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HOUSE RESOLUTION

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RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that
the following (which are the same as the Rules of the House of
Representatives of the 95th General Assembly except as
indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the
Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Sixth
General Assembly:

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ARTICLE I

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ORGANIZATION

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(House Rule 1)

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1. Election of the Speaker.

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(a) At the first meeting of the House of each General
Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House at
12:00 noon, designate a Temporary Clerk of the House, and
preside during the nomination and election of the Speaker. As
the first item of business each day before the election of the
Speaker, the Secretary of State shall order the Temporary Clerk
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 House shall stand adjourned until
the next calendar day, excepting weekends, at the hour

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1 prescribed in Rule 29. If a quorum of members elected is
2 present, the Secretary of State shall then call for nominations
3 of members for the Office of Speaker. All nominations require a
4 second. When the nominations are completed, the Secretary of
5 State shall direct the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the
6 members to elect the Speaker.

7 (b) The election of the Speaker requires the affirmative
8 vote of a majority of those elected. Debate is not in order
9 following nominations and preceding or during the vote.

10 (c) No legislative measure may be considered and no
11 committees may be appointed or meet before the election of the
12 Speaker.

13 (d) When a vacancy in the Office of Speaker occurs, the
14 foregoing procedure shall be employed to elect a new Speaker;
15 when the Secretary of State is of a political party other than
16 that of the majority caucus, however, the Majority Leader shall
17 preside during the nomination and election of the successor
18 Speaker. No legislative measures, other than for the nomination
19 and election of a successor Speaker, may be considered by the
20 House during a vacancy in the Office of Speaker.

21 (House Rule 2)

22 2. Election of the Minority Leader.

23 (a) The House shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner
24 consistent with the laws of Illinois. The Minority Leader is
25 the leader of the numerically strongest political party other

1 than the party to which the Speaker belongs.

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

4 (House Rule 3)

5 3. Majority and Minority Leadership.

6 (a) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint from
7 within their respective caucuses the members of the Majority
8 and Minority Leaderships as allowed by law.

9 (b) Appointments are effective upon being filed with the
10 Clerk and remain effective at the pleasure of the Speaker and
11 Minority Leader, respectively, or until a vacancy occurs by
12 reason of resignation or because a leader has ceased to be a
13 Representative. Successor leaders shall be appointed in the
14 same manner as their predecessors. Leaders have those powers
15 delegated to them by the Speaker or Minority Leader, as the
16 case may be.

17 (House Rule 4)

18 4. The Speaker.

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

23 (b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker is the
24 chief administrative officer of the House and has those powers

1 necessary to carry out those functions. The Speaker may
2 delegate administrative duties as he or she deems appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 (6) To preserve order and decorum.

20 (7) To decide all points of order, subject to appeal,
21 and to speak on these points in preference to other
22 members.

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

26 (9) To sign or authenticate all acts, proceedings, or

1 orders of the House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae
2 issued by order of the House, or any of its committees,
3 shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

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

7 (11) To have general supervision of the House Chamber,
8 House galleries, House committee rooms and chapel, and
9 adjoining and connecting hallways and passages, including
10 the duty to protect their security and safety and the power
11 to clear them when necessary. The House Chamber shall not
12 be used without permission of the Speaker.

13 (12) To have general supervision of the Clerk and his
14 or her assistants, the Doorkeeper and his or her
15 assistants, the majority caucus staff, the
16 parliamentarians, and all employees of the House except the
17 minority caucus staff.

18 (13) To determine the number of majority caucus members
19 and minority caucus members to be appointed to all
20 committees, except the Rules Committee created by Rule 15
21 and those committees that may be created under Article XII
22 of these Rules.

23 (14) To appoint all Chairpersons, Co-Chairpersons, and
24 Vice-Chairpersons of committees (from either the majority
25 or minority caucus), and to appoint all majority caucus
26 members of committees.

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

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

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

7 (18) To assign meeting places and meeting times to
8 committees and subcommittees.

9 (19) To perform any other duties assigned to the
10 Speaker by these House Rules or jointly by the House and
11 Senate.

12 (20) To decide, subject to the control and will of the
13 members, all questions relating to the priority of
14 business.

15 (21) To issue, in cooperation with the Comptroller and
16 after clearance with the United States Internal Revenue
17 Service, written regulations covering administration of
18 contingent expense allowances of members of the House.

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

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

23 (House Rule 5)

24 5. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

25 (a) The Minority Leader has those powers conferred upon him

1 or her by the Constitution, the laws of Illinois, and any
2 motions or resolutions adopted by the House or jointly by the
3 House and Senate.

4 (b) The Minority Leader shall appoint to all committees the
5 members from the minority caucus and shall designate a Minority
6 Spokesperson for each committee, except that the Speaker may
7 appoint a minority caucus member to be Chairperson of a
8 standing committee or Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a
9 special committee.

10 (c) The Minority Leader has general supervision of the
11 minority caucus staff.

12 (House Rule 6)

13 6. Clerk of the House.

14 (a) The House shall elect a Clerk, who may adopt
15 appropriate policies or procedures for the conduct of his or
16 her office. The Speaker is the final arbiter of any dispute
17 arising in connection with the operation of the Office of the
18 Clerk.

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

20 (1) To have custody of all bills, papers, and records
21 of the House, which shall not be taken out of the Clerk's
22 custody except in the regular course of business in the
23 House.

24 (2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its
25 number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction,

1 and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, the
2 names of the sponsors shall appear on the front page of the
3 bill in the same order they appeared when introduced.

4 (3) To cause each bill and resolution to be reproduced
5 and placed on the desks of the members as soon as it is
6 reproduced, as provided in Rule 16 and Rule 39.

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

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

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

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

1 (8) To transmit bills, other documents, and messages to
2 the Senate and secure a receipt therefor, and to receive
3 from the Senate bills, other documents, and messages and
4 give receipt therefor.

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

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

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

13 (12) To establish the format for all documents, forms,
14 and committee records and tapes prepared by committee
15 clerks.

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

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

20 (c) The Clerk and those under the supervision of the Clerk,
21 including the Assistant Clerk, committee clerks, and other
22 employees, may accept a bill, amendment, conference committee
23 report, amendatory veto acceptance motion, or resolution for
24 filing only if (i) it is a document entered into the General
25 Assembly's computer system, at the direction of or with the
26 approval of a member, by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the

1 House or the Senate Democratic staff, the House or the Senate
2 Republican staff, or House or Senate Enrolling and Engrossing
3 or, with respect to appropriation documents only, entered into
4 the General Assembly's computer system by the Governor's Office
5 of Management and Budget, (ii) it bears a bar coded document
6 number of the drafting entity that is compatible with the
7 computer system used by the House, and (iii) the bar coded
8 document number does not duplicate one on another document that
9 has already been filed in the House or the Senate.

10 (House Rule 7)

11 7. Assistant Clerk of the House. The House shall, in a
12 manner consistent with the laws of Illinois, elect an Assistant
13 Clerk, who shall perform those duties assigned by the Clerk.

