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SENATE RESOLUTION

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

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9

ARTICLE I

10

DEFINITIONS

11

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

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14

(Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

15

(Senate Rule 1-1)

16

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

17

18

(Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-2)

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

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 1-3)

10 1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution
11 of the State of Illinois.

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 1-3.5)

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

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 1-4)

20 1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
21 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-5)

2 1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of
3 the General Assembly.

4 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 1-6)

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 1-7)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 1-8)

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

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 1-9)

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

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 1-10)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 1-10.5)

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

23 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-11)

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

5 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 1-12)

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

14 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 1-13)

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

19 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 1-14)

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

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 1-15)

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

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 1-16)

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

13 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 1-17)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 1-18)

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

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-19)

2 1-19. Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the
3 convening of the Senate, pursuant to the scheduling of the
4 President, for purposes consistent with Rule 4-1(c) or (d).

5 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 1-20)

7 1-20. President. "President" means the President of the
8 Senate.

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 1-21)

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 1-22)

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

21 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 1-23)

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

4 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

5 (Senate Rule 1-24)

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

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 1-25)

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

13 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 1-26)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 1-27)

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

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1

ARTICLE II

2

ORGANIZATION

3

(Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

4

(Senate Rule 2-1)

5

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

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(Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

12

(Senate Rule 2-2)

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2-2. Election of the President.

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(a) Prior to the election of the President, the Governor shall convene the Senate, designate a Temporary Secretary of the Senate, and preside during the nomination and election of the President. As the first item of business each day prior to the election of the President, the Governor shall order the Temporary Secretary to call the roll of the members to establish the presence of a quorum as required by the Constitution. If a majority of those elected are not present, the Senate shall stand adjourned until the hour of 12:00 noon

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1 on the next calendar day, excepting weekends and official State
2 Holidays. If a quorum of members is present, the Governor shall
3 then call for nominations of members for the Office of
4 President. All such nominations shall require a second. When
5 the nominations are completed, the Governor shall direct the
6 Temporary Secretary to call the roll of the members to elect
7 the President.

8 (b) The election of the President shall require the
9 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate shall
10 not be in order following nominations and preceding or during
11 the vote, and Senators may not explain their vote on the
12 election of the President.

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

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

1 (e) No Senator shall be elected to the office of President
2 of the Senate for more than five General Assemblies; provided
3 that service as President before the commencement of the 100th
4 General Assembly nor service as President under subsection (d)
5 of this Section shall not be considered in the calculation of
6 the Senator's service.

7 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 3, 100th G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 2-3)

9 2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall
10 elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the
11 Constitution and laws of Illinois. No Senator shall be elected
12 to the office of Senate Minority Leader for more than five
13 General Assemblies; provided that service as Minority Leader
14 before the commencement of the 100th General Assembly nor
15 service as Minority Leader while filling a vacancy in the
16 Office shall not be considered in the calculation of the
17 Senator's service.

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 3, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 2-4)

20 2-4. Majority Leader, Deputy Minority Leader, and
21 Assistant Leaders.

22 (a) The President shall appoint from within the Majority
23 Caucus a Majority Leader ~~and a President Pro Tempore~~. The

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

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

14 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 2-5)

16 2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

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

21 (b) Except as provided by law with respect to the Senate
22 Operations Commission, the President is the chief
23 administrative officer of the Senate and shall have those

1 powers necessary to carry out that function. The President may
2 delegate his or her administrative duties as he or she deems
3 appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

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

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

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

19 (12) To have general supervision of the Secretary and
20 his or her assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and his or her

1 assistants, the majority caucus staff, and all employees of
2 the Senate except the minority caucus staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 (22) To promulgate forms for nominees subject to the
11 advice and consent of the Senate, for temporary appointment
12 messages, and for messages designating acting appointees.

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

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

1 the members elected.

2 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 2-6)

4 2-6. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

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

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

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

16 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 2-7)

18 2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

19 (a) The Senate shall elect a Secretary, who may adopt
20 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
21 her office. Except where the authority is by law given to the
22 Senate Operations Commission, the President shall be the final

1 arbiter of any dispute arising in connection with the operation
2 of the Office of the Secretary.

3 (b) The duties of the Secretary shall include the
4 following:

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

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

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

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

1 (5) To keep the transcripts of the debates of the
2 Senate and make them available to the public under
3 reasonable conditions.

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

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

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

22 (9) To file with the Secretary of State those debate

1 transcripts and Senate documents as are required by law.

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

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

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

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 2-8)

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

21 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 2-9)

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

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

11 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
12 the Senate chambers, galleries, and adjoining or
13 connecting hallways and passages.

14 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of
15 the Senate.

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

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

19 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 2-10)

2 2-10. Schedule.

3 (a) The President shall periodically establish a schedule
4 of days on which the Senate shall convene in regular and veto
5 session, with that schedule subject to revisions at the
6 discretion of the President. The President may also at his or
7 her discretion schedule perfunctory sessions of the Senate. The
8 President may establish deadlines for the following
9 legislative actions:

10 (1) Final day to request bills from the Legislative
11 Reference Bureau.

