.

18 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 2-3)

20 2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall
21 elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the
22 Constitution and laws of Illinois. No Senator shall be elected
23 to the office of Senate Minority Leader for more than five

1 General Assemblies; provided that service as Minority Leader
2 before the commencement of the 100th General Assembly nor
3 service as Minority Leader while filling a vacancy in the
4 Office shall not be considered in the calculation of the
5 Senator's service.

6 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 2-4)

8 2-4. Majority Leader, Deputy Minority Leader, and
9 Assistant Leaders.

10 (a) The President shall appoint from within the Majority
11 Caucus a Majority Leader. The Minority Leader shall appoint
12 from within the Minority Caucus a Deputy Minority Leader. The
13 President and the Minority Leader shall appoint from within
14 their respective caucuses the number of Assistant Majority
15 Leaders and Assistant Minority Leaders as are allowed by law,
16 in addition to a Majority Caucus Chair and a Minority Caucus
17 Chair.

18 (b) These appointments shall take effect upon their being
19 filed with the Secretary and those appointed shall serve at
20 the pleasure of the respective appointing leader. Successor
21 assistant leaders and caucus chairs shall be appointed in the
22 same manner as their predecessors. Assistant leaders shall
23 have those powers delegated to them by the President or
24 Minority Leader, as the case may be.

1 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 2-5)

3 2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

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

8 (b) Except as provided by law with respect to the Senate
9 Operations Commission, the President is the chief
10 administrative officer of the Senate and shall have those
11 powers necessary to carry out that function. The President may
12 delegate his or her administrative duties as he or she deems
13 appropriate.

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

16 (1) To preside at all sessions of the Senate, although
17 the President may call on any member to preside
18 temporarily.

19 (2) To open the session at the time at which the Senate
20 is to meet by taking the podium and calling the members to
21 order. The President may call on any member, or the

1 Secretary in case of perfunctory session, to open the
2 session.

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

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

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

9 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

15 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or
16 orders of the Senate. All writs, warrants, and subpoenas
17 issued by order of the Senate or one of its committees
18 shall be signed by the President and attested by the
19 Secretary.

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

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

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

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

17 (14) To appoint or replace all majority caucus members
18 of committees and to designate all Chairs, Co-Chairs, and
19 Vice-Chairs of committees, except as the Senate otherwise
20 orders in accordance with these Senate Rules.

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

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

6 (17) To direct the Secretary during regular session,
7 veto session, special session, or perfunctory session to
8 read into the Senate record legislative measures and other
9 papers.

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

12 (19) To assign meeting places and meeting times to
13 committees.

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

17 (21) To appoint a parliamentarian to serve at the
18 pleasure of the President.

19 (22) To promulgate forms for nominees subject to the

1 advice and consent of the Senate, for temporary
2 appointment messages, and for messages designating acting
3 appointees.

4 (23) To promulgate forms for members of the Senate to
5 disclose conflicts under the Illinois Governmental Ethics
6 Act.

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

9 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 2-6)

11 2-6. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

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

16 (b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees
17 the members from the minority caucus, and may replace those
18 members, and shall designate a Minority Spokesperson for each
19 committee, except as the Senate otherwise orders in accordance
20 with these Senate Rules.

21 (c) The Minority Leader shall have general supervision of

1 the minority caucus staff.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 2-7)

4 2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

5 (4) To keep the Journal of the proceedings of the
6 Senate and, under the direction of the President, correct
7 errors in the Journal.

8 (5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the
9 Senate and make them available to the public under
10 reasonable conditions.

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

14 (7) To examine all Senate Bills and Constitutional
15 Amendment Resolutions following Second Reading and prior
16 to final passage, for the purpose of correcting any
17 non-substantive errors therein, and to report the same
18 back to the President promptly; to supervise the enrolling
19 and engrossing of bills and resolutions, subject to the
20 direction of the President; and to certify passage or
21 adoption of legislative measures, and to note thereon the
22 date of final Senate action. Any corrections suggested to

1 the President by the Secretary, and thereafter approved by
2 the Senate, shall be entered upon the Journal.

3 (8) To transmit bills, other documents, and other
4 messages to the House and secure a receipt therefor, and
5 to receive from the House bills, documents, and receipts
6 therefor.

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

9 (10) To attend every session of the Senate; record the
10 roll and roll calls as directed by the Presiding Officer;
11 and read into the Senate record legislative measures and
12 other papers as directed by the Presiding Officer. Bills
13 shall be read by title only. Upon initial reading, motions
14 may be read by title and sponsor only.

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

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

20 (13) To perform those duties as assigned by the

1 President.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 2-8)

4 2-8. Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate shall,
5 in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an
6 Assistant Secretary, who shall perform those duties assigned
7 to him or her by the Secretary.

8 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 2-9)

10 2-9. Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate shall elect a
11 Sergeant-at-Arms who shall perform those duties assigned to
12 him or her by law, or as are ordered by the President or
13 Presiding Officer. Such duties shall include the following:

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

19 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
20 the Senate chambers, galleries, and adjoining or
21 connecting hallways and passages.

1 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of
2 the Senate.

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

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

6 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 2-10)

8 2-10. Schedule.

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

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

18 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 (b) The President may establish additional deadlines for
16 final action on conference committee reports and any
17 categories of joint action motions.

1 (c) The foregoing deadlines shall become effective upon
2 being filed by the President with the Secretary. The Secretary
3 shall Journalize the deadlines.

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

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

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 ARTICLE III

12 COMMITTEES

13 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 3-1)

15 3-1. Committees.

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

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

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

22 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the Chair or Minority
23 Spokesperson position on a committee, occurs when a member

1 resigns from that position or ceases to be a Senator.
2 Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who
3 shall promptly notify the President and Minority Leader.
4 Absent concurrence by a majority of those elected, or as
5 otherwise provided in Rule 3-5, no member who resigns from a
6 committee shall be reappointed to that committee for the
7 remainder of the term. Replacement members shall be of the
8 same caucus as that of the member who resigns, and shall be
9 appointed by the President or Minority Leader, depending upon
10 the caucus of the resigning member. In the case of vacancies on
11 special subcommittees that were created by committees, any
12 vacancy shall be filled pursuant to the motion adopted to
13 create the subcommittee but if the motion does not specify how
14 a vacancy is filled then the parent committee shall fill the
15 vacancy by motion.

16 (e) The Chair of a committee shall have the authority to
17 call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of
18 the President in accordance with Rule 2-5(c)(19). Except as
19 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, committee meetings
20 shall be convened in accordance with Rule 3-11. The Chair of a
21 committee shall have the authority to adjourn any meetings of
22 that committee and, in the absence of the Chair or at the
23 direction of the Chair, a Vice-Chair or Co-Chair of that
24 committee who is appointed by the President from the majority
25 caucus shall also have the authority to adjourn any meetings

1 of that committee.