14 (House Rule 8)

15 8. Doorkeeper. The House shall elect a Doorkeeper who shall
16 perform those duties assigned by law, or as ordered by the
17 Speaker, Presiding Officer, or Clerk. Those duties shall
18 include the following:

19 (1) To attend the House during its sessions and execute
20 the commands of the Speaker or Presiding Officer.

21 (2) To maintain order among spectators admitted into
22 the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining or connecting
23 hallways and passages.

24 (3) To take proper measures to prevent interruption of

1 the House.

2 (4) To remove unruly persons from the House Chamber,
3 galleries, and adjoining and connecting hallways and
4 passages.

5 (5) To ensure that only authorized persons have access
6 to the House Chamber, galleries, and adjoining hallways and
7 passages, subject to the direction of the Speaker.

8 (6) To supervise any Assistant Doorkeepers.

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

10 (House Rule 9)

11 9. Schedule.

12 (a) The Speaker shall periodically establish a schedule of
13 days on which the House shall convene in regular, perfunctory,
14 and veto session, with that schedule subject to revision at the
15 discretion of the Speaker.

16 (b) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule deadlines at his
17 or her discretion for any action on any category of legislative
18 measure as the Speaker deems appropriate, including deadlines
19 for the following legislative actions:

20 (1) Final day to request bills from the Legislative
21 Reference Bureau.

22 (2) Final day for introduction of bills.

23 (3) Final day for standing committees of the House to
24 report House bills, except House appropriation bills.

25 (4) Final day for standing committees of the House to

1 report House appropriation bills.

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

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

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

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

10 (9) Final day for special committees to report to the
11 House.

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

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

16 (12) Final day for consideration of joint action
17 motions and conference committee reports.

18 (c) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule any necessary
19 deadlines for legislative action during any special session of
20 the House. The Speaker may establish a Weekly Order of Business
21 or a Daily Order of Business setting forth the date and
22 approximate time at which specific legislative measures may be
23 considered by the House. The Weekly Order of Business or Daily
24 Order of Business is effective upon being filed by the Speaker
25 with the Clerk and takes the place of the standing order of
26 business for the amount of time necessary for its completion.

1 Nothing in this Rule, however, limits the Speaker's or
2 Presiding Officer's powers under Rule 4(c)(3) or Rule 43(a).

3 (d) The foregoing deadlines, or any revisions to those
4 deadlines, are effective upon being filed by the Speaker with
5 the Clerk. The Clerk shall journalize those deadlines.

6 (e) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
7 of 71 members elected.

8 ARTICLE II

9 COMMITTEES

10 (House Rule 10)

11 10. Committees.

12 (a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing
13 committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees
14 created under Rule 13; (iii) subcommittees created under these
15 Rules ~~by standing committees or by special committees~~; (iv) the
16 Rules Committee created under Rule 15; (v) the Election Contest
17 or Qualifications Challenge Committees, if any, created under
18 Article X; (vi) any committees created under Article XII; and
19 (vii) any Committee of the Whole. Subcommittees may not create
20 subcommittees. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all
21 Representatives.

22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject
23 to Rules 12 and 13, all committees shall have a Chairperson and

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

1 temporarily replaced on a committee due to illness or if the
2 member is otherwise unavailable. All leaders are non-voting
3 ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special
4 committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to
5 standing committees or special committees as voting members.
6 The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus,
7 and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority
8 caucus, as a non-voting ex-officio member of any standing
9 committee or special committee.

10 (c) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
11 call the committee to order, designate which bills and
12 resolutions posted for hearing shall be taken up and in what
13 order, order a record vote to be taken on each legislative
14 measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during
15 committee meetings, establish procedural rules (subject to
16 approval by the Speaker) governing the presentation and
17 consideration of legislative measures, and generally supervise
18 the affairs of the committee. Any such procedural rules must be
19 filed with the Clerk and copies provided to all members of the
20 committee. The Vice-Chairperson of a committee or other member
21 of the committee from the majority caucus may preside over its
22 meetings in the absence or at the direction of the Chairperson.
23 In the case of standing or special committees with
24 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
25 "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson
26 from the majority caucus.

1 (d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the position of
2 Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or Minority
3 Spokesperson on a committee, exists when a member resigns from
4 the position, ~~or~~ ceases to be a Representative, or changes
5 political party affiliation. Resignations and notices of a
6 change in political party affiliation shall be made in writing
7 to the Clerk, who shall promptly notify the Speaker and
8 Minority Leader. Absent concurrence by a majority of those
9 elected, except as otherwise provided in Rule 15 and except in
10 connection with temporary replacements under Rule 10(b), no
11 member who resigns from a committee shall be re-appointed to
12 that committee for the remainder of the term. Replacement
13 members shall be of the same political party as that of the
14 member who resigns, and shall be appointed in the same manner
15 as the original appointment, except that in the case of the
16 resignation of a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson, the
17 replacement member need not be from the same political party.
18 In the case of vacancies on subcommittees ~~that were created by~~
19 ~~committees~~, the parent committee shall fill the vacancy in the
20 same manner as the original appointment.

21 (e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to
22 call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the
23 Speaker. In the case of standing or special committees with
24 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
25 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus has the authority to
26 call meetings of the special committee, subject to the approval

1 of the Speaker. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules,
2 committee meetings shall be convened in accordance with Rule
3 21.

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

6 (House Rule 11)

7 11. Standing Committees. The Standing Committees of the
8 House are as follows:

9 ACCESS TO FEDERAL FUNDING

10 AGING

11 AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

12 APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

13 APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES

14 APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION

15 APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES

16 APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY

17 BIO-TECHNOLOGY

18 BUSINESS & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

19 CITIES & VILLAGES

20 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

21 CONSUMER PROTECTION

22 COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS

23 ~~DCFS OVERSIGHT~~

24 DISABILITY SERVICES

25 ~~DRIVERS EDUCATION & SAFETY~~

1 ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGN REFORM
2 ELECTRIC GENERATION & COMMERCE
3 ELECTRIC UTILITY OVERSIGHT
4 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION
5 ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY
6 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
7 ~~ETHANOL PRODUCTION OVERSIGHT~~
8 EXECUTIVE
9 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
10 HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES
11 HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY ACCESS
12 HEALTH CARE LICENSES
13 HIGHER EDUCATION
14 HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
15 HUMAN SERVICES
16 INFRASTRUCTURE
17 INSURANCE
18 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE
19 JUDICIARY I-CIVIL LAW
20 JUDICIARY II-CRIMINAL LAW
21 LABOR
22 ~~LEAST COST POWER PROCUREMENT~~
23 ~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~
24 MASS TRANSIT
25 MEDICAID REFORM, FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES
26 PERSONNEL & PENSIONS