12 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 (b) The President may establish additional deadlines for
10 final action on conference committee reports and any categories
11 of joint action motions.

12 (c) The foregoing deadlines shall become effective upon
13 being filed by the President with the Secretary. The Secretary
14 shall Journalize the deadlines.

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

18 (e) The President may schedule deadlines for any other

1 legislative measure as he or she deems appropriate pursuant to
2 written notice filed with the Secretary.

3 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

4 ARTICLE III

5 COMMITTEES

6 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 3-1)

8 3-1. Committees.

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

15 (b) All committees shall have a Chairperson and Minority
16 Spokesperson, who shall not be of the same caucus, except as
17 provided in Rule 3-2. Committees of the whole shall consist of
18 all Senators. The number of majority caucus members and
19 minority caucus members of all standing committees, and all
20 other committees unless otherwise ordered by the Senate in
21 accordance with these Senate Rules, shall be determined by the
22 President. The numbers of majority caucus and minority caucus

1 members shall become final upon the President filing with the
2 Secretary an appropriate notice, which shall be Journalized.

3 (c) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
4 to call the committee to order, designate which legislative
5 measures that are assigned to the committee shall be taken up,
6 order the roll call vote to be taken on each legislative
7 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during
8 committee meetings, assign legislative measures to special
9 subcommittees of the parent committee, jointly sign and issue
10 subpoenas with the President, and implement and supervise the
11 business of the committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a committee
12 may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the
13 direction of the Chairperson.

14 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the Chairperson or
15 Minority Spokesperson position on a committee, occurs when a
16 member resigns from that position or ceases to be a Senator.
17 Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who
18 shall promptly notify the President and Minority Leader. Absent
19 concurrence by a majority of those elected, or as otherwise
20 provided in Rule 3-5, no member who resigns from a committee
21 shall be reappointed to that committee for the remainder of the
22 term. Replacement members shall be of the same caucus as that
23 of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed by the
24 President or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the

1 resigning member. In the case of vacancies on special
2 subcommittees that were created by committees, any vacancy
3 shall be filled pursuant to the motion adopted to create the
4 subcommittee but if the motion does not specify how a vacancy
5 is filled then the parent committee shall fill the vacancy by
6 motion.

7 (e) The Chairperson of a committee shall have the authority
8 to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of
9 the President in accordance with Rule 2-5(c)(19). Except as
10 otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, committee meetings
11 shall be convened in accordance with Rule 3-11.

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 3-2)

14 3-2. Membership and Officers of Standing Committees.

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

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

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

22 (c) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, any
23 committee member may be temporarily replaced due to illness or
24 an unforeseen absence from the Capitol at the time of the

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

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 3-3)

11 3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

12 (a) The Senate may create special committees by resolution
13 adopted by a majority of those elected. The President also may
14 create special committees by filing a notice of the creation of
15 the special committee with the Secretary. The appointed members
16 of a special committee shall be designated by the President and
17 the Minority Leader in the same manner outlined in Rule 3-2
18 with respect to standing committees.

19 (b) A committee may create a special subcommittee by motion
20 adopted by a majority of those appointed. The members of a
21 special subcommittee shall come from the membership of the
22 creating committee, and shall be appointed in the manner
23 determined by the creating committee.

1 (c) The resolution, motion, or notice creating a special
2 committee or special subcommittee shall specify the subject
3 matter of the special committee or subcommittee and the number
4 of members to be appointed thereto, and may specify a reporting
5 date during the term (in which event the special committee or
6 subcommittee is abolished as of that date). Unless an earlier
7 date is specified by resolution, motion, or notice, special
8 committees and subcommittees shall expire at the end of the
9 term.

10 (d) When the Senate is not in session, Special Temporary
11 Committees may be created and appointed by the President. The
12 actions of the President and of a Special Temporary Committee
13 shall stand as the action of the Senate unless the action is
14 amended or modified on a roll call vote by a majority of those
15 elected during the next day the Senate convenes.

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

20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 3-4)

22 3-4. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
23 Senate are as follows:

- 1 AGRICULTURE
- 2 APPROPRIATIONS I
- 3 APPROPRIATIONS II
- 4 COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- 5 CRIMINAL LAW
- 6 EDUCATION
- 7 ENERGY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
- 8 ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
- 9 EXECUTIVE
- 10 EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS
- 11 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- 12 ~~GAMING~~
- 13 GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND PENSIONS REFORM

- 1 HUMAN SERVICES
- 2 HIGHER EDUCATION
- 3 INSURANCE
- 4 JUDICIARY
- 5 LABOR
- 6 LICENSED ACTIVITIES ~~AND PENSIONS~~
- 7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- 8 PUBLIC HEALTH
- 9 REVENUE
- 10 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 11 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- 12 TRANSPORTATION
- 13 VETERANS AFFAIRS

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 3-5)

3 3-5. Service Committees.

