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HOUSE RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that House Rules 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41, 45, 52, 60, 61, 72, and 102 of the 94th General Assembly are amended as follows:

(House Rule 4)

4. The Speaker.

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

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker is the chief administrative officer of the House and has those powers necessary to carry out those functions. The Speaker may delegate administrative duties as he or she deems appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) To preserve order and decorum.

(7) To decide all points of order, subject to appeal,

1 and to speak on these points in preference to other
2 members.

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

6 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or
7 orders of the House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae
8 issued by order of the House, or any of its committees,
9 shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

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

13 (11) To have general supervision of the House Chamber,
14 House galleries, House committee rooms and chapel, and
15 adjoining and connecting hallways and passages, including
16 the duty to protect their security and safety and the power
17 to clear them when necessary. The House Chamber shall not
18 be used without permission of the Speaker.

19 (12) To have general supervision of the Clerk and his
20 or her assistants, the Doorkeeper and his or her
21 assistants, the majority caucus staff, the
22 parliamentarians, and all employees of the House except the
23 minority caucus staff.

24 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
25 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
26 committees, except the Rules Committee created by Rule 15
27 and those committees that may be created under Article XII
28 of these Rules.

29 (14) To appoint all Chairpersons, Co-Chairpersons, and
30 Vice-Chairpersons of committees (from either the majority
31 or minority caucus), and to appoint all majority caucus
32 members of committees.

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

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

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

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

5 (19) To perform any other duties assigned to the
6 Speaker by these House Rules or jointly by the House and
7 Senate.

8 (20) To decide, subject to the control and will of the
9 members, all questions relating to the priority of
10 business.

11 (21) To issue, in cooperation with the Comptroller and
12 after clearance with the United States Internal Revenue
13 Service, written regulations covering administration of
14 contingent expense allowances of members of the House.

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

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

19 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

20 (House Rule 6)

21 6. Clerk of the House.

22 (a) The House shall elect a Clerk, who may adopt
23 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
24 her office. The Speaker is the final arbiter of any dispute
25 arising in connection with the operation of the Office of the
26 Clerk.

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

28 (1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records
29 of the House, which shall not be taken out of the Clerk's
30 custody except in the regular course of business in the
31 House.

32 (2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its
33 number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction,
34 and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, the
35 names of the sponsors shall appear on the front page of the

1 bill in the same order they appeared when introduced.

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

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

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

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

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

25 (8) To transmit bills, other documents, and messages to
26 the Senate and secure a receipt therefor, and to receive
27 from the Senate bills, other documents, and messages and
28 give receipt therefor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

25 (House Rule 10)

26 10. Committees.

27 (a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing
28 committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees
29 created under Rule 13; (iii) subcommittees created by standing
30 committees or by special committees; (iv) the Rules Committee
31 created under Rule 15; (v) the Election Contest or
32 Qualifications Challenge Committees, if any, created under
33 Article X; (vi) any committees created under Article XII; and
34 (vii) any Committee of the Whole. Subcommittees may not create
35 subcommittees. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all

1 Representatives.

2 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject
3 to Rules 12 and 13, all committees, ~~except special committees~~
4 ~~created under Rule 13~~, shall have a Chairperson and Minority
5 Spokesperson, who may be of the same political party. Standing
6 committees created under Rule 12 that have Co-Chairpersons from
7 different political parties shall not have a Minority
8 Spokesperson. Special committees created under Rule 13 that
9 have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall
10 not have a Minority Spokesperson. No member may be appointed to
11 serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson, or
12 Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving in
13 at least his or her third term as a member of the General
14 Assembly, including any terms in which the member was appointed
15 to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative or Senator;
16 provided that this requirement does not apply if the member
17 received a stipend or additional amount during a previous
18 General Assembly as an "officer", "committee chairman", or
19 "committee minority spokesman" as provided in Section 1 of the
20 General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1) and in Rule
21 13(b). Each committee may have a Vice-Chairperson appointed by
22 the Speaker. The number of majority caucus members and minority
23 caucus members of all committees, except the Rules Committee
24 created under Rule 15 and any committees that may be created
25 under Article XII, shall be determined by the Speaker. The
26 Speaker shall file a notice with the Clerk setting forth the
27 number of majority caucus and minority caucus members of each
28 committee, which shall be journalized. A member may be
29 temporarily replaced on a committee due to illness or if the
30 member is otherwise unavailable. All leaders are non-voting
31 ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special
32 committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to
33 standing committees or special committees as voting members.
34 The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus,
35 and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority
36 caucus, as a non-voting ex-officio member of any standing

1 committee or special committee.