1 ~~PRISON REFORM~~
2 PUBLIC POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EDUCATION
3 PUBLIC UTILITIES
4 ~~REGISTRATION & REGULATION~~
5 RENEWABLE ENERGY
6 REVENUE & FINANCE
7 ~~RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT~~
8 ~~SMART GROWTH & REGIONAL PLANNING~~
9 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
10 ~~TELECOMMUNICATIONS~~
11 ~~TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT~~
12 TOURISM & CONVENTIONS
13 TRANSPORTATION & MOTOR VEHICLES
14 TRANSPORTATION, REGULATION, ROADS & BRIDGES
15 VEHICLES & SAFETY
16 VETERANS' AFFAIRS
17 YOUTH & FAMILY

18 (House Rule 12)

19 12. Members and Officers of Standing Committees. The
20 members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the
21 term by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The Speaker, at
22 his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or
23 Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a
24 Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee, subject
25 to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member

1 of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or
2 Minority Spokesperson of any other standing committee or of a
3 special committee, the member shall receive no additional
4 stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or
5 Co-Chairperson of the standing committee. For purposes of
6 Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS
7 115/1), one Co-Chairperson of a standing committee shall be
8 considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered
9 "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members
10 of the majority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the remaining
11 standing committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom
12 the Speaker may designate as Vice-Chairperson), and the
13 Minority Leader shall appoint the remaining standing committee
14 members of the minority caucus (one of whom the Minority Leader
15 may designate as Minority Spokesperson), except that if the
16 standing committee has Co-Chairpersons from different
17 political parties, the standing committee shall not have a
18 Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall
19 appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee,
20 except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall
21 be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon
22 the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective
23 leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in
24 session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the
25 term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the
26 appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority

1 of the total number of committee members has been appointed.

2 (House Rule 13)

3 13. Special Committees.

4 (a) The following Special Committees are created:

5 ADOPTION REFORM

6 FIRE PROTECTION

7 ~~GAMING~~

8 INVESTIGATIVE

9 JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

10 ~~PENSIONS FUNDS MANAGEMENT~~

11 PRISON REFORM

12 RAILROAD INDUSTRY ~~SAFETY~~

13 TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT

14 The Speaker may create additional special committees by
15 filing a notice of the creation of the special committee with
16 the Clerk. The notice creating an additional special committee
17 shall specify the subject matter of the special committee and
18 the number of members to be appointed.

19 (b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and
20 minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees
21 in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her
22 discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons.
23 The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or
24 Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b).
25 If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the

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

24 (c) Special committees are empowered to conduct business
25 when a majority of the total number of committee members has
26 been appointed.

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

3 (House Rule 14)

4 14. Subcommittees.

5 (a) The Chairperson of a standing committee, ~~or~~ a special
6 committee, or a committee created under Article X may create a
7 subcommittee by filing a notice with the Clerk and the
8 committee clerk. The number of majority caucus and minority
9 caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee shall be
10 determined by the Committee Chairperson, and filed with the
11 Clerk and the committee clerk. In the case of standing or
12 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
13 political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number
14 of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed
15 to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson
16 from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees must be
17 members of the parent committee, and shall be appointed in the
18 manner determined by the committee Chairperson, or in the case
19 of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from
20 different political parties, by the Co-Chairperson from the
21 majority caucus.

22 The notice creating a subcommittee shall specify the
23 subject matter of the subcommittee and the number of members to
24 be appointed, and may specify a reporting date during the term.
25 Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice,

1 subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

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

4 (House Rule 15)

5 15. Rules Committee.

6 (a) The Rules Committee is created as a permanent
7 committee. The Rules Committee shall consist of 5 members, 3
8 appointed by the Speaker and 2 appointed by the Minority
9 Leader. The Speaker and the Minority Leader are each eligible
10 to be appointed to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may
11 conduct business when a majority of the total number of its
12 members has been appointed.

13 (b) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee
14 shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, and the minority
15 caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority
16 Leader. Appointments shall be by notice filed with the Clerk,
17 and shall be effective for the balance of the term or until a
18 replacement appointment is made, whichever first occurs.
19 Appointments take effect upon filing with the Clerk, regardless
20 of whether the House is in session. Notwithstanding any other
21 provision of these Rules, any Representative who is replaced on
22 the Rules Committee may be re-appointed to the Rules Committee
23 without concurrence of the House.

24 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the
25 Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public notice that

1 includes a statement of the subjects to be considered. All
2 legislative measures pending before the Rules Committee are
3 eligible for consideration at any of its meetings, and all of
4 those legislative measures are deemed posted for hearing by the
5 Rules Committee for all of its meetings.

6 (d) Upon concurrence of a majority of those appointed, the
7 Rules Committee may advance any legislative measure pending
8 before it to the House, without referral to another committee;
9 the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report any bill that
10 has never been favorably reported by or discharged from before
11 a standing committee or a special committee of the House or
12 recommended for action by a joint committee of the House and
13 Senate. A bill advanced to the House shall be placed on the
14 Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was
15 re-referred to the Rules Committee.

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

18 (House Rule 16)

19 16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

20 (a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and
21 resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this
22 Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, shall be ordered
23 reproduced and ~~are~~ automatically referred to the Rules
24 Committee, which may thereafter refer any resolution before it
25 to the House or to a standing committee or special committee.

1 No resolution, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions
2 considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, may be
3 considered by the House unless (i) referred to the House by the
4 Rules Committee under Rule 18, (ii) favorably reported ~~or~~ by a
5 standing committee or special committee, (iii) authorized
6 under Article XII, or (iv) discharged from committee pursuant
7 to Rule 18(g) or Rule 58. An adjournment resolution is subject
8 to Rule 66.

9 (b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death
10 resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal
11 Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a
12 reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of
13 the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the
14 congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from
15 the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General
16 Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to
17 the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the Minority
18 Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately
19 considered and adopted by the House without referral to the
20 Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by
21 a single motion. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be
22 entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and
23 subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the
24 Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

25 (c) Death resolutions in memory of former members of the
26 General Assembly and former constitutional officers, upon

1 introduction, may be immediately considered by the House
2 without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions
3 shall be entered on the Journal in full.

4 (d) Executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued
5 under Article V, Sec. 11 of the Constitution, upon being read
6 into the record by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the
7 Rules Committee for its referral to a standing committee or a
8 special committee, which may issue a recommendation to the
9 House with respect to the Executive Order. The House may
10 disapprove of an Executive Order only by resolution adopted by
11 a majority of those elected; no such resolution is in order
12 until a standing committee or a special committee has reported
13 to the House on the executive reorganization, or until the
14 Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58.

15 (House Rule 17)

16 17. Sponsorship by the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee
17 may consider any legislative measure referred to it under these
18 Rules, by motion or resolution, or by order of the Presiding
19 Officer upon initial reading. The Rules Committee may, with the
20 concurrence of a majority of those appointed, sponsor motions
21 or resolutions; notwithstanding any other provision of these
22 Rules, any motion or resolution sponsored by the Rules
23 Committee may be immediately considered by the House without
24 referral to a committee. Any such motion or resolution shall be
25 assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

1 (House Rule 18)

2 18. Referrals to Committees.