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

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

17 (c) The majority caucus members of the Committee on
18 Assignments shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and
19 the minority caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the
20 Minority Leader. Appointments thereto shall be by notice filed
21 with the Secretary, and shall be effective for the balance of
22 the term or until a replacement appointment is made, whichever
23 first occurs. Appointments shall take effect upon filing with

1 the Secretary regardless of whether the Senate is in session.
2 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules, any
3 Senator who is replaced on the Committee on Assignments may be
4 reappointed to the Committee on Assignments without
5 concurrence of the Senate.

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

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 3-6)

17 3-6. Referrals of Resolutions, Messages, and
18 Reorganization Orders.

19 (a) All resolutions, after being initially read by the
20 Secretary, shall be automatically referred to the Committee on
21 Assignments unless the Presiding Officer determines that the
22 resolution is a death resolution and orders that the resolution
23 be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. Resolutions

1 determined by the Committee on Assignments to be of a
2 non-substantive, commemorative, or congratulatory nature shall
3 be returned to the principal sponsor for action pursuant to
4 Rule 6-4. No resolution may be placed on the Resolutions
5 Consent Calendar if any member objects.

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

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

23 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 3-7)

2 3-7. Committee on Assignments.

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

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

20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 3-8)

22 3-8. Referrals to Committees.

23 (a) All Senate Bills and House Bills shall, after having
24 been initially read by the Secretary, be automatically referred

1 to the Committee on Assignments, which may thereafter refer any
2 bill before it to a committee. The Committee on Assignments may
3 refer any resolution before it to a committee. No bill or
4 resolution may be referred to a committee except pursuant to
5 this Rule or Rule 7-17. A standing or special committee may
6 refer a matter pending in that committee to a special
7 subcommittee of that committee.

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

1 and notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules,
2 the committee may hold a hearing on and consider those
3 legislative measures pursuant to one-hour advance notice). Any
4 floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or
5 conference committee report that is not approved for
6 consideration or referred by the Committee on Assignments, and
7 is attempted to be acted upon by a committee shall be out of
8 order, except as provided for under Rule 8-4.

9 (b-1) A floor amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a
10 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee
11 from which the bill was reported (or to another standing
12 committee as the Committee on Assignments may determine) upon
13 adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day
14 following the day on which the floor amendment was filed,
15 unless (i) the Committee on Assignments referred the floor
16 amendment to a standing committee or acted on the floor
17 amendment in the first instance and referred it to the Senate
18 for consideration; (ii) the bill is no longer pending before
19 the Senate; (iii) the floor amendment deals with the subject of
20 appropriations or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on
21 Assignments has determined by a majority vote that the floor
22 amendment substantively alters the nature and scope of the
23 underlying bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a
24 determination under item (iv) of this subsection, then the
25 Committee on Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer the

1 floor amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the
2 floor amendment to any other committee.

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

15 (c-1) A committee amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a
16 bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee
17 to which the bill was assigned upon adjournment of the Senate
18 on the third regular session day following the day on which the
19 committee amendment was filed, unless (i) the Committee on
20 Assignments referred the committee amendment to the standing
21 committee to which the bill was assigned; (ii) the bill is no
22 longer pending before the committee; (iii) the committee
23 amendment deals with the subject of appropriations or State
24 revenue; or (iv) the Committee on Assignments has determined by

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

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

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

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

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 3-9)

2 3-9. Re-Referrals to the Committee on Assignments.

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

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

1 convened for session unless: (i) this Rule has been suspended
2 in accordance with Rule 7-17; or (ii) the Committee on
3 Assignments has issued a written exception to the Secretary
4 prior to that 31st day.

5 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 3-10)

7 3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to
8 the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
9 committees.

10 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 3-11)

12 3-11. Committee Procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 maintenance of these reports.

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

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

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

17 (3) The Chairperson shall, in advance of a committee
18 hearing, notify all principal sponsors of legislative
19 measures posted for hearing of the date, time, and place of
20 hearing. When practicable, the Secretary shall include a
21 notice of all scheduled hearings, together with all posted
22 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 and properly
6 convened committees as permitted by Rule 4-1(c), no committee
7 may meet during any session of the Senate, and no commission
8 created by Illinois law that has legislative membership may
9 meet during any session of the Senate. A perfunctory session is
10 not deemed to be a session for the purposes of this provision.

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

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

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

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 3-12)

14 3-12. Committee Reports.

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

22 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions, and
23 conference committee reports favorably reported to the Senate

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

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

17 (d) All Appointment Messages reported to the Senate from a
18 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
19 discharged, shall stand on the order of Executive Appointments.
20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 3-13)

22 3-13. Witnesses, Oaths, Affirmations, and Subpoenas.

23 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths (or

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

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

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

22 (d) Oaths may be administered under this Rule by the
23 Presiding Officer or by the Chairperson of a committee or any

1 person sitting in his or her stead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 rules, laws, and constitution of the State of Illinois.