2 (c) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
3 call the committee to order, designate which bills and
4 resolutions posted for hearing shall be taken up and in what
5 order, order a record vote to be taken on each legislative
6 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during
7 committee meetings, establish procedural rules (subject to
8 approval by the Speaker) governing the presentation and
9 consideration of legislative measures, and generally supervise
10 the affairs of the committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a
11 committee or other member of the committee from the majority
12 caucus may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the
13 direction of the Chairperson. In the case of standing or
14 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
15 political parties, the "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule
16 is the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

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

35 (e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
36 call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the

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

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

10 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

11 (House Rule 12)

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

1 Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall
2 appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee,
3 except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall
4 be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon
5 the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective
6 leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in
7 session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
8 term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the
9 appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority
10 of the total number of committee members has been appointed. No
11 member may be appointed to more than one of the following
12 standing committees: Electric Utility Oversight, Public
13 Utilities, and Telecommunications.

14 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

15 (House Rule 13)

16 13. Special Committees.

17 (a) The following Special Committees are created:

18 DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND MENTAL ILLNESS

19 FEE-FOR-SERVICE INITIATIVES

20 GAMING

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

27 (b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and
28 minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees
29 in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her
30 discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons.
31 The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or
32 Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b).
33 If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the
34 majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority
35 Spokesperson of a standing committee, the member shall receive

1 no additional stipend or compensation for serving as
2 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the special committee. For
3 purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act
4 (25 ILCS 115/1), (i) a special committee under these rules is
5 considered a "select committee" and (ii) one Co-Chairperson of
6 a special committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the
7 other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman". The appointed
8 members of special committees shall be designated by the
9 Speaker and the Minority Leader in a like manner as provided in
10 Rule 12 with respect to standing committees. If ~~, except that~~
11 ~~if~~ the special committee has Co-Chairpersons from different
12 political parties, the special committee shall not have a
13 Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall
14 appoint the minority caucus members to the special committee,
15 except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus who shall be
16 appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker may establish a reporting
17 date during the term for each special committee by filing a
18 notice of the reporting date with the Clerk. Unless an earlier
19 date is specified by the notice, special committees expire at
20 the end of the term.

21 (c) Special committees are empowered to conduct business
22 when a majority of the total number of committee members has
23 been appointed.

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

26 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

27 (House Rule 14)

28 14. Subcommittees.

29 (a) The Chairperson of a standing committee or a special
30 committee may create a subcommittee by filing a notice with the
31 Clerk and the committee clerk. The number of majority caucus
32 and minority caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee
33 shall be determined by the Committee Chairperson, and filed
34 with the Clerk and the committee clerk. In the case of standing
35 or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different

1 political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number
2 of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed
3 to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson
4 from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees must be
5 members of the parent committee, and shall be appointed in the
6 manner determined by the committee Chairperson, or in the case
7 of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from
8 different political parties, by the Co-Chairperson from the
9 majority caucus.

10 The notice creating a subcommittee shall specify the
11 subject matter of the subcommittee and the number of members to
12 be appointed, and may specify a reporting date during the term.
13 Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice,
14 subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

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

17 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

18 (House Rule 16)

19 16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

20 (a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and
21 resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this
22 Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, are
23 automatically referred to the Rules Committee, which may
24 thereafter refer any resolution before it to the House or to a
25 standing committee or special committee. No resolution, except
26 adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under
27 subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, may be considered by the
28 House unless referred to the House by the Rules Committee under
29 Rule 18, or by a standing committee or special committee. An
30 adjournment resolution is subject to Rule 66.

31 (b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death
32 resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal
33 Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a
34 reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of
35 the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the

1 congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from
2 the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General
3 Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to
4 the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the Minority
5 Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately
6 considered and adopted by the House without referral to the
7 Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by
8 a single motion. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be
9 entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and
10 subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the
11 Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

12 (c) Death resolutions in memory of former members of the
13 General Assembly and former constitutional officers, upon
14 introduction, may be immediately considered by the House
15 without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions
16 shall be entered on the Journal in full.