3 (a) All House Bills and Senate Bills, after being initially
4 read by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules
5 Committee.

6 (b) During odd-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall
7 thereafter refer any such bill before it, ~~and which has a~~
8 ~~Principal Sponsor,~~ to a standing committee or a special
9 committee within 3 legislative days, provided that referral
10 shall not be required for a House bill that is introduced after
11 the introduction deadline for House bills or a Senate bill that
12 is referred to the Rules Committee after the deadline for House
13 committee consideration of Senate bills. During even-numbered
14 years, the Rules Committee shall refer to a standing committee
15 or a special committee only appropriation bills implementing
16 the budget and bills deemed by the Rules Committee, by the
17 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, to be of an emergency
18 nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of
19 government. This subsection (b) applies equally to House Bills
20 and Senate Bills introduced into or received by the House.

21 (b-5) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Rules Committee
22 may refer bills to a joint committee of the House and Senate
23 created by joint resolution. That joint committee shall report
24 back to the Rules Committee any recommendation for action made
25 by that joint committee. The Rules committee may, at any time,

1 however, refer the bill to a standing or special committee of
2 the House.

3 (c) A standing committee or a special committee may refer a
4 subject matter or a legislative measure pending in that
5 committee to a subcommittee of that committee.

6 (d) All legislative measures favorably reported by a
7 standing committee or a special committee, or discharged from a
8 standing committee or a special committee under Rule 58, shall
9 be referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of
10 business, which shall appear on the daily calendar. All
11 legislative measures, except bills or resolutions on the
12 Consent Calendar, bills or resolutions assigned short debate
13 status by a standing committee or special committee, and floor
14 amendments, so referred are automatically assigned standard
15 debate status, subject to Rule 52.

16 (e) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
17 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
18 committee amendments, upon filing with the Clerk, are
19 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules
20 Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion
21 for final action, conference committee report, or motion to
22 table a committee amendment to the House or to a standing
23 committee or a special committee for its review and
24 consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any
25 other provision of these Rules, the standing committee or
26 special committee may hold a hearing on and consider those

1 legislative measures pursuant to a one-hour advance notice).
2 Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action,
3 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
4 amendment that is not referred to the House by, or discharged
5 from, the Rules Committee is out of order, except that any
6 floor amendment, joint action motion for final action,
7 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
8 amendment favorably reported ~~approved~~ by, or discharged from, a
9 standing committee or a special committee is deemed referred to
10 the House by the Rules Committee for purposes of this Rule. All
11 joint action motions for final action, conference committee
12 reports and motions to table committee amendments so referred
13 are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to
14 Rule 52. Floor amendments referred to the House under this Rule
15 are automatically assigned amendment debate status.

16 (f) The Rules Committee may at any time refer or re-refer a
17 legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the
18 Whole or to any other committee.

19 (g) Legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules
20 Committee only by unanimous consent of the House. Any bill
21 discharged from the Rules Committee shall be placed on the
22 order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate status,
23 subject to Rule 52.

24 (h) Except for those provisions that require unanimous
25 consent, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative
26 vote of 71 members elected.

1 (House Rule 19)

2 19. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

3 (a) All legislative measures that fail to meet the
4 applicable deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to
5 the House by a standing committee or a special committee, for
6 Third Reading and passage, or for consideration of joint action
7 motions and conference committee reports are automatically
8 re-referred to the Rules Committee unless: (i) the deadline has
9 been suspended or revised by the Speaker, with re-referral to
10 the Rules Committee to occur if the bill has not been reported
11 to the House in accordance with a revised deadline; or (ii) the
12 Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the Clerk
13 with respect to a particular bill before the reporting
14 deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance
15 with the written exception.

16 (b) All legislative measures pending before the House or
17 any of its committees are automatically re-referred to the
18 Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day that the House has
19 not convened for session unless: (i) any deadline applicable to
20 the bill or resolution that has been designated by the Speaker
21 under Rule 9 exceeds 31 days, with re-referral to occur, if at
22 all, in accordance with that deadline; (ii) this Rule is
23 suspended under Rule 67; or (iii) the Rules Committee, by the
24 affirmative vote of a majority appointed, issues a written
25 exception to the Clerk before that 31st day.

1 (House Rule 20)

2 20. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to the
3 House, and subcommittees shall report to their parent
4 committees.

5 (House Rule 21)

6 21. Notice.

7 (a) Except as provided in Rule 18(e) or unless this Rule is
8 suspended under Rule 67 or unless the Rules Committee by
9 majority vote waives the notice requirement for a subject
10 matter hearing of any committee, ~~no~~ standing committees,
11 ~~committee or~~ special committees, committees created under
12 Article X of these Rules, and subcommittees of those committees
13 shall not ~~committee may~~ consider or conduct a hearing with
14 respect to a subject matter or a legislative measure absent
15 notice first being given as follows:

16 (1) The Chairperson of the committee, or the
17 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or
18 special committee, shall, no later than 6 days before any
19 proposed hearing, post a notice on the House bulletin board
20 identifying each subject matter and each legislative
21 measure, other than a committee amendment upon initial
22 consideration under Rule 40, that may be considered during
23 that hearing. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and
24 place of the hearing. Legislative measures and subject

1 matters posted for hearing as provided in this item (1) may
2 also be considered at any committee hearing re-convened
3 following a recess of the committee for which notice was
4 posted, but only if the House has met or was scheduled to
5 meet in regular, veto, or special session on each calendar
6 day from the time of the original committee hearing to the
7 re-convened committee hearing.

8 (2) Meetings of the Rules Committee may be called under
9 Rule 15; meetings of the standing committees and special
10 committees to consider floor amendments, joint action
11 motions for final consideration, conference committee
12 reports, and motions to table committee amendments may be
13 called under Rule 18.

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

1 (b) Other than the Rules Committee, no committee may meet
2 during any session of the House, and no commission created by
3 Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during
4 any session of the House.

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

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

11 (House Rule 22)

12 22. Committee Procedure.

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

- 18 (1) that the bill "do pass";
- 19 (2) that the bill "do not pass";
- 20 (3) that the bill "do pass as amended";
- 21 (4) that the bill "do not pass as amended";
- 22 (5) that the resolution "be adopted";
- 23 (6) that the resolution "be not adopted";
- 24 (7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";
- 25 (8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";

1 (9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
2 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
3 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be adopted";

4 (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion,
5 conference committee report, or motion to table a committee
6 amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be not adopted";

7 (11) "without recommendation"; or

8 (12) "tabled".

9 Any of the foregoing reports may be made only upon the
10 concurrence of a majority of those appointed. All legislative
11 measures reported "do pass", "do pass as amended", "be
12 adopted", or "be adopted as amended" are favorably reported to
13 the House. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, any
14 legislative measure referred or re-referred to a committee and
15 not reported under this Rule shall remain in that committee.