2 (f) The President, in consultation with the Minority
3 Leader, may establish a process by which Senators and members
4 of the public may participate remotely, including voting, in
5 hearings for standing committees, special committees,
6 subcommittees or special subcommittees, and service
7 committees.

8 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 3-2)

10 3-2. Membership and Officers of Standing Committees.

11 (a) At the commencement of the term, the members of each
12 standing committee shall be appointed by the President and the
13 Minority Leader, except as provided in subsection (c) of this
14 Rule or in Rule 3-5. The majority caucus members of a standing
15 committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and
16 the minority caucus members of a standing committee shall
17 serve at the pleasure of the Minority Leader. The President
18 shall appoint the Chair and the remaining committee members of
19 the majority caucus (one of whom the President shall designate
20 as Vice-Chair), and the Minority Leader shall appoint the
21 Minority Spokesperson and the remaining committee members of
22 the minority caucus, except as provided in paragraph (b) of
23 this Rule. The appointments shall become immediately effective
24 upon the delivery of appropriate correspondence from each of

1 the respective leaders to the Secretary, regardless of whether
2 the Senate is in session. The Chair and Minority Spokesperson
3 shall serve at the pleasure of the President or Minority
4 Leader, as the case may be. The Secretary shall Journalize all
5 appointments. A standing committee is empowered to conduct
6 business when a majority of the total number of committee
7 members has been appointed.

8 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
9 Rules, the President may appoint any two members to serve as
10 Co-Chairs of a standing committee. Co-Chairs shall not be of
11 the same caucus and shall serve at the pleasure of the
12 President. A standing committee with Co-Chairs shall not have
13 a Minority Spokesperson. For purposes of Section 1 of the
14 General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), one
15 Co-Chair shall be considered "chairman" and the other shall be
16 considered "minority spokesperson". Co-Chair appointments
17 shall become immediately effective upon the delivery of
18 appropriate correspondence from the President to the
19 Secretary, regardless of whether the Senate is in session. The
20 Secretary shall Journalize all appointments.

21 (c) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, any
22 committee member may be temporarily replaced due to illness or
23 an unforeseen absence from the Capitol at the time of the
24 committee hearing. The temporary appointment is effective upon

1 delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President or
2 Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the member
3 affected, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
4 illness or temporary absence from the Capitol. If the member
5 returns to the Capitol while the committee is meeting, then
6 the temporary appointment shall remain effective until the
7 committee recesses or adjourns.

8 (d) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, the
9 President may temporarily appoint a member to serve in the
10 President's place on any committee to which the President has
11 been appointed, and the Minority Leader may temporarily
12 appoint a member to serve in the Minority Leader's place on any
13 committee to which the Minority Leader has been appointed. The
14 temporary appointment under this subsection (d) is effective
15 upon delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President
16 or Minority Leader, as is applicable, and shall remain
17 effective for the duration specified in the correspondence.

18 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 3-3)

20 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

21 (a) The Senate may create special committees by resolution
22 adopted by a majority of those elected. The President also may
23 create special committees by filing a notice of the creation
24 of the special committee with the Secretary. The appointed

1 members of a special committee shall be designated by the
2 President and the Minority Leader in the same manner outlined
3 in Rule 3-2 with respect to standing committees.

4 (a-5) The President may create special subcommittees for
5 the Senate Appropriations Committee ~~and the Senate~~
6 ~~Redistricting Committee~~ by filing a notice of the creation of
7 the special subcommittee with the Secretary. The appointed
8 members of special subcommittees for the Senate Appropriations
9 Committee ~~and the Senate Redistricting Committee~~ shall be
10 designated by the President and the Minority Leader in the
11 same manner outlined in Rule 3-2 with respect to standing
12 committees.

13 (b) A committee may create a special subcommittee by
14 motion adopted by a majority of those appointed. The members
15 of a special subcommittee shall come from the membership of
16 the creating committee, and shall be appointed in the manner
17 determined by the creating committee.

18 (c) The resolution, motion, or notice creating a special
19 committee or special subcommittee shall specify the subject
20 matter of the special committee or subcommittee and the number
21 of members to be appointed thereto, and may specify a
22 reporting date during the term (in which event the special
23 committee or subcommittee is abolished as of that date).

1 Unless an earlier date is specified by resolution, motion, or
2 notice, special committees and subcommittees shall expire at
3 the end of the term.

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

10 (e) In accordance with Section 1 of the General Assembly
11 Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), no Chair or Minority
12 Spokesperson of a committee created under this Rule shall
13 receive additional compensation for such service.

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 3-4)

16 3-4. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
17 Senate are as follows:

18 AGRICULTURE

19 APPROPRIATIONS

20 APPROPRIATIONS-EDUCATION

1 APPROPRIATIONS-HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

2 APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3 BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

4 CHILD WELFARE

5 COMMERCE

6 CONSUMER PROTECTION

7 CRIMINAL LAW

8 ~~EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION~~

9 EDUCATION

10 ENERGY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

11 ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

12 EXECUTIVE

13 EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

1 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

3 HIGHER EDUCATION

4 HUMAN RIGHTS

5 INSURANCE

6 JUDICIARY

7 LABOR

8 LICENSED ACTIVITIES

9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

10 PENSIONS

11 PUBLIC HEALTH

12 REVENUE

13 STATE GOVERNMENT

1 TRANSPORTATION

2 VETERANS AFFAIRS

3 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 3-5)

5 3-5. Service Committees.

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

12 (b) The Committee on Assignments shall consist of six
13 members, four of whom shall be appointed by the President and
14 two of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. Both the
15 President and the Minority Leader shall be eligible to be
16 appointed to the Committee on Assignments. The Committee on
17 Assignments shall be empowered to conduct business when a
18 majority of the total number of its members has been
19 appointed.

20 (c) The majority caucus members of the Committee on
21 Assignments shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and

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

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

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

20 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 3-6)

22 3-6. Referrals of Resolutions, Messages, and
23 Reorganization Orders.

1 (a) All resolutions, after being initially read by the
2 Secretary, shall be automatically referred to the Committee on
3 Assignments unless the Presiding Officer determines that the
4 resolution is a celebration of life resolution and orders that
5 the resolution be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar.
6 The principal sponsor of a congratulatory resolution shall pay
7 a reasonable fee, determined by the Secretary with approval of
8 the President, to offset the actual cost of producing the
9 congratulatory resolution. No resolution may be placed on the
10 Resolutions Consent Calendar if any member objects.