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

28 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

29 (House Rule 21)

30 21. Notice.

31 (a) Except as provided in Rule 18 or unless this Rule is
32 suspended under Rule 67, no standing committee or special
33 committee may consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a
34 subject matter or a legislative measure absent notice first
35 being given as follows:

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

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

23 (3) The Chairperson, or Co-Chairperson from the
24 majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall,
25 in advance of a committee hearing, notify all Principal
26 Sponsors of legislative measures posted for that hearing of
27 the date, time, and place of hearing. When practical, the
28 Clerk shall include a notice of all scheduled hearings,
29 together with all posted bills and resolutions, in the
30 Daily Calendar of the House. Regardless of whether a
31 particular legislative measure or subject matter has been
32 posted for hearing, it is in order for a committee during
33 any of its meetings to refer a subject matter or
34 legislative measure pending before it to a subcommittee of
35 that committee.

36 (b) Other than the Rules Committee, no committee may meet

1 during any session of the House, and no commission created by
2 Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during
3 any session of the House.

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

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

10 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

11 (House Rule 22)

12 22. Committee Procedure.

13 (a) A committee may consider any legislative measure
14 referred to it, except as provided in subsection (b), and may
15 make with respect to that legislative measure one of the
16 following reports to the House or to the parent committee, as
17 appropriate:

- 18 (1) that the bill "do pass";
- 19 (2) that the bill "do not pass";
- 20 (3) that the bill "do pass as amended";
- 21 (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";
- 22 (5) that the resolution "be adopted";
- 23 (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";
- 24 (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";
- 25 (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";
- 26 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
27 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
28 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be adopted";
- 29 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
30 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
31 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be not adopted";
- 32 (11) "without recommendation"; or
- 33 (12) "tabled".

34 Any of the foregoing reports may be made only upon the
35 concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative

1 measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be
2 adopted", or "be adopted as amended" are favorably reported to
3 the House. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, any
4 legislative measure referred or re-referred to a committee and
5 not reported under this Rule shall remain in that committee.

6 (b) No bill or committee amendment that provides for an
7 appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be
8 considered by an Appropriations Committee unless the bill or
9 committee amendment is limited to appropriations to a single
10 department, office, or institution; this provision does not
11 apply to floor amendments, joint action motions, or conference
12 committee reports.

13 No bill that provides for an appropriation of money from
14 the State Treasury may be considered for passage by the House
15 unless it has first been favorably reported by an
16 Appropriations Committee or:

17 (1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations
18 Committee under Rule 58;

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

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

22 (c) The Chairperson of each committee, or Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee,
24 shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record in which there shall
25 be entered:

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

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

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

32 (4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by
33 each person appearing or registering in each committee
34 meeting, which shall include identification of the
35 witness, the person, group, or firm represented by
36 appearance and the capacity in which the representation is

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

5 (5) A tape recording of the proceedings.

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

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

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

21 (f) No bill or resolution may be called for a vote in a
22 standing committee or special committee in the absence of the
23 Principal Sponsor. The Chairperson of a committee or a chief
24 co-sponsor may present a bill or resolution in committee with
25 the approval of the Principal Sponsor when the committee
26 consents. In the case of standing or special committees with
27 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
28 "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the majority
29 caucus. This subsection may not be suspended.

30 (g) Motions for committee approval of bills and resolutions
31 are renewable, provided that no bill or resolution may be voted
32 on more than twice in any committee on motions to report the
33 bill or resolution favorably, or to reconsider the vote by
34 which the committee adopted a motion to report the bill or
35 resolution unfavorably. A bill or resolution having failed to
36 receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes

1 shall be automatically reported with the appropriate
2 unfavorable recommendation.

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

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

11 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

12 (House Rule 26)

13 26. Rights of the Public.

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

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

30 (c) A motion to foreclose further oral testimony by
31 witnesses on a matter before a committee may be adopted only by
32 a three-fifths majority of those voting on the motion. No such
33 motion is in order until both proponents and opponents
34 requesting to be heard have been given a fair and substantial
35 opportunity to express their positions. No one shall be

1 prohibited from filing for the record "Record of Committee
2 Witness" forms or written statements while the matter is before
3 the committee.

