



SR0002

LRB097 05750 AMC 45814 r

1

SENATE RESOLUTION

2

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

3

4

5

6

7

8

ARTICLE I

9

DEFINITIONS

10

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

11

12

13

(Senate Rule 1-1)

14

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

15

16

(Senate Rule 1-2)

17

1-2. Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the Senate and includes a standing committee, a special committee, and a special subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean

18

19

1 a conference committee, and the procedural and notice  
2 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to  
3 conference committees.

4 (Senate Rule 1-3)

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

7 (Senate Rule 1-3.5)

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

12 (Senate Rule 1-4)

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

15 (Senate Rule 1-5)

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

18 (Senate Rule 1-6)

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

1 from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate  
2 amendment, and to request that a conference committee be  
3 appointed.

4 (Senate Rule 1-7)

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

8 (Senate Rule 1-8)

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

14 (Senate Rule 1-9)

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

20 (Senate Rule 1-10)

21 1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group  
22 of Senators from the numerically strongest political party in

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

6 (Senate Rule 1-10.5)

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

11 (Senate Rule 1-11)

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

15 (Senate Rule 1-12)

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

1 (Senate Rule 1-13)

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

5 (Senate Rule 1-14)

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

8 (Senate Rule 1-15)

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

15 (Senate Rule 1-16)

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

18 (Senate Rule 1-17)

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

21 (Senate Rule 1-18)

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

4           (Senate Rule 1-19)

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

8           (Senate Rule 1-20)

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

11          (Senate Rule 1-21)

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

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 Chairperson of the committee.

21          (Senate Rule 1-23)



1 (Senate Rule 2-1)

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

8 (Senate Rule 2-2)

9 2-2. Election of the President.

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



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

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

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

17           (Senate Rule 2-3)

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

21           (Senate Rule 2-4)

1           2-4. Majority Leader, Deputy Minority Leader, and  
2 Assistant Leaders.

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

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

18           (Senate Rule 2-5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20           (5) To state and put to vote all questions that are

1 regularly moved or that necessarily arise in the course of  
2 the proceedings, and to announce the result of the vote.

3 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19          (17) To direct the Secretary during regular session,  
20          veto session, special session, or perfunctory session to

1 read into the Senate record legislative measures and other  
2 papers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 2-6)

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

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

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

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

14 (Senate Rule 2-7)

15 2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

21          (10) To attend every session of the Senate; record the

1 roll; and read into the Senate record legislative measures  
2 and other papers as directed by the Presiding Officer.  
3 Bills shall be read by title only. Upon initial reading,  
4 motions may be read by title and sponsor only.

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

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

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

12 (Senate Rule 2-8)

13 2-8. Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate shall,  
14 in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an  
15 Assistant Secretary, who shall perform those duties assigned to  
16 him or her by the Secretary.

17 (Senate Rule 2-9)

18 2-9. Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate shall elect a  
19 Sergeant-at-Arms who shall perform those duties assigned to him  
20 or her by law, or as are ordered by the President or Presiding  
21 Officer. Such duties shall include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

14          (Senate Rule 2-10)

15          2-10. Schedule.

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

1 President may establish deadlines for the following  
2 legislative actions:

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

5 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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



1 (Senate Rule 3-1)

2 3-1. Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 (Senate Rule 3-2)

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

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

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



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

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

22 (Senate Rule 3-3)

23 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 (Senate Rule 3-4)

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

11 AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION

12 APPROPRIATIONS I

13 APPROPRIATIONS II

14 COMMERCE

15 ~~CONSUMER PROTECTION~~

16 CRIMINAL LAW

17 EDUCATION

1        ~~ELECTIONS~~

2        ENERGY

3        ENVIRONMENT

4        EXECUTIVE

5        EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

6        FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

7        GAMING

8        HUMAN SERVICES

9        HIGHER EDUCATION

10       INSURANCE

11       JUDICIARY

12       LABOR

13       LICENSED ACTIVITIES

1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2 PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS

3 PUBLIC HEALTH

4 REDISTRICTING

5 REVENUE

6 STATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

7 ~~TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY~~

8 TRANSPORTATION

9 (Senate Rule 3-5)

10 3-5. Service Committee.