2 (k) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairpersons
3 from different political parties, the term "Chairperson" for
4 purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chairperson from the
5 majority caucus.

6 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

7 ARTICLE IV

8 CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 4-1)

11 4-1. Sessions of the Senate.

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

19 (b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with
20 notice by the President in accordance with Rule 2-10. Special
21 session days shall be scheduled in accordance with the

1 Constitution and laws of Illinois.

2 (c) The President, at his or her discretion, may schedule
3 perfunctory sessions during which the Secretary may read into
4 the Senate record any legislative measure. Properly convened
5 committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative
6 measures during a perfunctory session, and the Secretary may
7 receive and read committee reports into the Senate record
8 during a perfunctory session. Excepting any automatic referral
9 provisions of these Senate Rules, no action may be taken by the
10 Senate with respect to a legislative measure during a
11 perfunctory session.

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

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 4-2)

20 4-2. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the
21 Presiding Officer or by a majority of those elected, the Senate
22 shall regularly convene at noon.

23 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 4-3)

2 4-3. Entitled to Floor.

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

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

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

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

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 4-4)

14 4-4. Daily Order. Unless otherwise determined by the
15 Presiding Officer, the daily order of business of the Senate
16 shall be as follows:

17 (1) Call to Order, Invocation, and Pledge of
18 Allegiance.

19 (2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

1 (3) Introduction and Reading of Senate Bills a first
2 time.

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

5 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
6 Messages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 (14) Conference Committee Reports.
- 2 (15) Motions in Writing.
- 3 (16) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- 4 (17) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- 5 (18) Consideration of Resolutions.
- 6 (19) Motions to Discharge Committee.
- 7 (20) Motions to Take from the Table.
- 8 (21) Motions to Suspend the Rules.
- 9 (22) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed
10 Consideration.
11 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)
- 12 (Senate Rule 4-5)
13 4-5. Quorum.
14 (a) A majority of those elected shall constitute a quorum
15 of the Senate, and a majority of those appointed shall
16 constitute a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may
17 adjourn from day to day or recess for less than one day. The

1 attendance of absent members may be compelled by order of the
2 President.

3 (b) The question of the presence of a quorum in any
4 committee may not be raised on consideration of a legislative
5 measure by the Senate unless the same question was previously
6 raised before the committee with respect to that legislative
7 measure.

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 4-6)

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 4-7)

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

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 4-8)

2 4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV, Section
3 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not adjourn,
4 without the consent of the House, for more than three days, nor
5 to another place than that in which the two chambers of the
6 General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in session on
7 any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory session,
8 regular session, veto session, or special session.

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 4-9)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 ARTICLE V

19 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 5-1)

22 5-1. Bills.

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

22 (b) The principal sponsor of a bill shall control the bill
23 and may allow a chief cosponsor (i) to present the bill on
24 Third Reading with written approval or (ii) to move the bill
25 from Second Reading to Third Reading. A committee-sponsored

1 bill shall be controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,
2 who for purposes of these Senate Rules shall be deemed the
3 principal sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may not have
4 individual cosponsors.

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

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

16 (3) The Committee on Assignments shall act on any notice
17 within three session days (excluding perfunctory session
18 days). If the Committee on Assignments fails to act on that
19 notice within three session days, then the notice shall be
20 deemed approved and the Senate sponsorship of the House Bill
21 will be substituted pursuant to the notice. The President of
22 the Senate may suspend in writing the operation of the three
23 session day automatic approval process set forth under this

1 subsection (c) if the President determines that the Rules
2 Committee of the House of Representatives has failed to act on
3 any Senator's request to substitute House sponsorship of a
4 Senate Bill.

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

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

16 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

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

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 5-2)

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

7 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 5-3)

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 5-4)

19 5-4. Amendments.

20 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted either by a
21 standing committee when the bill is before that committee, or
22 by the Senate when a bill is on the order of Second Reading.
23 The former shall be known as a "committee amendment" and the

1 latter as a "floor amendment". All amendments must be in
2 writing. All amendments still pending in a committee upon the
3 passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading shall
4 automatically be tabled.

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

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

20 (d) The Secretary shall have printed all adopted committee
21 amendments that come before the Senate pursuant to Rule 3-12.
22 The Secretary shall also have printed all adopted floor
23 amendments. No floor amendment may be adopted by the Senate

1 unless it has been first reproduced and placed on the members'
2 desks or made available electronically.

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

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

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 5-5)

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

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

10 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 5-6)

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 (1) The legal description of the property.

20 (2) The street address of the property.

21 (3) The name of each State Senator and State

1 Representative who represents the territory that is the
2 subject of the proposed taking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 (11) Photographs of the property.

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

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

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

1 death resolution shall be introduced by filing three copies.