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

17 (c) All executive reorganization orders of the Governor
18 issued pursuant to Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution,
19 after being read into the record by the Secretary, shall
20 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments for
21 its referral to a committee, the latter of which may issue a
22 recommendation to the Senate with respect to the executive
23 order. The Senate may disapprove of any executive order only
24 by resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such

1 resolution is in order until a committee has reported to the
2 Senate on the executive reorganization, or until the executive
3 order has been discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

5 (Senate Rule 3-7)

6 3-7. Committee on Assignments.

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

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

24 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

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
5 referred to the Committee on Assignments, which may thereafter
6 refer any bill before it to a committee. The Committee on
7 Assignments may refer any resolution before it to a committee.
8 No bill or resolution may be referred to a committee except
9 pursuant to this Rule or Rule 7-17. A standing or special
10 committee may refer a matter pending in that committee to a
11 subcommittee of that committee. When the Committee on
12 Assignments is of the opinion that a legislative measure
13 should be considered by more than one committee, at the time of
14 referring it, the Committee may direct that when the committee
15 to which it is referred completes its consideration thereof
16 and makes a recommendation with respect thereto, the
17 committee's report shall also recommend that it be referred to
18 the additional committee or committees as directed by the
19 Committee on Assignments. When a legislative measure is so
20 reported, it shall automatically be referred as directed.

21 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
22 action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing
23 with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee
24 on Assignments. No such amendment, joint action motion, or

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

23 (b-1) A floor amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a
24 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee
25 from which the bill was reported (or to another standing

1 committee as the Committee on Assignments may determine) upon
2 adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day
3 following the day on which the floor amendment was filed,
4 unless (i) the Committee on Assignments referred the floor
5 amendment to a standing committee or acted on the floor
6 amendment in the first instance and referred it to the Senate
7 for consideration; (ii) the bill is no longer pending before
8 the Senate; (iii) the floor amendment deals with the subject
9 of appropriations or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on
10 Assignments has determined by a majority vote that the floor
11 amendment substantively alters the nature and scope of the
12 underlying bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a
13 determination under item (iv) of this subsection, then the
14 Committee on Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer the
15 floor amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the
16 floor amendment to any other committee.

17 (c) All committee amendments shall, upon filing with the
18 Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee on
19 Assignments. No committee amendment may be considered by a
20 committee unless the committee amendment is referred to the
21 committee by the Committee on Assignments and the committee
22 amendment has first been made available electronically or
23 otherwise for not less than one hour. Any committee amendment
24 referred by the Committee on Assignments shall be referred to
25 the committee before which the underlying bill or resolution

1 is pending. Any committee amendment that is not referred by
2 the Committee on Assignments to a committee, and is attempted
3 to be acted upon by a committee shall be out of order.

4 (c-1) A committee amendment filed by the chief sponsor of
5 a bill shall be automatically referred to the standing
6 committee to which the bill was assigned upon adjournment of
7 the Senate on the third regular session day following the day
8 on which the committee amendment was filed, unless (i) the
9 Committee on Assignments referred the committee amendment to
10 the standing committee to which the bill was assigned; (ii)
11 the bill is no longer pending before the committee; (iii) the
12 committee amendment deals with the subject of appropriations
13 or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on Assignments has
14 determined by a majority vote that the committee amendment
15 substantively alters the nature and scope of the underlying
16 bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a determination
17 under item (iv) of this subsection, then the Committee on
18 Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer both the bill
19 and the committee amendment to any standing committee or (B)
20 not refer the committee amendment to any other committee.

21 (d) The Committee on Assignments may at any time re-refer
22 a legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the
23 Whole or to any other committee. However, the Committee on
24 Assignments may not re-refer a bill from a committee to a

1 Committee of the Whole or any other committee unless the Chair
2 of the committee to which the bill was originally referred
3 consents in writing to the re-referral.

4 (d-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
5 Rules, any bill pending before the Committee on Assignments
6 shall be immediately referred to the indicated standing
7 committee if the chief sponsor of the bill files a discharge
8 motion for that bill that is signed by no less than
9 three-fifths of the members of both the majority and minority
10 caucus, and each of the members signing the discharge motion
11 is a sponsor of the bill. This subsection does not apply to
12 bills dealing with the subject of appropriations or State
13 revenue.

14 (d-10) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate
15 Rules, if the Parliamentarian determines that an amendment is
16 technical in nature, then the amendment shall be deemed
17 approved for consideration by the Senate without referral to
18 the Committee on Assignments.

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

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

22 (Senate Rule 3-9)

1 3-9. Re-Referrals to the Committee on Assignments.

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

20 (b) All legislative measures, with the exception of
21 resolutions to amend the State Constitution and Appointment
22 Messages, pending before the Senate or any of its committees
23 shall automatically be re-referred to the Committee on
24 Assignments on the 31st consecutive day that the Senate has
25 not convened for session unless: (i) this Rule has been

1 suspended in accordance with Rule 7-17; or (ii) the Committee
2 on Assignments has issued a written exception to the Secretary
3 prior to that 31st day.

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 3-10)

6 3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to
7 the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
8 committees. If a legislative measure is assigned to more than
9 one committee pursuant to Rule 3-8(a), the committee shall
10 report the measure to the next committee directed by the
11 Committee on Assignments until all directed committees have
12 reported the measure or to the Senate if no other committee has
13 been directed by the Committee on Assignments.

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 3-11)

16 3-11. Committee Procedure.

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

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

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

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

1 (14) that the Appointment Message be reported "do not
2 recommend consent".

3 No second shall be required to any motion presented in
4 committee. Any of the foregoing reports may only be made upon
5 the concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All
6 legislative measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended",
7 "be adopted", "be adopted as amended", or "be approved for
8 consideration" shall be deemed favorably reported to the
9 Senate. All Appointment Messages reported "do recommend
10 consent", "do not recommend consent", or "without
11 recommendation" shall be deemed reported to the Senate. Except
12 as otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, any legislative
13 measure referred to a committee and not reported pursuant to
14 this Rule shall remain in that committee. Pursuant to Rules
15 3-11(g) and 7-10, a committee may report a legislative measure
16 as tabled.

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

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

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

4 (3) this Rule was suspended in accordance with Rule
5 7-17.

6 (c) The Chair of each committee shall keep, or cause to be
7 kept, a record in which there shall be entered:

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

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

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

14 (4) All witness slips that may have been presented to
15 the committee.

16 (5) Such additional information as may be requested by
17 the Secretary.

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

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

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

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

22 (3) The Chair shall, in advance of a committee

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

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

11 (f) Other than the Committee on Assignments and properly
12 convened committees as permitted by Rule 4-1(c), no committee
13 may meet during any session of the Senate, and no commission
14 created by Illinois law that has legislative membership may
15 meet during any session of the Senate. A perfunctory session
16 is not deemed to be a session for the purposes of this
17 provision.