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

1           (b) The Committee on Assignments shall consist of five  
2 members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President and  
3 two of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. Both the  
4 President and the Minority Leader shall be eligible to be  
5 appointed to the Committee on Assignments. The Committee on  
6 Assignments shall be empowered to conduct business when a  
7 majority of the total number of its members has been appointed.

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

20           (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate  
21 Rules, the Committee on Assignments may meet upon reasonable  
22 public notice. All legislative measures pending before the  
23 Committee on Assignments shall be eligible for consideration at  
24 any meeting thereof, and all such legislative measures shall be

1 deemed posted for hearing by the Committee on Assignments for  
2 all of its meetings.

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

5 (Senate Rule 3-6)

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

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

18 (b) All messages from the Governor or any other executive  
19 branch Constitutional Officer or other appointing authority  
20 regarding appointments that require confirmation by the Senate  
21 shall, after having been initially read by the Secretary,  
22 automatically be referred to the ~~Executive Appointments~~  
23 Committee on Assignments.

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

12           (Senate Rule 3-7)

13           3-7. Committee on Assignments.

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

23           (b) During even-numbered years, the Committee on



1 Assignments shall refer to a committee of the Senate only  
2 appropriation bills implementing the budget and other  
3 legislative measures deemed by the Committee on Assignments to  
4 be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to  
5 the operation of government. This subsection (b) applies  
6 equally to Senate Bills and House Bills introduced into or  
7 received by the Senate.

8 (Senate Rule 3-8)

9 3-8. Referrals to Committees.

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

19 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final  
20 action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing  
21 with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee  
22 on Assignments. No such amendment, joint action motion, or  
23 conference committee report may be considered by the Senate  
24 unless approved for consideration by the Committee on

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

21 (b-1) A floor amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a  
22 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee  
23 from which the bill was reported (or to another standing  
24 committee as the Committee on Assignments may determine) upon  
25 adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day

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

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

1 acted upon by a committee shall be out of order.

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

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

22 (d-5) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate  
23 Rules, any bill pending before the Committee on Assignments

1 shall be immediately referred to the indicated standing  
2 committee if the chief sponsor of the bill files a discharge  
3 motion for that bill that is signed by no less than  
4 three-fifths of the members of both the majority and minority  
5 caucus, and each of the members signing the discharge motion is  
6 a sponsor of the bill. This subsection does not apply to bills  
7 dealing with the subject of appropriations or State revenue.

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

10 (Senate Rule 3-9)

11 3-9. Re-Referrals to the Committee on Assignments.

12 (a) All legislative measures, with the exception of  
13 resolutions to amend the State Constitution, that have failed  
14 to meet the applicable deadline established in accordance with  
15 Rule 2-10 for reporting to the Senate by a standing committee  
16 shall automatically be re-referred to the Committee on  
17 Assignments unless: (i) the deadline has been suspended  
18 pursuant to Rule 7-17, with re-referral to the Committee on  
19 Assignments to occur if the bill has not been reported to the  
20 Senate in accordance with the revised deadline; or (ii) the  
21 Committee on Assignments has issued a written exception to the  
22 Secretary with respect to a particular bill prior to the  
23 reporting deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in  
24 accordance with the written exception. Should the President in

1 accordance with Rule 2-10 establish deadlines for action on  
2 joint action motions or conference committee reports, the  
3 foregoing re-referral provisions and exceptions shall apply  
4 with respect to those legislative measures that fail to meet  
5 those deadlines.

6 (b) All legislative measures, with the exception of  
7 resolutions to amend the State Constitution, pending before the  
8 Senate or any of its committees shall automatically be  
9 re-referred to the Committee on Assignments on the 31st  
10 consecutive day that the Senate has not convened for session  
11 unless: (i) this Rule has been suspended in accordance with  
12 Rule 7-17; or (ii) the Committee on Assignments has issued a  
13 written exception to the Secretary prior to that 31st day.

14 (Senate Rule 3-10)

15 3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to  
16 the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent  
17 committees.

18 (Senate Rule 3-11)

19 3-11. Committee Procedure.

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

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

1 the Committee on Assignments".

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

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

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

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

21 (3) this Rule was suspended in accordance with Rule



1 7-17.