4 (d) Meetings of committees and subcommittees shall be open
5 to the public. Committee meetings of the House may be closed to
6 the public if two-thirds of the members elected to the House
7 determine, by a record vote, that the public interest so
8 requires.

9 (e) This Rule cannot be suspended retroactively.

10 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

11 (House Rule 28)

12 28. Sessions of the House.

13 (a) The House is in session whenever it convenes in
14 perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, ~~or~~ special
15 session, or joint session with the Senate. Members are entitled
16 to per diem expense reimbursements authorized by law only on
17 those regular, veto, ~~and~~ special session, and joint session
18 days that they are in attendance at the House. Attendance by
19 members is not required or recorded on perfunctory session
20 days.

21 (b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with
22 notice by the Speaker under Rule 9. Special session days shall
23 be scheduled in accordance with the Constitution and laws of
24 Illinois.

25 (c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days
26 during which the Clerk may read into the House record any
27 legislative measure. Committees may meet and may consider and
28 act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day,
29 and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the
30 House record during a perfunctory day. Except for automatic
31 referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by
32 the House with respect to a legislative measure during a
33 perfunctory session day.

34 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

1 (House Rule 30)

2 30. Access to the House Floor.

3 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, only the
4 following persons shall be admitted to the House while it is in
5 session: members and officers of the General Assembly; elected
6 officers of the executive branch; justices of the Supreme
7 Court; the designated aide to the Governor, except as limited
8 by the Speaker; the parliamentarian; majority staff members and
9 minority staff members, except as limited by the Speaker or
10 Presiding Officer; former members, except as limited by the
11 Speaker or prohibited under subsection (d); and employees of
12 the Legislative Reference Bureau, except as limited by the
13 Speaker. Representatives of the press, while the House is in
14 session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted
15 to them by the Speaker. No person is entitled to the floor
16 unless appropriately attired. Only members of the General
17 Assembly may use telephones at the members' desks ~~or in the~~
18 ~~telephone booths at the rear of the House Chamber~~. Smoking is
19 prohibited on the floor of the House and in the House
20 galleries.

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

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

27 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
28 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
29 required to be registered as a lobbyist, shall be allowed
30 access to the floor of the House at any time during the
31 session.

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

36 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

1 (House Rule 35)

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

8 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

9 (House Rule 37)

10 37. Bills.

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

28 (b) The Principal Sponsor of a bill controls that bill. A
29 ~~standing committee sponsored bill is controlled by the~~
30 ~~Chairperson of the committee, who for purposes of these Rules~~
31 ~~is deemed the Principal Sponsor. A special committee-sponsored~~
32 bill is controlled by the Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons
33 have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority
34 caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal

1 Sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have individual
2 co-sponsors.

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

11 (d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by
12 title a first time, ordered reproduced, and automatically
13 referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.
14 ~~After~~ ~~When~~ a Senate Bill is received and a House member has
15 submitted notification to the Clerk of sponsorship of that
16 bill, it shall be read by title, ordered reproduced, and placed
17 ~~on the order of Senate Bills on first reading; after being read~~
18 ~~a first time, it is~~ automatically referred to the Rules
19 Committee in accordance with Rule 18.

20 (e) All bills introduced into the House shall be
21 accompanied by 6 ~~9~~ copies. Any bill that amends a statute shall
22 indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

23 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

26 (f) No bill shall be passed by the House except on a record
27 vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill
28 that has lost on third reading ~~or upon a motion for the~~
29 ~~adoption of a conference committee report or a second~~
30 ~~conference committee report~~ and has not been reconsidered may
31 not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of a
32 first conference committee report fails and the motion is not
33 reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be
34 appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the
35 adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is
36 not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

1 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.; H.R. 124, 94th G.A.)

2 (House Rule 40)

3 40. Amendments.

4 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing
5 committee or special committee when the bill is before that
6 committee. An amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House
7 when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules
8 Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for
9 consideration under Rule 18; or (ii) a standing committee or
10 special committee has referred the floor amendment to the
11 House. All amendments must be in writing. All committee
12 amendments that have been timely filed, as determined by the
13 Chairperson, shall be considered by the committee or a
14 subcommittee of that committee prior to consideration by the
15 committee of the bill to which the amendment relates. All
16 amendments not adopted to a bill and that are still pending in
17 a committee or before the House upon the passage or defeat of a
18 bill on Third Reading are automatically tabled.