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

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

7 (i) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in
8 committee in the absence of the principal sponsor, except
9 that, with the approval of the principal sponsor and the
10 consent of the committee, a legislative measure may be called
11 for a vote in committee by a chief cosponsor of the legislative
12 measure or by a member of the committee who is a member of the
13 same caucus as the principal sponsor.

14 (j) A committee may conduct a legislative investigation
15 with regard to legislative measures pending before the
16 committee.

17 (k) A motion is renewable in the same committee in which it
18 is posted.

19 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 3-12)

21 3-12. Committee Reports.

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

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

18 (c) Except in the case of congratulatory resolutions, all
19 resolutions favorably reported to the Senate from a committee,
20 or with respect to which a committee has been discharged,
21 shall stand on the order of Resolutions. All congratulatory
22 resolutions favorably reported to the Senate from a committee,
23 or with respect to which a committee has been discharged,
24 shall stand on the order of the Congratulatory Resolutions

1 Consent Calendar. All resolutions that are reported to the
2 Senate from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as
3 amended", or "without recommendation" shall lie on the table.
4 Floor amendments to resolutions shall be subject to the same
5 procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

6 (d) All Appointment Messages reported to the Senate from a
7 committee or directed committees, or with respect to which a
8 committee has been discharged, shall stand on the order of
9 Executive Appointments.

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

11 (Senate Rule 3-13)

12 3-13. Witnesses, Oaths, Affirmations, and Subpoenas.

13 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths (or
14 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or
15 entity to (i) appear and give testimony as a witness before the
16 standing committee, (ii) produce papers, documents, and other
17 materials relating to a legislative measure pending before the
18 standing committee or a subject matter within the jurisdiction
19 of the standing committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

20 (b) Special committees may administer oaths (or
21 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or
22 entity to (i) appear and give testimony before the special
23 committee, (ii) produce papers, documents, and other materials

1 relating to the subject matter for which the special committee
2 was created or relating to a legislative measure pending
3 before the special committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

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

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

15 (e) Subpoenas issued under this Rule must be issued and
16 signed by the Chair of the committee and must comply with Rule
17 2-5(c)(9).

18 (f) A subpoena may specify terms and times of production
19 other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee issuing the
20 subpoena.

21 (g) A subpoenaed witness has all the rights and privileges

1 afforded him or her under the rules, laws, and constitution of
2 the State of Illinois.

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

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

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

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

17 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

18

ARTICLE IV

19

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

20

(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 4-1)

2 4-1. Sessions of the Senate.

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

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

14 (c) The President, at his or her discretion, may schedule
15 perfunctory sessions during which the Secretary may read into
16 the Senate record any legislative measure. Properly convened
17 committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative
18 measures during a perfunctory session, and the Secretary may
19 receive and read committee reports into the Senate record
20 during a perfunctory session. Excepting any automatic referral
21 provisions of these Senate Rules, no action may be taken by the
22 Senate with respect to a legislative measure during a
23 perfunctory session.

1 (d) The President may also schedule perfunctory sessions
2 for the purpose of affording those members designated by the
3 President and Minority Leader an opportunity to negotiate with
4 respect to any unfinished business of the Senate without
5 necessitating the presence of all members and the related
6 costs to Illinois taxpayers.

7 (e) In times of pestilence or public danger, the Senate
8 may adopt a motion to allow a member to remotely participate
9 and vote in the regular and special sessions of the Senate,
10 provided that at all times a quorum of members is physically
11 present at the location of session. The President, in
12 consultation with the Minority Leader, may establish a process
13 by which Senators may participate and vote.

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

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
18 Senate shall regularly convene at noon.

19 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 4-3)

21 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

22 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Senate Rules,

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

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

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

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

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

9 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 4-4)

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

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

16 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

17 (3) Introduction and Reading of Senate Bills a first
18 time.

19 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the

1 Committee on Assignments ordinarily made at any time.

2 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
3 Messages.

4 (6) Messages from the House, not including reading
5 House Bills a first time.

6 (7) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.

7 (8) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.

8 (9) Reading of House Bills a third time.

9 (10) Reading of House Bills a second time.

10 (11) Reading of House Bills a first time.

11 (12) Senate Bills on the Order of Concurrence.

12 (13) House Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.

13 (14) Conference Committee Reports.

14 (15) Motions in Writing.

- 1 (16) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 2 (17) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- 3 (18) Consideration of Resolutions.
- 4 (19) Motions to Discharge Committee.
- 5 (20) Motions to Take from the Table.
- 6 (21) Motions to Suspend the Rules.
- 7 (22) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed
8 Consideration.
9 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)
- 10 (Senate Rule 4-5)
- 11 4-5. Quorum.
- 12 (a) A majority of those elected shall constitute a quorum
13 of the Senate, and a majority of those appointed shall
14 constitute a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may
15 adjourn from day to day or recess for less than one day. The
16 attendance of absent members may be compelled by order of the
17 President.
- 18 (b) The question of the presence of a quorum in any

1 committee may not be raised on consideration of a legislative
2 measure by the Senate unless the same question was previously
3 raised before the committee with respect to that legislative
4 measure.

5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 4-6)

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

12 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 4-7)

14 4-7. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the Senate shall
15 be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the
16 Senate may be closed to the public if, pursuant to Article IV,
17 Section 5(c) of the Constitution, two-thirds of the members
18 elected determine that the public interest so requires.

19 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 4-8)

21 4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV,
22 Section 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not
23 adjourn, without the consent of the House, for more than three

1 days, nor to another place than that in which the two chambers
2 of the General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in
3 session on any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory
4 session, regular session, veto session, or special session.
5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 4-9)

7 4-9. Transcript of the Senate. In accordance with Article
8 IV, Section 7(b) of the Constitution, nothing contained in the
9 official transcript of the Senate shall be changed or expunged
10 except by written request of a Senator to the Secretary and
11 Presiding Officer, which request may be approved only on a
12 roll call vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
13 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14 ARTICLE V

15 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 5-1)

18 5-1. Bills.

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

1 first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more
2 than four chief cosponsors with the approval of the principal
3 sponsor; other cosponsors shall be separated from the
4 principal sponsor and any chief cosponsors by a comma. By
5 motion, the sponsorship of a bill may be changed to that of
6 another Senator (or Senators, as the case may be), or to that
7 of the standing committee to which the bill was referred or
8 from which the bill was reported. Such a motion may be made at
9 any time the bill is pending before the Senate or any of its
10 committees. If the principal sponsor of a measure still
11 pending before the General Assembly ceases to be a member of
12 the Senate, sponsorship of such pending measures shall be
13 automatically transferred to the leader of that former
14 member's caucus or the caucus with which the former member
15 caucused, either the President or Minority Leader. If the
16 principal sponsor is not a member of either the President or
17 Minority Leader's party, then the sponsorship shall be
18 transferred to the President.