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

4 (1) The time and place of each meeting of the  
5 committee.

6 (2) The attendance of committee members at each  
7 meeting.

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

10 (4) All witness slips that may have been presented to  
11 the committee.

12 (5) Such additional information as may be requested by  
13 the Secretary.

14 (d) The committee Chairperson shall file with the  
15 Secretary, along with every bill or resolution reported upon, a  
16 sheet containing such information as is required by the  
17 Secretary. The Secretary may adopt forms, policies, and  
18 procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and  
19 maintenance of these reports.

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

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

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

16           (3) The Chairperson shall, in advance of a committee  
17 hearing, notify all principal sponsors of legislative  
18 measures posted for hearing of the date, time, and place of  
19 hearing. When practicable, the Secretary shall include a  
20 notice of all scheduled hearings, together with all posted  
21 bills and resolutions, in the Daily Calendar of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

20 (i) No legislative measure ~~bill or resolution~~ may be called  
21 for a vote in committee in the absence of the principal  
22 sponsor, except that, with the approval of the principal

1 sponsor and the consent of the committee, a legislative measure  
2 ~~bill or resolution~~ may be called for a vote in committee by a  
3 chief cosponsor of the legislative measure ~~bill or resolution~~  
4 or by a member of the same caucus as the principal sponsor who  
5 is either the Committee Chairperson, Committee Co-Chairperson,  
6 Committee Vice-Chairperson, or Minority Spokesperson.

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

10 (Senate Rule 3-12)

11 3-12. Committee Reports.

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

19 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions, and  
20 conference committee reports favorably reported to the Senate  
21 from a committee shall be before the Senate and eligible for  
22 consideration by the Senate when it is on an appropriate order  
23 of business (floor amendments may be considered by the Senate

1 only when the bill to be amended is on Second Reading). All  
2 floor amendments, joint action motions, and conference  
3 committee reports that are reported to the Senate from  
4 committee "recommend do not adopt" or "without recommendation"  
5 shall lie on the table.

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

14 (Senate Rule 3-13)

15 3-13. Witnesses, Oaths, Affirmations, and Subpoenas.

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

23 (b) Special committees may administer oaths (or

1 affirmations) and may compel, by subpoena, any person or entity  
2 to (i) appear and give testimony before the special committee,  
3 (ii) produce papers, documents, and other materials relating to  
4 the subject matter for which the special committee was created  
5 or relating to a legislative measure pending before the special  
6 committee, or (iii) do both (i) and (ii).

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

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

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

21 (f) A subpoena may specify terms and times of production  
22 other than at a meeting or hearing of the committee issuing the

1 subpoena.

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

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

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

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

16 (k) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons  
17 from different political parties, the term "Chairperson" for  
18 purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chairperson from the  
19 majority caucus.

1

## ARTICLE IV

2

## CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

3

(Senate Rule 4-1)

4

4-1. Sessions of the Senate.

5

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

11

12

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

13

14

15

16

(c) The President, at his or her discretion, may schedule perfunctory sessions during which the Secretary may read into the Senate record any legislative measure. Properly convened committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session, and the Secretary may receive and read committee reports into the Senate record during a perfunctory session. Excepting any automatic referral

17

18

19

20

21

22



1 provisions of these Senate Rules, no action may be taken by the  
2 Senate with respect to a legislative measure during a  
3 perfunctory session.

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

10 (Senate Rule 4-2)

11 4-2. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the  
12 Presiding Officer or by a majority of those elected, the Senate  
13 shall regularly convene at noon.

14 (Senate Rule 4-3)

15 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

16 (a) Except as otherwise provided in these Senate Rules,  
17 only the following persons shall be admitted to the Senate  
18 while it is in session: members and officers of the General  
19 Assembly; elected officers of the executive branch; justices of  
20 the Supreme Court; the designated aide to the Governor; the  
21 parliamentarian; majority staff members and minority staff  
22 members, except as limited by the Presiding Officer; former  
23 Presidents of the Senate, except as limited by the President or

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

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

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

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

22 (e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation

1 of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person  
2 from the floor of the Senate. A Senator may be removed from the  
3 floor only pursuant to Rule 11-1.