16 (b) No bill or committee amendment that provides for an
17 appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be
18 considered by an Appropriations Committee unless the bill or
19 committee amendment is limited to appropriations to a single
20 department, office, or institution; this provision does not
21 apply to floor amendments, joint action motions, or conference
22 committee reports.

23 No bill that provides for an appropriation of money from
24 the State Treasury may be considered for passage by the House
25 unless it has first been favorably reported by an
26 Appropriations Committee or:

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

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

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

6 (c) The Chairperson of each committee, or Co-Chairperson
7 from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee,
8 shall keep, or cause to be kept by the Clerk's Office, a record
9 in which there shall be entered:

10 (1) The time and place of each meeting of the
11 committee.

12 (2) The attendance of committee members at each
13 meeting.

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

16 (4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by
17 each person appearing or registering in each committee
18 meeting, which shall include identification of the
19 witness, the person, group, or firm represented by
20 appearance and the capacity in which the representation is
21 made (if the person is representing someone other than
22 himself or herself), his or her position on the legislation
23 under consideration, and the nature of his or her desired
24 testimony.

25 (5) An audio ~~A-tape~~ recording of the proceedings.

26 (6) Such additional information as may be requested by

1 the Clerk.

2 (d) The committee Chairperson, or the Co-Chairperson from
3 the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall
4 file with the Clerk, along with every legislative measure
5 reported upon, a written report containing such information as
6 required by the Clerk. The Clerk may adopt forms, policies, and
7 procedures with respect to the preparation, filing, and
8 maintenance of the reports.

9 (e) When a committee fails to report a legislative measure
10 pending before it to the House, or when a committee fails to
11 hold a public hearing on a legislative measure pending before
12 it, the exclusive means to bring that legislative measure
13 directly before the House for its consideration is as provided
14 in Rule 18 or Rule 58.

15 (f) No legislative measure may be called for a vote in a
16 standing committee or special committee in the absence of the
17 Principal Sponsor. The committee Chairperson, the committee
18 Minority Spokesperson, or a chief co-sponsor may present a bill
19 or resolution in committee with the approval of the Principal
20 Sponsor when the committee consents. In the case of standing or
21 special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different
22 political parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus, and the "Minority Spokesperson" means
24 the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus. This subsection
25 may not be suspended.

26 (g) Motions for committee approval of bills and resolutions

1 are renewable, provided that no bill or resolution may be voted
2 on more than twice in any committee on motions to report the
3 bill or resolution favorably, or to reconsider the vote by
4 which the committee adopted a motion to report the bill or
5 resolution unfavorably. A bill or resolution having failed to
6 receive a favorable recommendation after 2 such record votes
7 shall be automatically reported with the appropriate
8 unfavorable recommendation.

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

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

17 (House Rule 23)

18 23. Witnesses, Oaths, and Subpoenae.

19 (a) Standing committees may administer oaths and may
20 compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony as
21 a witness before the standing committee and produce papers,
22 documents, and other materials relating to a legislative
23 measure pending before the standing committee.

24 (b) Special committees may administer oaths and may compel,
25 by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the

1 special committee and produce papers, documents, and other
2 materials relating to the subject matter for which the special
3 committee was created or relating to a legislative measure
4 pending before the special committee.

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

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

15 (e) Subpoenae issued under this Rule must be issued and
16 signed by the Chairperson of the committee and must comply with
17 Rule 4(c)(9).

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

22 (g) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
23 of 71 members elected.

24 (House Rule 24)

25 24. Committee Reports.

1 (a) All bills favorably reported to the House from a
2 committee, or with respect to which a committee has been
3 discharged, shall be reported to the House and shall be placed
4 on the order of Second Reading and assigned standard debate
5 status, subject to Rule 52. Bills reported to the House from
6 committee "do not pass", "do not pass as amended", "without
7 recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

8 (b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final
9 action, conference committee reports, and motions to table
10 committee amendments favorably reported from a standing
11 committee or special committee shall be referred to the House
12 and eligible for consideration when the House is on an
13 appropriate order of business. Amendments to bills that are not
14 on the order of Second Reading are out of order. All floor
15 amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference
16 committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments
17 that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted",
18 "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

19 When the Rules Committee refers a floor amendment, joint action
20 motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion
21 to table a committee amendment to a standing committee or a
22 special committee that thereafter favorably reports that
23 legislative measure to the House, the legislative measure shall
24 be referred to the House, assigned standard debate status
25 subject to Rule 52 (except floor amendments, which shall be
26 assigned amendment debate status), and eligible for

1 consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of
2 business.

3 (c) All resolutions favorably reported to the House from
4 the Rules Committee, a standing committee, or a special
5 committee, or with respect to which the committee has been
6 discharged, shall be referred to the House and placed on the
7 order of Resolutions and assigned standard debate status,
8 subject to Rule 52. All resolutions that are reported to the
9 House from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as
10 amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on
11 the table. Floor amendments to resolutions are subject to the
12 same procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

13 (House Rule 25)

14 25. Suspension of Posting Requirements.

15 (a) A motion to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21
16 must be in writing, specifying the committee and the bills or
17 resolutions to which the motion applies, be carried on the
18 calendar before it may be taken up by the House, and adopted by
19 the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The calendar
20 requirements of this Rule may be suspended only by unanimous
21 consent. The requirement that the motion be in writing may not
22 be suspended.

23 (b) Except for those provisions that may not be suspended
24 or that require unanimous consent, this Rule may be suspended
25 only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

1 (House Rule 26)

2 26. Rights of the Public.

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

7 (b) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee
8 hearing of a bill or resolution shall be given a reasonable
9 opportunity to do so, orally or in writing. The Chairperson may
10 set time limits for presentation of oral testimony. No
11 testimony in writing is required of any witness, but any
12 witness may submit a statement in writing for the committee
13 record. All persons offering testimony shall complete a "Record
14 of Committee Witness" form and submit it to the committee clerk
15 before testifying. In the case of standing or special
16 committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political
17 parties, the "Chairperson" means the Co-Chairperson from the
18 majority caucus.

19 (c) A motion to foreclose further oral testimony by
20 witnesses on a matter before a committee may be adopted only by
21 a three-fifths majority of those voting on the motion. No such
22 motion is in order until both proponents and opponents
23 requesting to be heard have been given a fair and substantial
24 opportunity to express their positions. No one shall be
25 prohibited from filing for the record "Record of Committee

1 Witness" forms or written statements while the matter is before
2 the committee.

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

8 (e) This Rule cannot be suspended retroactively.

9 (House Rule 27)

10 27. Smoking. Smoking is prohibited at any official
11 committee hearing, and no committee member, staff member, or
12 member of the public is permitted to smoke in the room in which
13 the hearing is being held.

14 ARTICLE III

15 CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

16 (House Rule 28)

17 28. Sessions of the House.