19 (b) The principal sponsor of a bill shall control the bill
20 and may allow a chief cosponsor (i) to present the bill on
21 Third Reading with written approval or (ii) to move the bill
22 from Second Reading to Third Reading. A committee-sponsored
23 bill shall be controlled by the Chair of the committee, who for
24 purposes of these Senate Rules shall be deemed the principal
25 sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have individual

1 cosponsors.

2 (c) (1) The House sponsor of a bill originating in the
3 House may request substitute Senate sponsorship of that bill
4 by filing a notice with the Secretary; that notice shall
5 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments and
6 deemed adopted if approved by the Committee on Assignments.

7 (2) The notice shall include the bill number, the name of
8 the Senate chief sponsor to be substituted, the signature of
9 the House sponsor, the signature of the substitute Senate
10 chief sponsor, and a statement that the original Senate
11 sponsor was provided with notice of intent to request a
12 substitute Senate sponsor.

13 (3) The Committee on Assignments shall act on any notice
14 within three session days (excluding perfunctory session
15 days). If the Committee on Assignments fails to act on that
16 notice within three session days, then the notice shall be
17 deemed approved and the Senate sponsorship of the House Bill
18 will be substituted pursuant to the notice. The President of
19 the Senate may suspend in writing the operation of the three
20 session day automatic approval process set forth under this
21 subsection (c) if the President determines that the Rules
22 Committee of the House of Representatives has failed to act on
23 any Senator's request to substitute House sponsorship of a

1 Senate Bill.

2 (d) All bills introduced in the Senate shall be read by
3 title a first time, ordered printed, and automatically
4 referred to the Committee on Assignments in accordance with
5 Rule 3-8. When a House Bill is received, it shall be taken up,
6 ordered printed, and placed on the order of House Bills on
7 First Reading; after having been read a first time, it shall
8 automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments in
9 accordance with Rule 3-8.

10 (e) A bill shall be introduced by filing six copies with
11 the Secretary. Any bill that amends a statute shall indicate
12 the particular changes in the following manner:

13 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

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

19 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 5-2)

1 5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be
2 read by title on three different days prior to passage by the
3 Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall
4 be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 5-3)

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

15 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 5-4)

17 5-4. Amendments.

18 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted either by a
19 standing committee when the bill is before that committee, or
20 by the Senate when a bill is on the order of Second Reading.
21 The former shall be known as a "committee amendment" and the
22 latter as a "floor amendment". All amendments must be in
23 writing. All amendments still pending in a committee upon the
24 passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading shall

1 automatically be tabled.

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

13 (c) Committee amendments and floor amendments shall be
14 filed with the Secretary, and shall be in order only when one
15 copy has been filed. The Secretary shall provide copies of
16 committee amendments to the Chair and Minority Spokesperson of
17 the appropriate committee as soon as practicable, such copies
18 may be made available electronically.

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

1 desks or made available electronically.

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

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

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

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 5-5)

16 5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with
17 all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill,
18 including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension
19 Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact
20 Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the
21 Home Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing
22 Affordability Impact Note Act, the Racial Impact Note Act, and

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

9 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

10 (Senate Rule 5-6)

11 5-6. Quick-Take. No bill authorizing the State or a unit
12 of local government to acquire property by eminent domain
13 using "quick-take" powers under the Eminent Domain Act may be
14 voted upon in committee or on Third Reading unless the State or
15 the unit of local government, as applicable, has complied with
16 all of the following procedures:

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

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

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

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

11 (e) Following the public hearing or hearings held under
12 subsection (c), the head of the appropriate State office,
13 department, or agency or the chief elected official of the
14 unit of local government, as applicable, must submit to the
15 President of the Senate, or his or her designee, and the
16 Minority Leader, or his or her designee, a sworn, notarized
17 affidavit that contains, or has attached as an incorporated
18 exhibit, all of the following:

19 (1) The legal description of the property.

20 (2) The street address of the property.

21 (3) The name of each State Senator and State
22 Representative who represents the territory that is the

1 subject of the proposed taking.

2 (4) The date or dates on which the State or the unit of
3 local government contacted each such State Senator and
4 State Representative concerning the intention of the State
5 or the unit of local government to request approval of
6 legislation by the General Assembly authorizing the State
7 or the unit of local government to acquire the property by
8 eminent domain using "quick-take" powers.

9 (5) The current name, address, and telephone number of
10 each owner of an interest in the property.

11 (6) A summary of all negotiations between the State or
12 the unit of local government and the owner or owners of the
13 property concerning the sale of the property to the State
14 or the unit of local government.

15 (7) A statement of the date and location of each
16 public hearing held under subsection (c).

17 (8) A statement of the public purpose for which the
18 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the
19 property.

20 (9) The certification of the head of the appropriate

1 State office, department, or agency or the chief elected
2 official of the unit of local government, as applicable,
3 that (i) the property is located within the territory
4 under the jurisdiction of the State or the unit of local
5 government and (ii) the State or the unit of local
6 government seeks to acquire the property for a public
7 purpose.

8 (10) A map of the area in which the property to be
9 acquired is located, showing the location of the property.

10 (11) Photographs of the property.

11 (12) An appraisal of the property by a real estate
12 appraiser who is certified or licensed under the Real
13 Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.

14 (13) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a
15 unit of local government, a copy of the resolution adopted
16 by the unit of local government under subsection (d).

17 (14) Documentation of the public purpose for which the
18 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the
19 property.

20 (15) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an

1 interest in the property under subsection (a).

2 A request for quick-take authority shall not be considered
3 by the Senate fewer than 30 days after the date of the notice
4 to each property owner as required by subsection (a).

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

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 ARTICLE VI

12 RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

13 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 6-1)

15 6-1. Resolutions.

16 (a) A resolution shall be introduced in the Senate by
17 sponsorship of one or more members of the Senate, and the names
18 of all sponsors shall be printed in the Senate Journal and in
19 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution, except for a
20 celebration of life resolution or congratulatory resolution,
21 shall be introduced by filing six copies; each celebration of

1 life resolution and congratulatory resolution shall be
2 introduced by filing three copies.

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

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

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

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

22 (Senate Rule 6-2)

23 6-2. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
24 introduced in the Senate proposing amendments to the
25 Constitution shall be printed in the same manner in which

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

9 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 6-3)

11 6-3. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
12 Conventions. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of those
13 elected shall be required to adopt any resolution:

14 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
15 constitutional convention;

16 (2) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution
17 of the United States; or

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

20 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 6-4)

1 7-2. Announcing a Roll Call Vote. When a roll call vote is
2 requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and
3 then announce to the Senate: "The voting is open.". While the
4 roll call is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state:
5 "Have all voted who wish?". The voting is closed when the
6 Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.". The Presiding
7 Officer shall then announce the results of the roll call. No
8 Senator is permitted to vote or to change his or her vote after
9 the Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.".