4 (Senate Rule 4-4)

5 4-4. Daily Order. Unless otherwise determined by the  
6 Presiding Officer, the daily order of business of the Senate  
7 shall be as follows:

8 (1) Call to Order, Invocation, and Pledge of  
9 Allegiance.

10 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

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

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

14 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and  
15 Messages.

16 (6) Introduction of Senate Bills.

17 (7) Messages from the House, not including reading  
18 House Bills a first time.

- 1 (8) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- 2 (9) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- 3 (10) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- 4 (11) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- 5 (12) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- 6 (13) Senate Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- 7 (14) House Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- 8 (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- 9 (16) Motions in Writing.
- 10 (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 11 (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- 12 (19) Consideration of Resolutions.
- 13 (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.

1 (21) Motions to Take from the Table.

2 (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.

3 (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed  
4 Consideration.

5 (Senate Rule 4-5)

6 4-5. Quorum.

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

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

18 (Senate Rule 4-6)

19 4-6. Approval of the Journal. The President or his or her  
20 designee shall periodically examine and report to the Senate

1 any corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal  
2 before it is approved. If these corrections are approved by the  
3 Senate, they shall be made by the Secretary.

4 (Senate Rule 4-7)

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

10 (Senate Rule 4-8)

11 4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV, Section  
12 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not adjourn,  
13 without the consent of the House, for more than three days, nor  
14 to another place than that in which the two chambers of the  
15 General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in session on  
16 any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory session,  
17 regular session, veto session, or special session.

18 (Senate Rule 4-9)

19 4-9. Transcript of the Senate. In accordance with Article  
20 IV, Section 7(b) of the Constitution, nothing contained in the  
21 official transcript of the Senate shall be changed or expunged  
22 except by written request of a Senator to the Secretary and  
23 Presiding Officer, which request may be approved only on a roll

1 call vote of three-fifths of the members elected.

2 ARTICLE V

3 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

4 (Senate Rule 5-1)

5 5-1. Bills.

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

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

1 from Second Reading to Third Reading. A committee-sponsored  
2 bill shall be controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,  
3 who for purposes of these Senate Rules shall be deemed the  
4 principal sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have  
5 individual cosponsors ~~co-sponsors~~.

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

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

23 (e) All bills introduced into the Senate shall be



1 accompanied by eight ~~twelve~~ copies. Any bill that amends a  
2 statute shall indicate the particular changes in the following  
3 manner:

4 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

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

10 (Senate Rule 5-2)

11 5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be  
12 read by title on three different days prior to passage by the  
13 Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall  
14 be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.

15 (Senate Rule 5-3)

16 5-3. Printing and Distribution. The Secretary shall, as  
17 soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the Sergeant-at-Arms  
18 sufficient copies to furnish each Senator with a copy, and the  
19 Sergeant-at-Arms shall at once cause the bills to be  
20 distributed upon the desks of the Senators. Alternatively, and  
21 pursuant to Rule 2-7(b)(3), the Secretary may establish a

1 method any Senator may use to secure a copy of any bill he or  
2 she desires.

3 (Senate Rule 5-4)

4 5-4. Amendments.

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

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

22 (c) Committee amendments and floor amendments shall be  
23 filed with the Secretary, and shall be in order only when eight

1 ~~twelve~~ copies have been filed. The Secretary shall provide  
2 copies of committee amendments to the Chairperson and Minority  
3 Spokesperson of the appropriate committee as soon as  
4 practicable.

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 5-5)

2 5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with  
3 all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill,  
4 including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension  
5 Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact  
6 Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the Home  
7 Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing  
8 Affordability Impact Note Act, and the State Mandates Act, all  
9 as amended. All such notes shall be filed with the Secretary  
10 with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and  
11 shall then be attached to the original of the bill and be  
12 available for inspection by the members. As soon as  
13 practicable, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the note to  
14 the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an  
15 informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the  
16 Legislative Digest.

17 (Senate Rule 5-6 new)

18 5-6. Amendments to Taxpayer Accountability and Budget  
19 Stabilization Act.