18 (a) The House is in session whenever it convenes in
19 perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, special
20 session, or joint session with the Senate. Members are entitled
21 to per diem expense reimbursements authorized by law only on
22 those regular, veto, special session, and joint session days

1 that they are in attendance at the House and either (i) are
2 recorded as present on the quorum roll call or (ii) personally
3 appear before the Clerk or the Clerk's designee after the
4 quorum roll call but prior to the House adjourning for the day.
5 Attendance by members is not required or recorded on
6 perfunctory session days.

7 (b) Regular and veto session days shall be scheduled with
8 notice by the Speaker under Rule 9. Special session days shall
9 be scheduled in accordance with the Constitution and laws of
10 Illinois. The Speaker may convene the House when deemed
11 necessary, regardless of whether a different date or time has
12 been established.

13 (c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days
14 during which the Clerk may read into the House record any
15 legislative measure. Committees may meet and may consider and
16 act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day,
17 and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the
18 House record during a perfunctory day. Except for automatic
19 referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by
20 the House with respect to a legislative measure during a
21 perfunctory session day.

22 (House Rule 29)

23 29. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the
24 Speaker or Presiding Officer or as provided in Rule 1, the
25 House shall regularly convene at 12:30 p.m. on the first day of

1 each week that the House convenes in regular, veto, or special
2 session and shall convene at noon on all other days.

3 (House Rule 30)

4 30. Access to the House Floor.

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

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

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

3 (d) No person who is directly or indirectly interested in
4 defeating or promoting any pending legislative measure, if
5 required to be registered as a lobbyist, shall be allowed
6 access to the floor of the House at any time during the
7 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 House. A Representative may be removed
11 from the floor only under Article XI or XII of these Rules.

12 (House Rule 31)

13 31. Standing Order of Business. Unless otherwise
14 determined by the Presiding Officer, the standing daily order
15 of business of the House is as follows:

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

18 (2) Approval of the Journal.

19 (3) Reading of House Bills a first time.

20 (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the
21 Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.

22 (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and
23 Messages.

24 (6) Introduction of House Bills.

25 (7) Messages from the Senate, not including reading

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

19 (House Rule 32)

20 32. Quorum.

21 (a) A majority of those elected constitutes a quorum of the

22 House, and a majority of those appointed constitutes a quorum

23 of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to

24 day, or recess for less than one day, and compel the attendance

25 of absent members. The attendance of absent members may also be

1 compelled by order of the Speaker.

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

7 (c) Any member not answering the quorum roll call of the
8 House on any session day who is in attendance and wishes to be
9 added to that quorum roll call must file a request to be shown
10 present on the quorum roll call with the Clerk. The request
11 must be in writing and filed in person by the member on the
12 same calendar day the quorum roll call was taken.

13 (House Rule 33)

14 33. Approval of the Journal. The Speaker or his or her
15 designee shall periodically examine and report to the House any
16 corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal
17 before it is approved. If those corrections are approved by the
18 House, they shall be made by the Clerk.

19 (House Rule 34)

20 34. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the House shall be
21 open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the
22 House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members
23 elected determine, by a record vote, that the public interest
24 so requires.

1 (House Rule 35)

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

8 (House Rule 36)

9 36. Transcript of the House. Nothing contained in the
10 official transcript of the House shall be changed or expunged
11 except by written request of a Representative to the Clerk and
12 Speaker, and that request may be approved only by the record
13 vote of 71 members elected.

14 ARTICLE IV

15 BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

16 (House Rule 37)

17 37. Bills.

18 (a) A bill may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of
19 one or more members of the House, whose names shall be on the
20 reproduced copies of the bills, in the House Journal, and in
21 the Legislative Digest. The Principal Sponsor shall be the

1 first name to appear on the bill and may be joined by no more
2 than 4 chief co-sponsors with the approval of the Principal
3 Sponsor; other co-sponsors shall be separated from the
4 Principal Sponsor and any chief co-sponsors by a comma. The
5 Principal Sponsor may change the sponsorship of a bill to that
6 of one or more other Representatives, or to that of the
7 standing committee or special committee to which the bill was
8 referred or from which the bill was reported. Such change may
9 be made at any time the bill is pending before the House or any
10 of its committees by filing a notice with the Clerk, provided
11 that the addition of any member as a Principal Sponsor, chief
12 co-sponsor, or co-sponsor must be with that member's consent.
13 This subsection may not be suspended.

14 (b) The Principal Sponsor of a bill controls that bill. A
15 committee-sponsored bill is controlled by the Chairperson, or
16 if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson
17 from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is
18 deemed the Principal Sponsor. Committee-sponsored bills may
19 not have individual co-sponsors.

20 (c) The Senate sponsor of a bill originating in the Senate
21 may request substitute House sponsorship of that bill by filing
22 a notice with the Clerk; such a notice is automatically
23 referred to the Rules Committee and deemed adopted if approved
24 by the Rules Committee. If disapproved by the Rules Committee,
25 the notice shall lie on the table. If the Rules Committee fails
26 to act on a notice, that notice may be discharged by unanimous

1 consent.

2 (d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by
3 title a first time, ordered reproduced, and automatically
4 referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.
5 After a Senate Bill is received and a House member has
6 submitted notification to the Clerk of sponsorship of that
7 bill, it shall be read by title, ordered reproduced, and
8 automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance
9 with Rule 18.

10 (e) All bills introduced into the House shall be
11 accompanied by 6 copies. Any bill that amends a statute shall
12 indicate the particular changes in the following manner:

13 (1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

16 (f) No bill shall be passed by the House except on a record
17 vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill
18 that has lost on third reading and has not been reconsidered
19 may not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of
20 a first conference committee report fails and the motion is not
21 reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be
22 appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the
23 adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is
24 not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

25 (House Rule 38)

1 38. Reading and Reproduction of Bills. Every bill shall be
2 read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House,
3 and the bill and all amendments adopted to it shall be
4 reproduced, under Rule 39, before the vote is taken on its
5 final passage.

6 (House Rule 39)

7 39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall, as soon
8 as any bill is reproduced, cause the bill to be placed upon the
9 desks of the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done
10 electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any
11 member may use to secure a copy of any bill.

12 (House Rule 40)

13 40. Amendments.

14 (a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing
15 committee or special committee when the bill is before that
16 committee. An amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House
17 when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules
18 Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for
19 consideration under Rule 18; ~~or~~ (ii) a standing committee or
20 special committee has referred the floor amendment to the
21 House; or (iii) the floor amendment has been discharged from
22 committee pursuant to Rule 18(g) or Rule 58. All amendments
23 must be in writing. All committee amendments that have been
24 timely filed, as determined by the Chairperson, shall be

1 considered by the committee or a subcommittee of that committee
2 prior to consideration by the committee of the bill to which
3 the amendment relates. All amendments not adopted to a bill and
4 that are still pending in a committee or before the House upon
5 the passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading are
6 automatically tabled.

7 (b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee
8 amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a
9 member of the committee while the affected bill is before that
10 committee, and shall be adopted by a majority of those
11 appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by
12 a Representative while the bill is on the order of Second
13 Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority
14 vote of the House. The sponsor of a committee or floor
15 amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that
16 of another member, with that other member's consent. Such
17 change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before
18 the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the
19 Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to
20 "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be
21 adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The
22 Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to
23 a subcommittee of that committee.