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

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

23 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 6-2)

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

13 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

14 (Senate Rule 6-3)

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

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

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

22 (3) to call a State convention to ratify a proposed

1 amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

2 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 6-4)

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

11 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

12 ARTICLE VII

13 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

14 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 7-1)

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

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 7-2)

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 (Senate Rule 7-3)

14 7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

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

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

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

1 after the words spoken and before exceptions to them shall have
2 been taken.

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

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

7 (g) No Senator shall speak more than five minutes on the
8 same question without the consent of the Senate, nor more than
9 twice on that question. No Senator shall speak more than once
10 until every Senator choosing to speak has spoken. However, the
11 Presiding Officer, in his or her discretion, may set time
12 limits for the presentation of a legislative measure by the
13 principal sponsor or a member designated by the principal
14 sponsor and debate by Senators seeking to debate the
15 legislative measure. No Senator 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 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

6 (Senate Rule 7-4)

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

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

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

18 (3) After a motion is stated by the Presiding Officer
19 or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed in the
20 possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time
21 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 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 7-5)

9 7-5. Precedence of Motions.

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

12 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

13 (2) to adjourn;

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

15 (4) to recess;

16 (5) to lay on the table;

17 (6) for the previous question;

1 (7) to postpone consideration;

2 (8) to commit or recommit; and

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

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

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

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

14 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

15 (Senate Rule 7-6)

16 7-6. Verification.

17 (a) After any roll call vote, except for a vote that
18 requires a specific number of affirmative votes and that has
19 not received the required votes, and before intervening

1 business, it shall be in order for any Senator to request
2 verification of the results of the roll call.

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

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

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

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

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 7-7)

2 7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

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

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

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

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

20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 7-8)

1 7-8. Previous Question.

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

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

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 7-9)

19 7-9. Discharge of Committee.

20 (a) A committee may be discharged from further
21 consideration of a legislative measure by a vote of
22 three-fifths of the members elected. Upon concurrence of a
23 majority of those appointed, the Committee on Assignments may

1 advance any legislative measure pending before it to the Senate
2 without referral to another committee; however, the Committee
3 on Assignments shall not so report any bill that has never been
4 before a standing committee of the Senate.

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

7 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

8 (Senate Rule 7-10)

9 7-10. Tabling.

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

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

18 (c) The principal sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
19 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
20 resolution. Upon such tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
21 shall return the bill or resolution to the Secretary, noting
22 thereon that it has been tabled.

1 (d) A motion to table an amendment adopted by the Senate on
2 a voice vote or by a committee is in order on Second Reading. A
3 motion to table a committee amendment has priority over a floor
4 amendment. Motions to table amendments are debatable and may be
5 adopted by a majority.

6 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 7-11)

8 7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

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

14 (b) A bill taken from the table shall be placed on the
15 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
16 tabled.

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

19 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

20 (Senate Rule 7-12)

21 7-12. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to

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

10 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 7-13)

12 7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other
13 legislative measure on a subject different from that under
14 consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 7-14)

17 7-14. Division of Question. If the question in debate
18 contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided.
19 On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in order to move
20 for a division of the question. The rejection of a motion to
21 strike out and insert one proposition does not prevent a motion
22 to strike out and insert a different proposition.

23 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

1 (Senate Rule 7-15)

2 7-15. Reconsideration.

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

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

24 (c) If a motion to reconsider is made pursuant to this Rule

1 and the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be
2 further reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended by a
3 three-fifths vote of the members elected.

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

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

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

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 7-16)

17 7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

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

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

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

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

9 (Senate Rule 7-17)

10 7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

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

1 adopted by the Senate.

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

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

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 7-18)

19 7-18. Motion to Commit or Recommit. No motion to commit or
20 recommit a legislative measure to committee, being decided in
21 the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, or at the
22 same stage of the legislative measure.

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 7-19)

3 7-19. Effective Date.

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

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

20 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

21 (Senate Rule 7-20)

22 7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
23 function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraph (g), (h),

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

19 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

20 ARTICLE VIII

21 JOINT ACTION

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

23 (Senate Rule 8-1)

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

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

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

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 8-2)

20 8-2. Conference Committees.

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

23 (1) when the House refuses to recede from the adoption

1 of any amendment, after the Senate has previously refused
2 to concur in the amendment; or

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

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

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

19 (c) In addition to the House members thereof, each
20 conference committee shall be comprised of five Senators, three
21 of whom shall be appointed by the President and two of whom
22 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference

1 committee report may be filed with the Secretary until a
2 majority of the Senate conferees has been appointed.

3 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 8-3)

5 8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

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

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

21 (c) If the conference committee determines that it is
22 unable to reach agreement, the committee shall so report to
23 each chamber of the General Assembly and request appointment of

1 a second conference committee. In the event of agreement, the
2 committee shall so report to each chamber.

3 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 8-4)

5 8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

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

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

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

1 advance notice by posting on the Senate bulletin board or other
2 electronic means. The Appropriations Committee shall not issue
3 any report with respect to any conference committee report
4 following any such hearing.