20 (a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly  
21 until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to Section  
22 201.5 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, or that seeks to  
23 appropriate or transfer money pursuant to a declaration of a  
24 fiscal emergency under Section 201.5 of that Act, may be moved  
25 from the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading

1 unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has  
2 been adopted by a record vote of 36 members. If such a bill is  
3 on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference  
4 committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that  
5 conference committee report is in order unless a motion to  
6 approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a  
7 record vote of 36 members. Nothing in this Senate Rule shall be  
8 deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a  
9 legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

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

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

22 (Senate Rule 5-7 new)

23 5-7. Amendments to State Pension Funds Continuing  
24 Appropriation Act.

25 (a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly

1 until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to the State  
2 Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act may be moved from  
3 the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading  
4 unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has  
5 been adopted by a record vote of 36 members. If such a bill is  
6 on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference  
7 committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that  
8 conference committee report is in order unless a motion to  
9 approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a  
10 record vote of 36 members. Nothing in this Senate Rule shall be  
11 deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a  
12 legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

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

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

1

## ARTICLE VI

2

## RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

3

(Senate Rule 6-1)

4

6-1. Resolutions.

5

6

7

8

9

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

10

11

12

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

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

(c) The Secretary shall periodically print a Resolutions Consent Calendar, which the Secretary shall periodically distribute prior to its consideration by the Senate (generally the last daily session of the week). No debate is in order regarding any resolution appearing on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. All resolutions appearing on the Resolutions Consent Calendar may be adopted in one motion; however, any Senator may vote "no" or "present" on any resolution appearing on the Resolutions Consent Calendar by providing written notice of that intention to the Secretary prior to the vote on the

1 Resolutions Consent Calendar. Prior to the adoption of any  
2 resolution on the Resolutions Consent Calendar, if any three  
3 members file with the Secretary a written objection to the  
4 presence of a resolution thereon, that resolution shall be  
5 removed from the Resolutions Consent Calendar and is  
6 automatically referred to the Committee on Assignments.

7 (Senate Rule 6-2)

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

19 (Senate Rule 6-3)

20 6-3. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional  
21 Conventions. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of those  
22 elected shall be required to adopt any resolution:

23 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal



1 constitutional convention;

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

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

6 (Senate Rule 6-4)

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

14 ARTICLE VII

15 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

16 (Senate Rule 7-1)

17 7-1. Voting within Bar. No Senator shall be permitted to  
18 vote on any question before the Senate unless on the floor  
19 before the vote is announced. No member of a committee may vote

1 except in person at the time of the call of the committee vote.  
2 Any vote of the Senate shall be by roll call whenever two  
3 Senators so request or whenever the Presiding Officer so  
4 orders.

5 (Senate Rule 7-2)

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

17 (Senate Rule 7-3)

18 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

1 in the Senate will give the use of the microphone to the  
2 Senator who has been so recognized. The Senator in speaking  
3 shall confine himself or herself to the subject matter under  
4 discussion and avoid personalities.

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

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

22 (d) If any Senator is called to order for words spoken in  
23 debate, the person calling him or her to order shall repeat the

1 words excepted to, and they shall be taken down by the  
2 Secretary. No Senator shall be held to answer or be subject to  
3 the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate if any  
4 Senator has spoken in debate or other business has intervened  
5 after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have  
6 been taken.

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

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

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

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

21 (i) In case of any disturbances or disorderly conduct in

1 the lobby, gallery, or hallways adjoining the chamber, the  
2 President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

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

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, if  
5           unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a  
6           majority vote.

7           (Senate Rule 7-5)

8           7-5. Precedence of Motions.

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

11           (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

12           (2) to adjourn;

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

14           (4) to recess;

15           (5) to lay on the table;

16           (6) for the previous question;

17           (7) to postpone consideration;

1           (8) to commit or recommit; and

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

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

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

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

13           (Senate Rule 7-6)

14           7-6. Verification.

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

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

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

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

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

20           (Senate Rule 7-7)

21           7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

22           (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding



1 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless  
2 three-fifths of the members elected vote to overrule the  
3 Presiding Officer. The motion to appeal requires a second, and  
4 it shall not be in order if the Senate has conducted  
5 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

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

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

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

17 (Senate Rule 7-8)

18 7-8. Previous Question.

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

1           (b) The previous question shall be stated in the following  
2 form: "Shall the main question now be put?". Until the previous  
3 question is decided, all amendments and debate are precluded.  
4 When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the  
5 main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

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

13           (Senate Rule 7-9)

14           7-9. Discharge of Committee.