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 7-3)

12 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

24 (b) The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion,

1 and with consideration for the efficient operation of the
2 Senate, determine whether any member shall be afforded the
3 floor for the purpose of introduction of guests in the
4 gallery. Questions affecting the rights, reputation, and
5 conduct of members of the Senate in their representative
6 capacity are questions of personal privilege. A matter of
7 personal explanation does not constitute a question of
8 personal privilege.

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

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

1 have been taken.

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

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

6 (g) No Senator shall speak more than five minutes on the
7 same question without the consent of the Senate, nor more than
8 twice on that question. No Senator shall speak more than once
9 until every Senator choosing to speak has spoken. However, the
10 Presiding Officer, in his or her discretion, may set time
11 limits for the presentation of a legislative measure by the
12 principal sponsor or a member designated by the principal
13 sponsor and debate by Senators seeking to debate the
14 legislative measure. No Senator may explain his or her vote.

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

20 (i) In case of any disturbances or disorderly conduct in
21 the lobby, gallery, or hallways adjoining the chamber, the

1 President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

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

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 7-4)

6 7-4. Motions, Generally. The following are general rules
7 for all motions:

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

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

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

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

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

7 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 7-5)

9 7-5. Precedence of Motions.

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

12 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

13 (2) to adjourn;

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

15 (4) to recess;

16 (5) to lay on the table;

17 (6) for the previous question;

1 (7) to postpone consideration;

2 (8) to commit or recommit; and

3 (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these
4 Senate Rules.

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

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

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

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

15 (Senate Rule 7-6)

16 7-6. Verification.

17 (a) Prior to the Presiding Officer putting a question to
18 the Senate, it shall be in order for any Senator to request
19 verification of the results of any roll call where a specific
20 number of affirmative votes are required for passage of the

1 question. After the roll call is taken, the Senator requesting
2 the verification may withdraw his or her request. If the
3 question fails to receive the required affirmative votes, the
4 verification will be deemed withdrawn. ~~The verification rules
5 of this subsection (a) apply only while the Senate is
6 convening outside of the State Capitol building.~~

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

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

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

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

3 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 7-7)

5 7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

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

12 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
13 Chair, the Chair shall be sustained unless three-fifths of
14 those appointed vote to overrule the Chair. The motion to
15 appeal requires a second, and it shall not be in order if the
16 committee has adjourned or recessed, so long as intervening
17 business has occurred.

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

21 (d) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of

1 the members elected.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 7-8)

4 7-8. Previous Question.

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

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

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

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

22 (Senate Rule 7-9)

1 7-9. Discharge of Committee.

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

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

12 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 7-10)

14 7-10. Tabling.

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

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

1 (c) The principal sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
2 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
3 resolution. Upon such tabling, the Chair of the committee
4 shall return the bill or resolution to the Secretary, noting
5 thereon that it has been tabled.

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

11 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

12 (Senate Rule 7-11)

13 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

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

19 (b) A bill taken from the table shall be placed on the
20 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
21 tabled.

22 (c) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of

1 the members elected.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 7-12)

4 7-12. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to
5 postpone consideration on a legislative measure may not be
6 made more than once on the same bill or proposition. Unless
7 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, a motion to postpone
8 consideration shall be made prior to intervening business and
9 shall be granted as a matter of privilege. However, no motion
10 to postpone consideration is in order if the involved
11 legislative measure (1) initially received a vote of fewer
12 than two-fifths of the members elected or (2) is an
13 Appointment Message.

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 7-13)

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

19 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 7-14)

21 7-14. Division of Question. If the question in debate
22 contains several points, any Senator may have the same
23 divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in

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

5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 7-15)

7 7-15. Reconsideration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

21 (Senate Rule 7-16)

1 7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

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

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

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

14 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 7-17)

16 7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

1 those elected.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 7-18)

4 7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
5 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
6 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
7 same stage of the legislative measure.

8 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 7-19)

10 7-19. Effective Date.

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

15 (b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than
16 three-fifths of the members elected, vote affirmatively for a
17 bill on Third Reading after May 31, where the bill specifies an
18 effective date earlier than the following June 1, the bill
19 shall not be declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall
20 have the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and
21 returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to
22 remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered
23 and approved by the Committee on Assignments, shall be

1 reproduced and placed on the desks of the members or made
2 available electronically before the bill is taken up again on
3 the order of Third Reading.

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 7-20)

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

1 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

2 ARTICLE VIII

3 JOINT ACTION

4 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 8-1)

6 8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

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

14 (b) When the House has refused to concur in amendments
15 added to a bill or resolution by the Senate and has returned
16 the bill or resolution to the Senate with a message requesting
17 the Senate to recede from its amendments, it shall be in order
18 for the principal sponsor or chief cosponsor of the bill who
19 has been designated in writing by the principal sponsor to
20 present a motion "to recede" from the Senate amendments or
21 "not to recede and to request a conference". Any two members
22 may demand a separate roll call on any such amendments.

1 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 8-2)

3 8-2. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

13 In these cases of disagreement between the Senate and House,
14 the Senate may request a conference. When a request for
15 conference is made, both chambers of the General Assembly
16 shall appoint a committee to confer with the other on the
17 subject of the bill or resolution giving rise to the
18 disagreement. The combined committees of the two chambers
19 appointed for this purpose is the conference committee.

20 (b) The conference committee shall consist of an equal
21 number of members of each Chamber of the General Assembly. The

1 number of majority caucus members from each chamber shall be
2 one more than the number of minority caucus members from each
3 chamber. A conference committee shall consist of five members
4 from each chamber.

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

11 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

12 (Senate Rule 8-3)

13 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

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

23 (b) No conference committee report shall be received by

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

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

11 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

12 (Senate Rule 8-4)

13 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

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

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

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

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

22 (e) The report of a conference committee on a
23 non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the

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

5 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

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
12 the message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in
13 the 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
18 chamber shall again appoint a conference committee. If either
19 chamber refuses to adopt the report of a second conference
20 committee, the two chambers have adhered to their
21 disagreement, and the bill or resolution is lost.

22 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

23

ARTICLE IX

1 VETOES

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 9-1)

4 9-1. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the Senate
5 of any bill returned by the Governor under any of the
6 provisions of Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution, the
7 Secretary shall enter the objections of the Governor on the
8 Journal, and shall distribute copies of all veto messages to
9 each member's desk, together with copies of the vetoed bill or
10 item, as soon as practicable. Such copies may be made
11 available electronically.