19 (b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee
20 amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a
21 member of the committee while the affected bill is before that
22 committee, and shall be adopted by a majority of those
23 appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by
24 a Representative while the bill is on the order of Second
25 Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority
26 vote of the House. The sponsor of a committee or floor
27 amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that
28 of another member, with that other member's consent. Such
29 change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before
30 the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the
31 Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to
32 "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be
33 adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The
34 Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to
35 a subcommittee of that committee.

1 (c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the
2 Chairperson of the committee, and are in order only when
3 sufficient copies have been filed to provide each member of the
4 committee with a copy (which may be done in the same manner as
5 distribution of bills under Rule 39) and 6 ~~9~~ additional copies
6 for the Chairperson. Floor amendments shall be filed with the
7 Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or
8 Third Reading, and are in order only when 6 ~~9~~ copies have been
9 filed.

10 (d) The Clerk shall have reproduced all adopted committee
11 amendments that come before the House. The Clerk shall also
12 have reproduced all floor amendments referred to the House by a
13 committee. No floor amendment may be adopted by the House
14 unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members' desks
15 in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

16 (e) No floor amendment is in order unless it has been first
17 referred to the House for consideration by the Rules Committee
18 under Rule 18, or by a standing committee or special committee.
19 A floor amendment may be referred to the House for
20 consideration, or to a standing or special committee, only
21 while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third
22 Reading.

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

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

30 (h) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons
31 from different political parties, the "Chairperson" for the
32 purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson from the majority
33 caucus.

34 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.; H.R. 124, 94th G.A.)

35 (House Rule 41)

1 41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

2 (a) The House shall comply with all Illinois laws requiring
3 fiscal or other notes. The notes shall be filed with the Clerk,
4 who shall affix each note with a time stamp endorsing the date
5 and time received, and attached to the original of the bill and
6 available for inspection by the members. As soon as practical,
7 the Clerk shall provide a copy of the note to the Legislative
8 Reference Bureau, which shall provide an informative summary of
9 the note in subsequent issues of the Legislative Digest.

10 (b) No bill authorizing or directing the conveyance by the
11 State of any particular interest in real estate to any
12 individual or entity other than a governmental unit or agency
13 may be voted upon in committee or upon Second Reading unless a
14 certified appraisal of the value of the interest has been
15 filed. The appraisal shall be filed with the Clerk of the House
16 ~~clerk of the committee to which the bill is assigned,~~ and shall
17 be part of the permanent ~~committee~~ record for that bill, ~~unless~~
18 ~~the bill is advanced without reference to committee, or~~
19 ~~discharged under Rule 58, in which event the appraisal shall be~~
20 ~~filed with the Clerk of the House.~~

21 (c) No bill authorizing the State or a unit of local
22 government to acquire property by eminent domain using
23 "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil
24 Procedure may be voted upon in committee or on Second Reading
25 unless the State or the unit of local government, as
26 applicable, has complied with all of the following procedures:

27 (1) The State or the unit of local government must
28 notify each owner of an interest in the property, by
29 certified mail, of the intention of the State or the unit
30 of local government to request approval of legislation by
31 the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of
32 local government to acquire the property by eminent domain
33 using "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code
34 of Civil Procedure.

35 (2) The State or the unit of local government must
36 cause notice of its intention to request authorization to

1 acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take"
2 powers to be published in a newspaper of general
3 circulation in the territory sought to be acquired by the
4 State or the unit of local government.

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

25 (4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a
26 unit of local government, following the public hearing or
27 hearings held under paragraph (3), the unit of local
28 government must adopt, by recorded vote, a resolution to
29 request approval of legislation by the General Assembly
30 authorizing the unit of local government to acquire the
31 property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under
32 Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The
33 resolution must include a statement of the time period
34 within which the unit of local government requests
35 authority to exercise "quick-take" powers, which may not
36 exceed one year.

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

9 (A) The legal description of the property.

10 (B) The street address of the property.

11 (C) The name of each State Senator and State
12 Representative who represents the territory that is
13 the subject of the proposed taking.

14 (D) The date or dates on which the State or the
15 unit of local government contacted each such State
16 Senator and State Representative concerning the
17 intention of the State or the unit of local government
18 to request approval of legislation by the General
19 Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of local
20 government to acquire the property by eminent domain
21 using "quick-take" powers.