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

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

1 the members elected.

2 (Senate Rule 7-10)

3 7-10. Tabling.

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 7-11)

2 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

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

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

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

13 (Senate Rule 7-12)

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

22 (Senate Rule 7-13)

1           7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other  
2 legislative measure on a subject different from that under  
3 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

4           (Senate Rule 7-14)

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

11           (Senate Rule 7-15)

12           7-15. Reconsideration.

13           (a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record  
14 vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the  
15 Senate may on the same or following day move to reconsider the  
16 vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without  
17 affecting the vote to which it referred. When the motion to  
18 reconsider is made during the last three scheduled days of  
19 regular session, or any time thereafter during the regular  
20 session, or at any time during a veto or special session, any  
21 member may move that the vote on reconsideration be taken  
22 immediately. A question that requires the votes of a majority  
23 of those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those  
24 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 a  
8 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 allow  
11 the bill or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of  
12 the possession of the Senate until after the motion has been  
13 decided or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if  
14 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           (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 amendable.

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

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

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

13           (Senate Rule 7-17)

14           7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

19           (b) Any resolution proposing to amend a Senate Rule or any  
20 Joint Senate-House Rule shall, upon initial reading by the

1 Secretary, automatically be referred to the Committee on  
2 Assignments. Resolutions for amendment of the Senate Rules or  
3 any Joint Senate-House Rules may be initiated and sponsored by  
4 the Committee on Assignments; these resolutions shall not be  
5 referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and  
6 adopted by the Senate.

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

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

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

22 (Senate Rule 7-18)



1           7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or  
2 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in  
3 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the  
4 same stage of the legislative measure.

5           (Senate Rule 7-19)

6           7-19. Effective Date.

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

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

22           (Senate Rule 7-20)

23           7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or

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

19

## ARTICLE VIII

20

## JOINT ACTION

21

(Senate Rule 8-1)

22

8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

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

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

17 (Senate Rule 8-2)

18 8-2. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 8-3)

2 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 8-4)

2 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

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

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

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

1           (d) Any Senate Bill amended in the House and returned to  
2 the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment shall be made  
3 available electronically or otherwise for not less than one  
4 hour before being further considered. No Senate Bill that is  
5 returned to the Senate with House amendments shall be called  
6 except by the principal sponsor or chief cosponsor of the bill  
7 who has been designated in writing by the principal sponsor.

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

14           (Senate Rule 8-5)

15           8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

22           (b) If either chamber refused to adopt the report of the

1 conference committee, or the first conference committee is  
2 unable to reach agreement, either chamber may request a second  
3 conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber  
4 shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber  
5 refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee,  
6 the two chambers have adhered to their disagreement, and the  
7 bill or resolution is lost.

8 ARTICLE IX

9 VETOES

10 (Senate Rule 9-1)

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

18 (Senate Rule 9-2)

19 9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

20 (a) The Governor's specific recommendations for change  
21 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section



1 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited  
2 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill,  
3 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes, and shall  
4 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set  
5 forth in the bill as passed.

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

18 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

19 (Senate Rule 9-3)

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

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

15 (Senate Rule 9-4)

16 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

22 (b) The vote to override an item veto shall be by roll call  
23 vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the  
24 Journal. The form of motion with respect to such item shall be:

1 "I move that the item on page \_\_\_\_\_, line \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ Bill  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ do pass, notwithstanding the item veto of the Governor."

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

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

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

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

1 (Senate Rule 9-5)

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

7 (Senate Rule 9-6)

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

## 1 ARTICLE X

## 2 NOMINATIONS

3 (Senate Rule 10-1)

4 10-1. Nominations.

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

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

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

2 (c) On considering the report of the Executive Appointments  
3 Committee on a nomination, the Presiding Officer shall put the  
4 following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the  
5 nomination just made?". The Chairman of the Executive  
6 Appointments Committee may, by a motion in writing approved by  
7 a majority of the members present and voting compile a list of  
8 individual appointment messages to be acted on together by a  
9 single vote. Whenever a list of Appointment Messages has been  
10 so compiled ~~group of nominees has been submitted together,~~ five  
11 or more members may request the question be put and the vote  
12 separately taken upon each of the Appointment Messages on that  
13 list ~~individuals in that group.~~ The Senate may determine, by a  
14 majority vote of those elected, after having voted upon the  
15 question of one or more of the Appointment Messages ~~nominees~~  
16 individually, to act upon the question of the remaining  
17 Appointment Messages on that list ~~nominees in that group~~ as a  
18 unit.