12 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 9-2)

14 9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

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

22 (b) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific

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

12 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

13 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 9-3)

15 9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
16 Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept
17 or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to
18 bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal
19 sponsor, the committee Chair in the case of a committee bill,
20 or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the vote
21 on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion shall be
22 filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any
23 consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion
24 is filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be

1 heard at the time the bill is called; however, after such a
2 motion is adopted, no other motion on that veto may be
3 considered. The motion of the principal sponsor or Chair, in
4 the case of committee bills, shall be considered first and all
5 other motions considered in the order filed. If the principal
6 sponsor does not call a bill within eight calendar days after
7 the Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the
8 Journal, thereafter any person filing such a motion may call
9 the bill.

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 9-4)

12 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

22 (Senate Rule 9-5)

1 9-5. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
2 returned by the Governor containing more than one veto,
3 reduction, specific recommendation, or combination thereof,
4 the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is
5 released from the custody of the Senate.

6 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 9-6)

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

24 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

1

ARTICLE X

2

NOMINATIONS

3

(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

4

(Senate Rule 10-1)

5

10-1. Nominations.

6

(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 person before that meeting of a committee convened for the purpose of considering the qualifications of the person for the office to which he or she has been nominated. The appearance of the nominee may be waived by the Chair of the committee without objection by the other members of the committee. If a member of the committee objects to the waiver of the nominee's appearance by the Chair, the committee by a vote of a majority of those appointed may waive such appearance.

20

(b) The Executive Appointments Committee or another committee in accordance with these Senate Rules shall, six days prior to any of its meetings, post a notice on the Senate bulletin board or make the notice electronically available

21

22

23

1 indicating the nominees to be considered at its next meeting
2 and the time, date, and place of the meeting. The Chair of the
3 committee shall provide a copy of the notice to the Governor's
4 Office of Legislative Affairs or other proper appointing
5 officer or authority, if applicable, which shall be
6 responsible for notifying each nominee scheduled to be
7 considered of the date, time, and place of hearing.

8 (c) Except for Appointment Messages placed on the Denial
9 of Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
10 Appointments, on considering the report of the Executive
11 Appointments Committee or another committee in accordance with
12 these Senate Rules on a nomination, the Presiding Officer
13 shall put the following question: "Does the Senate consent to
14 the nomination just made?". The Chair of the Executive
15 Appointments Committee may, by a motion in writing approved by
16 a majority of the members present and voting compile a list of
17 individual Appointment Messages to be acted on together by a
18 single vote. Whenever a list of Appointment Messages has been
19 so compiled, five or more members may request the question be
20 put and the vote separately taken upon each of the Appointment
21 Messages on that list. The Senate may determine, by a majority
22 vote of those elected, after having voted upon the question of
23 one or more of the Appointment Messages individually, to act
24 upon the question of the remaining Appointment Messages on
25 that list as a unit.

1 (c-5) After a committee has reported to the Senate any
2 Appointment Message "do not recommend consent" pursuant to
3 subsection (a) of Rule 3-11, the Chair of the Executive
4 Appointments Committee shall move that the Appointment Message
5 (or Appointment Messages) be placed on the Denial of
6 Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
7 Appointments. A motion to place an Appointment Message on the
8 Denial of Appointment Calendar is neither debatable, subject
9 to division under Rule 7-14, nor subject to a motion to
10 reconsider under Rule 7-15. The Presiding Officer shall put
11 the following question: "Shall the Senate place Appointment
12 Message (or Messages) (insert number or numbers) on the Denial
13 of Appointment Calendar which shall constitute the Senate's
14 rejection of that Message (or those Messages) on its 60th
15 session day under our Rules?" Upon adoption of the motion by a
16 majority vote, the Secretary shall place an Appointment
17 Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar under the order
18 of Executive Appointments.

19 After a committee has reported to the Senate any
20 Appointment Message "without recommendation" pursuant to
21 subsection (a) of Rule 3-11, the Chair of the Executive
22 Appointments Committee may move that the Appointment Message
23 (or Appointment Messages) be placed on the Denial of
24 Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
25 Appointments. A motion to place an Appointment Message on the

1 Denial of Appointment Calendar is neither debatable, subject
2 to division under Rule 7-14, nor subject to a motion to
3 reconsider under Rule 7-15. The Presiding Officer shall put
4 the following question: "Shall the Senate place the
5 Appointment Message (or Messages) (insert number or numbers)
6 on the Denial of Appointment Calendar which shall constitute
7 the Senate's rejection of that Message (or those Messages) on
8 its 60th session day under our Rules?" Upon adoption of the
9 motion by majority vote, the Secretary shall place an
10 Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar
11 under the order of Executive Appointments.

12 The Secretary shall set forth for each applicable
13 Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar the
14 number, name of the nominee, and the title of the office,
15 agency or other body to which nomination is being made. The
16 Denial of Appointment Calendar shall also state the number of
17 session days that have elapsed since each Appointment Message
18 was received by the Senate. The Secretary shall distribute the
19 Denial of Appointment Calendar to each member of the Senate as
20 a component of the Senate Calendar for each session day other
21 than a perfunctory session day. The Secretary shall make the
22 Denial of Appointment Calendar available to the public.

23 An Appointment Message shall be removed from the Denial of
24 Appointment Calendar if a written objection stating the number
25 of the Appointment Message to be removed is filed with the
26 Secretary on or before the 59th session day after the day the

1 Appointment Message was received by the Senate, and the
2 objection contains the signature of a majority of the members
3 elected. Upon the filing of a proper written objection, the
4 Secretary shall remove the relevant Appointment Message from
5 the Denial of Appointment Calendar and automatically place the
6 Appointment Message on the Senate Calendar under the order of
7 Executive Appointments.

8 An Appointment Message shall be removed from the Denial of
9 Appointment Calendar if, upon concurrence of a majority of
10 those appointed, the Committee on Assignments adopts a motion
11 to remove that Appointment Message on or before the 59th
12 session day after the day the Appointment Message was received
13 by the Senate. Upon this action of the Committee on
14 Assignments, the Secretary shall remove the relevant
15 Appointment Message from the Denial of Appointment Calendar
16 and automatically place the Appointment Message on the Senate
17 Calendar under the order of Executive Appointments, unless the
18 Committee on Assignments has referred the Appointment Message
19 to a committee for further action.

20 If neither the Committee on Assignments takes action to
21 remove an Appointment Message from the Denial of Appointment
22 Calendar, nor a proper written objection to an Appointment
23 Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar is filed with
24 the Secretary as required under this Rule, then that
25 Appointment Message shall remain on the Denial of Appointment
26 Calendar. A motion to place an Appointment Message (or

1 Appointment Messages) on the Denial of Appointment Calendar
2 adopted by the Senate shall constitute the Senate's rejection
3 of each Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment
4 Calendar on the 60th session day after the day the Appointment
5 Message was received by the Senate. Each Appointment Message
6 remaining on the Denial of Appointment Calendar on the 60th
7 session day after the day the Appointment Message was received
8 by the Senate shall be deemed to have not received the advice
9 and consent of the Senate and thereby rejected by the Senate
10 pursuant to Article V, Section 9 of the Illinois Constitution.