24 (c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the
25 Chairperson of the committee, and are in order only when
26 sufficient copies have been filed to provide each member of the

1 committee with a copy (which may be done in the same manner as
2 distribution of bills under Rule 39) and 6 additional copies
3 for the Chairperson. Floor amendments shall be filed with the
4 Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or
5 Third Reading, and are in order only when 6 copies have been
6 filed. The Clerk shall number amendments sequentially in the
7 order submitted, and all amendments that are in order shall be
8 considered in ascending numerical order.

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

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

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

24 (g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the
25 committee amendments are deemed adopted by the committee action
26 and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks (which

1 may be done in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
2 39) before the bill may be read a second time.

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

7 (House Rule 41)

8 41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

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

17 (b) No bill authorizing or directing the conveyance by the
18 State of any particular interest in real estate to any
19 individual or entity other than a governmental unit or agency
20 may be voted upon in committee or upon Second Reading unless a
21 certified appraisal of the value of the interest has been
22 filed. The appraisal shall be filed with the Clerk of the
23 House, and shall be part of the permanent record for that bill.

24 (c) No bill authorizing the State or a unit of local
25 government to acquire property by eminent domain using

1 "quick-take" powers under the Eminent Domain Act ~~Section 7-103~~
2 ~~of the Code of Civil Procedure~~ may be voted upon in committee
3 or on Second Reading unless the State or the unit of local
4 government, as applicable, has complied with all of the
5 following procedures:

6 (1) The State or the unit of local government must
7 notify each owner of an interest in the property, by
8 certified mail, of the intention of the State or the unit
9 of local government to request approval of legislation by
10 the General Assembly authorizing the State or the unit of
11 local government to acquire the property by eminent domain
12 using "quick-take" powers under Section 7-103 of the Code
13 of Civil Procedure.

14 (2) The State or the unit of local government must
15 cause notice of its intention to request authorization to
16 acquire the property by eminent domain using "quick-take"
17 powers to be published in a newspaper of general
18 circulation in the territory sought to be acquired by the
19 State or the unit of local government.

20 (3) Following the notices required under paragraphs
21 (1) and (2), the State or the unit of local government must
22 hold at least one public hearing, at the place where the
23 unit of local government normally holds its business
24 meetings (or, in the case of property sought to be acquired
25 by the State: (i) at a location in the county in which the
26 property sought to be acquired by the State is located, or

1 (ii) if the property is located in Cook County, at a
2 location in the township in which the property is located,
3 or (iii) if the property is located in 2 adjacent counties
4 other than Cook County or in 2 adjacent townships in Cook
5 County, at a location in the county or in the township in
6 Cook County in which the majority of the property is
7 located, or (iv) if the property is located in Cook County
8 and an adjacent county, at a location in the other county
9 or in the township in Cook County in which the majority of
10 the property is located), on the question of the
11 acquisition of the property by the State or the unit of
12 local government by eminent domain using "quick-take"
13 powers.

14 (4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a
15 unit of local government, following the public hearing or
16 hearings held under paragraph (3), the unit of local
17 government must adopt, by recorded vote, a resolution to
18 request approval of legislation by the General Assembly
19 authorizing the unit of local government to acquire the
20 property by eminent domain using "quick-take" powers under
21 the Eminent Domain Act ~~Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil~~
22 ~~Procedure~~. The resolution must include a statement of the
23 time period within which the unit of local government
24 requests authority to exercise "quick-take" powers, which
25 may not exceed one year.

26 (5) Following the public hearing or hearings held under

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

8 (A) The legal description of the property.

9 (B) The street address of the property.

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

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

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

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

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

3 (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the
4 State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire
5 the property.

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

14 (J) A map of the area in which the property to be
15 acquired is located, showing the location of the
16 property.

17 (K) Photographs of the property.

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

21 (M) In the case of property sought to be acquired
22 by a unit of local government, a copy of the resolution
23 adopted by the unit of local government under paragraph
24 (4).

25 (N) Documentation of the public purpose for which
26 the State or the unit of local government seeks to

1 acquire the property.

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

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

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

12 (House Rule 42)

13 42. Consent Calendar.

14 (a) The Clerk shall include a Consent Calendar on the daily
15 calendar and designate it as a separate calendar. The Consent
16 Calendar shall contain 3 orders of business: Consent Calendar -
17 Second Reading, Consent Calendar - Third Reading, and Consent
18 Calendar - Resolutions. Within each order of business, bills or
19 resolutions shall be listed in separate groups according to the
20 number of required days each has been on that order of business
21 on the Consent Calendar. No more than 80 bills and resolutions
22 shall be listed in each group. All bills or resolutions to
23 which amendments have been adopted shall be so designated.

24 (b) No debate is in order regarding any item on the Consent
25 Calendar. The Presiding Officer, however, shall allow a

1 reasonable time for questions from the floor and answers to
2 those questions. No amendment from the floor is in order
3 regarding any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

4 (c) A bill on the Consent Calendar shall stand for 2
5 legislative days on the order of Consent Calendar - Second
6 Reading, and for at least 2 legislative days on the order of
7 Consent Calendar - Third Reading, before a vote on the final
8 passage may be taken. Resolutions on the Consent Calendar shall
9 stand for at least 4 legislative days before a vote on adoption
10 may be taken. One record vote on final passage shall be taken
11 on those bills called for final passage. Immediately before a
12 vote on the bills on the Consent Calendar, the Presiding
13 Officer shall call to the attention of the members the fact
14 that the next legislative action will be the vote on the
15 Consent Calendar.

16 (d) A bill or resolution may be placed on the Consent
17 Calendar by report of a standing committee upon a motion
18 adopted by a unanimous vote of the members present. For
19 purposes of this subsection (d), a unanimous vote on the motion
20 is a vote with no member voting nay.

21 (e) No bill regarding revenue or appropriations may be
22 placed on the Consent Calendar. No resolution requiring more
23 than 60 affirmative votes for adoption and no bill requiring
24 more than 60 affirmative votes for passage by the House may be
25 placed on the Consent Calendar.

26 (f) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall each appoint

1 3 members who may challenge the presence of any bill or
2 resolution on the Consent Calendar. Before a vote on final
3 passage of any item on the Consent Calendar, an item shall be
4 removed from the Consent Calendar if (i) 4 or more members,
5 (ii) the Principal Sponsor of the bill or resolution, or (iii)
6 one or more of the appointed challengers file with the Clerk
7 written objections to the presence of the bill or resolution on
8 the Consent Calendar. Any bill or resolution so removed may not
9 be placed thereafter on the Consent Calendar during that
10 session of the General Assembly, unless the member or members
11 who objected to the presence of the bill or resolution on the
12 Consent Calendar consent in writing to restoration of the bill
13 or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

14 Any bill removed from the Consent Calendar shall stand on
15 the order of Second Reading with short debate status, subject
16 to Rule 52, and any resolution so removed shall stand on the
17 order of Resolutions with short debate status, subject to Rule
18 52.