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

23 (Senate Rule 10-2 new)

1       10-2. Appointment Messages.

2       (a) Every nomination subject to confirmation by the Senate  
3 shall be submitted to the Senate by an Appointment Message from  
4 the appointing officer or appointing authority in accordance  
5 with this Rule, using the Appointment Message form provided  
6 herein, containing all of the information required therein, and  
7 accompanied by a cover letter signed by the appointing officer  
8 or on behalf of the appointing authority.

9       (b) All Appointment Messages shall be drafted by the  
10 Legislative Reference Bureau, according to the form provided  
11 herein.

12       (c) Appointment Messages submitted shall be assigned a  
13 sequential number by the Secretary of the Senate, indicating  
14 the order in which they were received and read into the Senate  
15 record by the Secretary of the Senate at the direction of the  
16 Senate President. An Appointment Message is received by the  
17 Senate when it is read into the Senate record and assigned a  
18 sequential number.

19       (d) An Appointment Message which does not conform to the  
20 requirements of this Rule shall, at the direction of the Senate  
21 President, be ruled non-compliant and returned to the  
22 appointing officer or authority that filed the same by the  
23 Secretary of the Senate.

1       (e) The appointing officer or authority may file in  
2 accordance with this rule an Appointment Message which  
3 supersedes a previously filed Appointment Message. A  
4 superseding Appointment Message shall identify by number the  
5 Appointment Message which it supersedes. The filing of a  
6 superseding Appointment Message shall automatically table the  
7 Appointment Message which it supersedes, and that message shall  
8 have no further legal effect.

9       (f) An Appointment Message shall be a committee-sponsored  
10 legislative measure which is unamendable, and shall be  
11 controlled by the Chairperson of the Executive Appointments  
12 Committee, who for purposes of these Senate Rules shall be  
13 deemed the principal sponsor or, in the absence of the  
14 Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson of the Executive  
15 Appointments Committee shall be deemed the principal sponsor.  
16 Messages may not have individual cosponsors.

17       (g) Any Appointment Message pending when the Senate  
18 adjourns *sine die* shall automatically be tabled, and that  
19 message shall have no further legal effect. An appointing  
20 officer or authority shall file a new Appointment message in  
21 accordance with the Senate Rules of the new General Assembly if  
22 they wish for the nomination to be considered by the Senate for  
23 confirmation.





1 (Name of Nominee)

2 (Residential Address of Nominee)

3 (Dollar Amount and whether Annual Salary, Per Diem, or  
4 "Unsalariated", as applicable)

5 Appointee's Senator: Senator (Name of Senator in whose district  
6 the Nominee Resides)

7 (This Appointment Message supersedes Appointment Message  
8 (Number of Appointment Message))

9 ARTICLE XI

10 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

11 (Senate Rule 11-1)

12 11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

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

1 Senators voting on the question.

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

9 (Senate Rule 11-2)

10 11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to  
11 dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or  
12 resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to  
13 any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered  
14 upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators  
15 determine that the language of a protest is not respectful, the  
16 protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.

17 ARTICLE XII

18 FORCE AND EFFECT

19 (Senate Rule 12-1)

20 12-1. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the

1 Senate, including all of its committees, shall be governed by  
2 these Senate Rules.

3 (Senate Rule 12-2)

4 12-2. Robert's Rules. The rules of parliamentary practice  
5 appearing in the 10th edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall  
6 govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable,  
7 providing that they are not inconsistent with these Senate  
8 Rules.

9 (Senate Rule 12-3)

10 12-3. Certification by President. With respect to any bill  
11 that has been passed by the Senate and has been certified by  
12 the President in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of  
13 the Constitution, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption  
14 that all of these Senate Rules have been fully complied with in  
15 obtaining such passage.

16 (Senate Rule 12-4)

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