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

24 (F) A summary of all negotiations between the State
25 or the unit of local government and the owner or owners
26 of the property concerning the sale of the property to
27 the State or the unit of local government.

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

30 (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the
31 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire
32 the property.

33 (I) The certification of the head of the
34 appropriate State office, department, or agency or the
35 chief elected official of the unit of local government,
36 as applicable, that (i) the property is located within

1 the territory under the jurisdiction of the State or
2 the unit of local government and (ii) the State or the
3 unit of local government seeks to acquire the property
4 for a public purpose.

5 (J) A map of the area in which the property to be
6 acquired is located, showing the location of the
7 property.

8 (K) Photographs of the property.

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

12 (M) In the case of property sought to be acquired
13 by a unit of local government, a copy of the resolution
14 adopted by the unit of local government under paragraph
15 (4).

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

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

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

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

29 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

30 (House Rule 45)

31 45. Resolutions.

32 (a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by
33 sponsorship of one or more members of the House, and the names
34 of all sponsors shall be included in the House Journal and in
35 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be

1 accompanied by 6 ~~9~~ copies. Consideration of resolutions shall
2 be governed by Rule 16 and Rule 66.

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

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

20 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.; H.R. 124, 94th G.A.)

21 (House Rule 52)

22 52. Debate.

23 (a) All legislative measures, except those legislative
24 measures that are not debatable as provided in these Rules
25 ~~placed on the Consent Calendar under Rule 42~~, are subject to a
26 debate status as follows:

27 (1) Short Debate: Debate is limited to a 2-minute
28 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
29 designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute
30 presentation by a member in response, and one minute for
31 the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other
32 members; provided that at the request of 7 members before
33 the close of debate, the debate status shall be opened to
34 standard debate;

35 (2) Standard Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute

1 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
2 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 2
3 additional proponents of the legislative measure and by 3
4 members in response to the legislative measure, and 3
5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield
6 to other members;

7 (3) Extended Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute
8 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
9 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 4
10 proponents of the legislative measure and 5 members in
11 response, and 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close
12 debate, or yield to other members;

13 (4) Unlimited Debate: Debate shall consist of a
14 10-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
15 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each
16 proponent and member in response who seeks recognition, and
17 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or
18 yield to other members; or

19 (5) Amendment Debate: Debate on floor amendments
20 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from
21 a committee, is limited to a 3-minute presentation by the
22 Principal Sponsor, or a member designated by the Principal
23 Sponsor, debate by one proponent, debate by each of 2
24 members in response, and 3 minutes for the Principal
25 Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members.

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

29 (b) All legislative measures, except floor amendments,
30 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a
31 committee, are automatically assigned standard debate status,
32 subject to subsection (c) of this Rule, except those assigned
33 to the Consent Calendar or short debate status by a standing
34 committee or a special committee. All floor amendments referred
35 to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee,
36 are automatically assigned amendment debate status, subject to

1 subsection (c) of this Rule.

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

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

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

28 (f) The Presiding Officer shall allocate the debate on each
29 legislative measure alternately, if possible, between
30 proponents and opponents of the legislative measure under
31 debate.

32 (g) This Rule may not be suspended.

33 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

34 (House Rule 60)

35 60. Tabling.

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

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

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

15 (d) If a floor amendment to a bill has been adopted by the
16 House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and
17 may be adopted only when the bill is on Second Reading. Motions
18 to table floor amendments are debatable and may be adopted by
19 the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

20 (e) If a committee amendment to a bill has been adopted by
21 a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order
22 and may be adopted (i) by that committee at any time while the
23 bill is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when
24 the bill is on Second Reading. If a committee amendment to a
25 resolution has been adopted by a committee, then a motion to
26 table that amendment is in order and may be adopted (i) by the
27 committee at any time while the resolution is before that
28 committee or (ii) by the House only when the resolution is
29 pending before the House. No motion to table a committee
30 amendment to a bill or resolution before the House is in order
31 unless it has been first referred to the House for
32 consideration by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, or by a
33 standing or special committee. Motions to table committee
34 amendments are debatable and may be adopted by the affirmative
35 vote of a majority of the members elected to the House or
36 appointed to the committee, as applicable.