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

12 (e) The report of a conference committee on a
13 non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the
14 subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference
15 committee. The report of a conference committee on an
16 appropriations bill shall be confined to the subject of
17 appropriations.

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 8-5)

20 8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

21 (a) Each chamber of the General Assembly shall inform the
22 other by message of any action taken with respect to a
23 conference committee report. Copies of all papers necessary to

1 a complete understanding of any such action shall accompany the
2 message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in the
3 chamber of origin.

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 ARTICLE IX

14 VETOES

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 9-1)

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

1 as practicable. Such copies may be made available
2 electronically.

3 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

4 (Senate Rule 9-2)

5 9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

6 (a) The Governor's specific recommendations for change
7 with respect to a bill returned under subsection (e) of Section
8 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall be limited
9 to addressing the Governor's objections to portions of a bill,
10 the general merit of which the Governor recognizes, and shall
11 not alter the fundamental purpose or legislative scheme set
12 forth in the bill as passed.

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

1 (c) This Rule may not be suspended.

2 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

3 (Senate Rule 9-3)

4 9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
5 Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept
6 or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to
7 bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal
8 sponsor, the committee chairperson in the case of a committee
9 bill, or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the
10 vote on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion
11 shall be filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any
12 consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion is
13 filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be heard
14 at the time the bill is called; however, after such a motion is
15 adopted, no other motion on that veto may be considered. The
16 motion of the principal sponsor or chairperson, in the case of
17 committee bills, shall be considered first and all other
18 motions considered in the order filed. If the principal sponsor
19 does not call a bill within eight calendar days after the
20 Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the Journal,
21 thereafter any person filing such a motion may call the bill.

22 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

23 (Senate Rule 9-4)

1 9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

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

18 (d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations
19 of the Governor may be acted upon in either of the following
20 manners:

21 (1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations
22 of the Governor. The form of motion in this event shall be:

1 "I move to accept the specific recommendations of the
2 Governor as to _____ Bill _____ in manner and form as
3 follows: (inserting herein the language deemed necessary
4 to effectuate the specific recommendations)"; or

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

10 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

11 (Senate Rule 9-5)

12 9-5. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
13 returned by the Governor containing more than one veto,
14 reduction, specific recommendation, or combination thereof,
15 the bill shall be acted upon in its entirety before the bill is
16 released from the custody of the Senate.

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 9-6)

19 9-6. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has
20 received the affirmative vote of at least three-fifths of the
21 members elected (as to overrides of outright vetoes, item
22 vetoes, and specific recommendations for change) or the
23 affirmative vote of at least a majority of those elected (as to

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

12 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

13 ARTICLE X

14 NOMINATIONS

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 (Senate Rule 10-1)

17 10-1. Nominations.

18 (a) Every nomination subject to confirmation by the Senate
19 shall be referred to the Committee on Assignments in accordance
20 with Rule 3-6; nominations may be considered by the Executive
21 Appointments Committee or other committees in accordance with
22 these Senate Rules. Each nominee shall be required to appear in
23 person before that meeting of a committee convened for the

1 purpose of considering the qualifications of the person for the
2 office to which he or she has been nominated. The appearance of
3 the nominee may be waived by the Chairperson of the committee
4 without objection by the other members of the committee. If a
5 member of the committee objects to the waiver of the nominee's
6 appearance by the Chairperson, the committee by a vote of a
7 majority of those appointed may waive such appearance.

8 (b) The Executive Appointments Committee or another
9 committee in accordance with these Senate Rules shall, six days
10 prior to any of its meetings, post a notice on the Senate
11 bulletin board or make the notice electronically available
12 indicating the nominees to be considered at its next meeting
13 and the time, date, and place of the meeting. The Chairperson
14 of the committee shall provide a copy of the notice to the
15 Governor's Office of Legislative Affairs or other proper
16 appointing officer or authority, if applicable, which shall be
17 responsible for notifying each nominee scheduled to be
18 considered of the date, time, and place of hearing.

19 (c) Except for Appointment Messages placed on the Denial of
20 Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
21 Appointments, on considering the report of the Executive
22 Appointments Committee or another committee in accordance with
23 these Senate Rules on a nomination, the Presiding Officer shall
24 put the following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent

1 to the nomination just made?". The Chairman of the Executive
2 Appointments Committee may, by a motion in writing approved by
3 a majority of the members present and voting compile a list of
4 individual appointment messages to be acted on together by a
5 single vote. Whenever a list of Appointment Messages has been
6 so compiled, five or more members may request the question be
7 put and the vote separately taken upon each of the Appointment
8 Messages on that list. The Senate may determine, by a majority
9 vote of those elected, after having voted upon the question of
10 one or more of the Appointment Messages individually, to act
11 upon the question of the remaining Appointment Messages on that
12 list as a unit.