11 On the 60th session day for each Appointment Message on
12 the Denial of Appointment Calendar, the Presiding Officer
13 shall make the following inquiry of the Secretary: "Please
14 identify each Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment
15 Calendar that is on its 60th session day." After the Secretary
16 identifies the relevant Appointment Message or Appointment
17 Messages, the Presiding Officer shall make the following
18 declaration: "Each Appointment Message just read is on its
19 60th session day and remains on the Denial of Appointment
20 Calendar; therefore each such Message, pursuant to our Rules,
21 is deemed to have not received the advice and consent of the
22 Senate and is hereby rejected by the Senate pursuant to
23 Article V, Section 9 of the Illinois Constitution. The Journal
24 shall reflect that the Senate has rejected each such
25 nomination and the Secretary shall inform the relevant
26 appointing authority of the Senate's action in rejecting that

1 authority's nomination."

2 (d) Except as otherwise provided for in this Rule, while
3 any nomination remains with the Senate, it is in order to
4 reconsider any vote taken thereon, subject to the provisions
5 of Rule 7-15 not related to the time for making such a motion.

6 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

7 (Senate Rule 10-2)

8 10-2. Appointment Messages.

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

16 (b) All Appointment Messages shall be drafted by the
17 Legislative Reference Bureau, according to the form provided
18 in this Rule.

19 (c) Appointment Messages submitted shall be assigned a
20 sequential number by the Secretary of the Senate, indicating
21 the order in which they were received and read into the Senate
22 record by the Secretary of the Senate at the direction of the

1 President of the Senate. An Appointment Message is received by
2 the Senate when it is read into the Senate record and assigned
3 a sequential number. A perfunctory session day shall not be
4 deemed to be a session day for the purpose of Article V,
5 Section 9, subsection (a) of the Illinois Constitution.

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

11 (e) The appointing officer or authority may file in
12 accordance with this Rule an Appointment Message that
13 supersedes a previously filed Appointment Message. A
14 superseding Appointment Message shall identify by sequential
15 number the Appointment Message that it supersedes. The filing
16 of a superseding Appointment Message shall automatically table
17 the Appointment Message that it supersedes, and that
18 superseded Appointment Message shall have no further legal
19 effect. The filing of a superseding Appointment Message shall
20 not have the effect of restarting the 60 session day period
21 within which the Senate must confirm or reject the appointee
22 under Article V, Section 9, subsection (a) of the Illinois
23 Constitution, Senate Rule 10-1, or any applicable law.

1 (f) Nothing in this Rule shall be construed to prohibit an
2 appointing officer or authority from withdrawing in writing an
3 Appointment Message that was previously submitted to or
4 received by the Senate. An Appointment Message that has been
5 withdrawn shall have no further legal effect. The filing of an
6 Appointment Message appointing the same person to the same
7 office and for a term ending on the same date as that of an
8 Appointment Message that was previously filed and later
9 withdrawn shall have the effect of restarting the 60 session
10 day period within which the Senate must confirm or reject the
11 appointee under Article V, Section 9, subsection (a) of the
12 Illinois Constitution, Senate Rule 10-1, or any applicable
13 law.

14 (g) An Appointment Message (i) shall be a
15 committee-sponsored legislative measure that is unamendable
16 and (ii) shall be controlled by the Chair of the Executive
17 Appointments Committee, who for purposes of these Senate Rules
18 shall be deemed the principal sponsor. In the absence of the
19 Chair, the Vice-Chair of the Executive Appointments Committee
20 shall be deemed the principal sponsor. Messages may not have
21 individual cosponsors.

22 (h) Any Appointment Message pending when the Senate
23 adjourns *sine die* (i) shall carry over into the next General
24 Assembly and (ii) shall be considered to have been received by

1 the Senate when originally read into the Senate record as
2 provided for in subsection (c) of this Rule. An Appointment
3 Message carrying over into the next General Assembly shall
4 retain the sequential number assigned when originally read
5 into the Senate record as provided for in subsection (c) of
6 this Rule.

7 (i) Form.

8 APPOINTMENT MESSAGE

9 To the Honorable Members of the Senate, One Hundred Third
10 General Assembly:

11 (I, (Name and Title of Appointing Officer), am)/(The (Name of
12 the Appointing Authority) is) nominating and, having sought
13 the advice of the Senate and by and with the consent of the
14 Senate, appointing the following named individual to the
15 office enumerated below. The consent of this Honorable Body is
16 respectfully requested.

17 Title of Office: (Insert Title and Position)

18 Agency or Other Body: (Name of Agency, Board, Commission, or

1 other Body to Which Nomination is Being Made)

2 Start Date: (Insert Start Date)

3 End Date: (Insert End Date or Specify "Not Applicable")

4 Name: (Name of Nominee)

5 County of Residence: (County in which the Nominee
6 Resides~~Residential Address of Nominee)~~

7 Annual Compensation: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify
8 "Unsalariated")

9 Per diem: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify "Not Applicable")

10 Nominee's Senator: Senator (Name of Senator in whose District
11 the Nominee Resides)

12 Most Recent Holder of Office: (Insert Name or Specify "New
13 Position")

14 Superseded Appointment Message: (Insert Sequence Number of
15 Superseded Message or Specify "Not Applicable")

16 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.; S.R. 26, 103rd G.A)

1

ARTICLE XI

2

DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

3

(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

4

(Senate Rule 11-1)

5

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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(Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

21

(Senate Rule 11-2)

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11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to

1 dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act
2 or resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to
3 any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered
4 upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators
5 determine that the language of a protest is not respectful,
6 the protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.
7 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

8 ARTICLE XII

9 FORCE AND EFFECT

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 12-1)

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

15 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 12-2)

17 12-2. Senate Practice and Mason's Manual of Legislative
18 Procedure. The rules of parliamentary practice appearing in
19 the 2020 ~~2010~~ edition of Mason's Manual of Legislative
20 Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they
21 are applicable, providing that they are not inconsistent with
22 these Senate Rules or with the previously established Senate

1 practice.

2 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 12-3)

4 12-3. Certification by President. With respect to any bill
5 that has been passed by the Senate and has been certified by
6 the President in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of
7 the Constitution, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption
8 that all of these Senate Rules have been fully complied with in
9 obtaining such passage.

10 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 12-4)

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

18 (Source: S.R. 8, 103rd G.A.)