1 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

2 (House Rule 61)

3 61. Motion to Take from Table.

4 (a) A motion to take from the table requires the
5 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected if the Rules
6 Committee has previously recommended that action by written
7 notice filed with the Clerk; otherwise, a motion to take from
8 the table requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

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

13 (b-5) An amendment taken from the table shall be returned
14 to the position it held before it was tabled, provided that a
15 floor amendment may be taken from the table only while the bill
16 is on the order of Second Reading and a committee amendment may
17 be taken from the table only while the bill is in committee.

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

20 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

21 (House Rule 72)

22 72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

23 (a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the House
24 with one or more amendments added by the Senate, it is in order
25 for the Principal Sponsor to present a motion "to concur" or
26 "not to concur and to ask the Senate to recede" with respect to
27 each, several, or all of those amendments, subject to Rules 18
28 and 75. A motion to concur shall be by record vote and shall be
29 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
30 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
31 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
32 amendments.

33 (b) When the Senate has refused to concur in one or more
34 amendments added to a bill or resolution by the House and has

1 returned the bill or resolution to the House with a message
2 requesting the House to recede from one or more of its
3 amendments, it is in order for the Principal Sponsor to present
4 a motion "to recede" from the House amendments or "not to
5 recede and to request a conference", subject to Rules 18 and
6 75. A motion to recede shall be by record vote and shall be
7 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
8 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
9 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those
10 amendments.

11 (c) Motions authorized by this Rule ~~Joint action motions~~
12 are renewable and may be reconsidered, provided that no such
13 ~~joint action~~ motion may be voted on more than twice by the
14 House.

15 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)

16 (House Rule 102)

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

20 (1) Chairperson. "Chairperson" means that
21 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as chair
22 of a committee.

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

26 (3) Clerk. "Clerk" means the elected Clerk of the
27 House.

28 (4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the
29 House and includes a standing committee, the Rules
30 Committee, a special committee, committees created under
31 Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a
32 subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a
33 conference committee, and the procedural and notice
34 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
35 conference committees.

1 (5) Constitution. "Constitution" means the
2 Constitution of the State of Illinois.

3 (6) General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
4 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

5 (7) House. "House" means the House of Representatives
6 of the General Assembly.

7 (8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means
8 the following motions before the House: to concur in a
9 Senate amendment, to non-concur in a Senate amendment, to
10 recede from a House amendment, to refuse to recede from a
11 House amendment, to request that a conference committee be
12 appointed, and to adopt a conference committee report.

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

16 (10) Legislative Measures. "Legislative measures"
17 means all matters brought before the House for
18 consideration, whether originated in the House or Senate,
19 and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference
20 committee reports, motions, messages, notices, and
21 Executive Orders from the executive branch.

22 (11) Majority. "Majority" means a majority of those
23 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
24 specified with respect to a particular House Rule, for
25 purposes of determining the number of members present and
26 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be
27 counted.

28 (12) Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that
29 group of Representatives from the numerically strongest
30 political party in the House.

31 (13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
32 appointed" means a majority of the total number of
33 Representatives authorized under these Rules to be
34 appointed to a committee.

35 (14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
36 elected" means a majority of the total number of

1 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
2 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
3 Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118
4 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House,
5 "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71
6 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members
7 elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the
8 members elected.

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

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

15 (17) Members Elected. "Members elected" means the 118
16 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
17 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
18 Representatives actually serving in office.

19 (18) Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that
20 group of Representatives from the second numerically
21 strongest political party in the House.

22 (19) Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the
23 Minority Leader of the House elected under Rule 2.

24 (20) Minority Spokesperson. "Minority spokesperson"
25 means that Representative designated by the Minority
26 Leader to serve as the minority spokesperson of a
27 committee.

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

31 (22) Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
32 Representative serving as the presiding officer of the
33 House, whether that Representative is the Speaker or
34 another Representative designated by the Speaker under
35 Rule 4.

36 (23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the

1 first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with
2 respect to a standing committee-sponsored bill or
3 resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee; with
4 respect to a special committee-sponsored bill or
5 resolution, it means the Co-Chairperson from the majority
6 caucus.

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

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

12 (26) Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General
13 Assembly.

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

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

18 (29) Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that
19 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as
20 Vice-Chairperson of a committee.

21 (Source: H.R. 22, 94th G.A.)