13 (c-5) After a committee has reported to the Senate any
14 Appointment Message "do not recommend advise and consent"
15 pursuant to subsection (a) of Rule 3-11, the Chairman of the
16 Executive Appointments Committee shall move that the
17 Appointment Message (or Appointment Messages) be placed on the
18 Denial of Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
19 Appointments. A motion to place an Appointment Message on the
20 Denial of Appointment Calendar is neither debatable, subject to
21 division under Rule 7-14, nor subject to a motion to reconsider
22 under Rule 7-15. The Presiding Officer shall put the following
23 question: "Shall the Senate place Appointment Message (or
24 Messages) (insert number or numbers) on the Denial of
25 Appointment Calendar which shall constitute the Senate's

1 rejection of that Message (or those Messages) on its 60th
2 session day under our Rules?" Upon adoption of the motion by a
3 majority vote, the Secretary shall place an Appointment Message
4 on the Denial of Appointment Calendar under the order of
5 Executive Appointments.

6 After a committee has reported to the Senate any
7 Appointment Message "without recommendation" pursuant to
8 subsection (a) of Rule 3-11, the Chairman of the Executive
9 Appointments Committee may move that the Appointment Message
10 (or Appointment Messages) be placed on the Denial of
11 Appointment Calendar under the order of Executive
12 Appointments. A motion to place an Appointment Message on the
13 Denial of Appointment Calendar is neither debatable, subject to
14 division under Rule 7-14, nor subject to a motion to reconsider
15 under Rule 7-15. The Presiding Officer shall put the following
16 question: "Shall the Senate place the Appointment Message (or
17 Messages) (insert number or numbers) on the Denial of
18 Appointment Calendar which shall constitute the Senate's
19 rejection of that Message (or those Messages) on its 60th
20 session day under our Rules?" Upon adoption of the motion by
21 majority vote, the Secretary shall place an Appointment Message
22 on the Denial of Appointment Calendar under the order of
23 Executive Appointments.

24 The Secretary shall set forth for each applicable
25 Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar the
26 number, name of the nominee, and the title of the office,

1 agency or other body to which nomination is being made. The
2 Denial of Appointment Calendar shall also state the number of
3 session days that have elapsed since each Appointment Message
4 was received by the Senate. The Secretary shall distribute the
5 Denial of Appointment Calendar to each member of the Senate as
6 a component of the Senate Calendar for each session day other
7 than a perfunctory session day. The Secretary shall make the
8 Denial of Appointment Calendar available to the public.

9 An Appointment Message shall be removed from the Denial of
10 Appointment Calendar if a written objection stating the number
11 of the Appointment Message to be removed is filed with the
12 Secretary on or before the 59th session day after the day the
13 Appointment Message was received by the Senate, and the
14 objection contains the signature of a majority of the members
15 elected. Upon the filing of a proper written objection, the
16 Secretary shall remove the relevant Appointment Message from
17 the Denial of Appointment Calendar and automatically place the
18 Appointment Message on the Senate Calendar under the order of
19 Executive Appointments.

20 An Appointment Message shall be removed from the Denial of
21 Appointment Calendar if, upon concurrence of a majority of
22 those appointed, the Committee on Assignments adopts a motion
23 to remove that Appointment Message on or before the 59th
24 session day after the day the Appointment Message was received
25 by the Senate. Upon this action of the Committee on
26 Assignments, the Secretary shall remove the relevant

1 Appointment Message from the Denial of Appointment Calendar and
2 automatically place the Appointment Message on the Senate
3 Calendar under the order of Executive Appointments, unless the
4 Committee on Assignments has referred the Appointment Message
5 to a committee for further action.

6 If neither the Committee on Assignments takes action to
7 remove an Appointment Message from the Denial of Appointment
8 Calendar, nor a proper written objection to an Appointment
9 Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar is filed with the
10 Secretary as required under this Rule, then that Appointment
11 Message shall remain on the Denial of Appointment Calendar. A
12 motion to place an Appointment Message (or Appointment
13 Messages) on the Denial of Appointment Calendar adopted by the
14 Senate shall constitute the Senate's rejection of each
15 Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar on
16 the 60th session day after the day the Appointment Message was
17 received by the Senate. Each Appointment Message remaining on
18 the Denial of Appointment Calendar on the 60th session day
19 after the day the Appointment Message was received by the
20 Senate shall be deemed to have not received the advice and
21 consent of the Senate and thereby rejected by the Senate
22 pursuant to Article V, Section 9 of the Illinois Constitution.

23 On the 60th session day for each Appointment Message on the
24 Denial of Appointment Calendar, the Presiding Officer shall
25 make the following inquiry of the Secretary: "Please identify
26 each Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar

1 that is on its 60th session day." After the Secretary
2 identifies the relevant Appointment Message or Appointment
3 Messages, the Presiding Officer shall make the following
4 declaration: "Each Appointment Message just read is on its 60th
5 session day and remains on the Denial of Appointment Calendar;
6 therefore each such Message, pursuant to our Rules, is deemed
7 to have not received the advice and consent of the Senate and
8 is hereby rejected by the Senate pursuant to Article V, Section
9 of the Illinois Constitution. The Journal shall reflect that
10 the Senate has rejected each such nomination and the Secretary
11 shall inform the relevant appointing authority of the Senate's
12 action in rejecting that authority's nomination."

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

17 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

18 (Senate Rule 10-2)

19 10-2. Appointment Messages.

20 (a) Every nomination subject to the advice and consent of
21 the Senate shall be submitted to the Senate by an Appointment
22 Message from the appointing officer or appointing authority in
23 accordance with this Rule, using the Appointment Message form
24 provided in this Rule, containing all of the required

1 information, and accompanied by a cover letter signed by the
2 appointing officer or on behalf of the appointing authority.

3 (b) All Appointment Messages shall be drafted by the
4 Legislative Reference Bureau, according to the form provided in
5 this Rule.

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

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

20 (e) The appointing officer or authority may file in
21 accordance with this Rule an Appointment Message that
22 supersedes a previously filed Appointment Message. A

1 superseding Appointment Message shall identify by sequential
2 number the Appointment Message that it supersedes. The filing
3 of a superseding Appointment Message shall automatically table
4 the Appointment Message that it supersedes, and that superseded
5 Appointment Message shall have no further legal effect. The
6 filing of a superseding Appointment Message shall not have the
7 effect of restarting the 60 session day period within which the
8 Senate must confirm or reject the appointee under Article V,
9 Section 9, subsection (a) of the Illinois Constitution, Senate
10 Rule 10-1, or any applicable law.

11 (f) Nothing in this Rule shall be construed to prohibit an
12 appointing officer or authority from withdrawing in writing an
13 Appointment Message that was previously submitted to or
14 received by the Senate. An Appointment Message that has been
15 withdrawn shall have no further legal effect. The filing of an
16 Appointment Message appointing the same person to the same
17 office and for a term ending on the same date as that of an
18 Appointment Message that was previously filed and later
19 withdrawn shall not have the effect of restarting the 60
20 session day period within which the Senate must confirm or
21 reject the appointee under Article V, Section 9, subsection (a)
22 of the Illinois Constitution, Senate Rule 10-1, or any
23 applicable law.

24 (g) An Appointment Message (i) shall be a

1 committee-sponsored legislative measure that is unamendable
2 and (ii) shall be controlled by the Chairperson of the
3 Executive Appointments Committee, who for purposes of these
4 Senate Rules shall be deemed the principal sponsor. In the
5 absence of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson of the
6 Executive Appointments Committee shall be deemed the principal
7 sponsor. Messages may not have individual cosponsors.

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

17 (i) Form.

18

APPOINTMENT MESSAGE

19 To the Honorable Members of the Senate, One Hundredth General
20 Assembly:

1 (I, (Name and Title of Appointing Officer), am)/(The (Name of
2 the Appointing Authority) is) nominating and, by and with the
3 advice and consent of the Senate, appointing the following
4 named individual to the office enumerated below. The advice and
5 consent of this Honorable Body is respectfully requested.

6 Title of Office: (Insert Title and Position)

7 Agency or Other Body: (Name of Agency, Board, Commission, or
8 other Body to Which Nomination is Being Made)

9 Start Date: (Insert Start Date)

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

11 Name: (Name of Nominee)

12 Residence: (Residential Address of Nominee)

13 Annual Compensation: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify
14 "Unsalariated")

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

16 Nominee's Senator: Senator (Name of Senator in whose District

1 the Nominee Resides)

2 Most Recent Holder of Office: (Insert Name or Specify "New
3 Position")

4 Superseded Appointment Message: (Insert Sequence Number of
5 Superseded Message or Specify "Not Applicable")
6 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.; S.R. 226, 100th G.A.)

7 ARTICLE XI

8 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

9 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

10 (Senate Rule 11-1)

11 11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

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

19 (b) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the
20 Constitution, the Senate during its session may punish by

1 imprisonment any person other than a Senator guilty of
2 disrespect of the Senate by disorderly or contemptuous behavior
3 in its presence. The imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24
4 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or
5 contemptuous behavior.

6 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

7 (Senate Rule 11-2)

8 11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to
9 dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or
10 resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to
11 any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered
12 upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators
13 determine that the language of a protest is not respectful, the
14 protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.

15 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

16 ARTICLE XII

17 FORCE AND EFFECT

18 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

19 (Senate Rule 12-1)

20 12-1. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the
21 Senate, including all of its committees, shall be governed by
22 these Senate Rules.

1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

2 (Senate Rule 12-2)

3 12-2. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure. The rules of
4 parliamentary practice appearing in the 2010 edition of Mason's
5 Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all
6 cases to which they are applicable, providing that they are not
7 inconsistent with these Senate Rules.

8 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

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 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)

17 (Senate Rule 12-4)

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

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1 (Source: S.R. 2, 100th G.A.)