19 (House Rule 43)

20 43. Changing Order of Business.

21 (a) Any order of business may be changed at any time by the
22 Speaker or Presiding Officer.

23 (b) Any order of business may be changed at any time upon
24 the motion of any member, supported by 5 additional members, if
25 the motion is adopted by an affirmative vote of 71 members

1 elected.

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

4 (House Rule 44)

5 44. Special Orders; Rules Committee.

6 (a) A special order of business may be set by the Rules
7 Committee or by the Speaker. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or
8 resolution must consent to the placement of the bill or
9 resolution on a special order. A special order shall fix the
10 day to which it applies and the matters to be included. The
11 Speaker, or the Rules Committee by a vote of a majority of the
12 members appointed, may establish time limits for a special
13 order and may establish limitations on debate during a special
14 order (notwithstanding Rule 52), in which event the allotted
15 time shall be fairly divided between proponents and opponents
16 of the legislation to be considered. A special order of
17 business takes the place of the standing order for such time as
18 may be necessary for its completion. Only matters that may
19 otherwise properly be before the House may be included in a
20 special order.

21 (b) A special order shall appear on the Daily Calendar for
22 3 legislative days. This subsection (b) may be suspended only
23 by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

24 (c) A special order may be suspended, amended, or modified
25 by motion adopted by an affirmative vote of 60 members. A

1 special order shall be suspended by a written objection signed
2 by 3 members of the Rules Committee and filed during the first
3 legislative day on which the special order appears on the
4 calendar.

5 ARTICLE V

6 RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

7 (House Rule 45)

8 45. Resolutions.

9 (a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by
10 sponsorship of one or more members of the House, and the names
11 of all sponsors shall be included in the House Journal and in
12 the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be
13 accompanied by 6 copies. Consideration of resolutions shall be
14 governed by Rule 16 and Rule 66.

15 (b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that
16 resolution. The Principal Sponsor of a resolution, or the
17 sponsor of an amendment to a resolution, may change the
18 sponsorship of the resolution or amendment, as applicable, to
19 that of another member, with that other member's consent, by
20 filing notice with the Clerk. A standing committee-sponsored
21 resolution is controlled by the Chairperson of the committee,
22 or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
23 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of

1 these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. A special
2 committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the
3 Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
4 Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of
5 these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor.
6 Committee-sponsored resolutions may not have individual
7 co-sponsors.

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

11 (House Rule 46)

12 46. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions
13 introduced in the House proposing amendments to the Illinois
14 Constitution shall be reproduced and distributed in the same
15 manner in which bills are reproduced and distributed under Rule
16 39. Every such resolution that originated in the Senate and is
17 presented to the House shall be ordered reproduced and
18 distributed in like manner. No such resolution shall pass
19 unless read in full in its final form on 3 different days.
20 Amendments are in order only on First Reading and Second
21 Reading. Final passage requires the affirmative vote of 71
22 members elected. No resolution proposing a change in the
23 Constitution of the State of Illinois may be considered for
24 passage after the last day preceding the day marking the
25 beginning of the last 6 months before the general election

1 occurring during the term of this General Assembly, and all
2 such resolutions still pending shall be tabled at the end of
3 business on that day.

4 (House Rule 47)

5 47. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional
6 Conventions.

7 (a) The affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected is
8 required to adopt any resolution:

9 (1) requesting Congress to call a federal
10 constitutional convention;

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

13 (3) calling a State convention to ratify a proposed
14 amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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

17 (House Rule 48)

18 48. Certificates of Recognition. Any member may sponsor a
19 certificate of recognition to be signed by the Speaker and
20 attested by the Clerk to recognize any person, organization, or
21 event worthy of public commendation. The form of the
22 Certificate of Recognition shall be determined by the Clerk
23 with the approval of the Speaker.

1 ARTICLE VI

2 PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

3 (House Rule 49)

4 49. Voting. The Presiding Officer shall put all questions
5 distinctly, as follows: "All those in favor vote AYE, and those
6 opposed vote NAY." No member may vote on any question before
7 the House unless on the floor before the vote is announced. No
8 member of a committee may vote except in person at the time of
9 the call of the committee vote. Any vote of the House shall be
10 by record vote whenever 5 Representatives shall so request or
11 whenever the Presiding Officer shall so order.

12 (House Rule 50)

13 50. Announcing a Record Vote. When a record vote is
14 requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and
15 then announce to the House: "The voting is open." While the
16 vote is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state: "Have
17 all voted who wish?" The voting is closed when the Presiding
18 Officer announces: "Take the Record." The Presiding Officer,
19 unless an intervening motion to postpone consideration by the
20 Principal Sponsor is made, shall then announce the results of
21 the record vote. After the record is taken, no member may vote,
22 change his or her vote, or remove his or her vote as recorded;
23 except that when a record vote is taken on more than one

1 legislative measure at the same time, each member has the right
2 to have his or her votes recorded separately for each of those
3 legislative measures by filing a signed document with the Clerk
4 on the same legislative day.

5 (House Rule 51)

6 51. Decorum.

7 (a) When any member is about to speak to the House, he or
8 she shall rise and address the Presiding Officer as "Speaker".
9 The Presiding Officer, upon recognizing the member, shall
10 address him or her by name, and thereupon the engineer in
11 charge of operating the microphones in the House shall give the
12 use of the microphone to the member who has been so recognized.
13 The member in speaking shall confine himself or herself to the
14 subject matter under discussion and avoid personalities.

15 (b) Questions affecting the rights, reputation, and
16 conduct of members of the House in their representative
17 capacity are questions of personal privilege. A matter of
18 personal explanation does not constitute a question of personal
19 privilege.

20 (c) If 2 or more members rise at once, the Presiding
21 Officer shall name the member who is to speak first.

22 (d) No person shall give any signs of approbation or
23 disapprobation while the House is in session.

24 (e) Recognition of guests by any member is prohibited,
25 except that the Speaker or Presiding Officer may recognize an

1 honored guest.

2 (f) While the Presiding Officer is putting a question, no
3 member shall leave or walk across the House Chamber. When a
4 member is addressing the House, no member or other person
5 entitled to the floor shall entertain private discourse or pass
6 between the member speaking and the Presiding Officer.

7 (g) In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct, the
8 Speaker or Presiding Officer may order that the lobby, gallery,
9 or hallways adjoining the House Chamber be cleared.

10 (h) No literature may be distributed on the House floor.

11 (i) No member may be absent from a session of the House
12 unless he or she has leave or is sick or his or her absence is
13 unavoidable. The switch to the electrical roll call recording
14 equipment located on the desk of any member who has been
15 excused or is absent shall be locked by the Clerk and shall not
16 be unlocked until the member returns and files with the Clerk a
17 request to be shown as present on the quorum roll call as
18 provided in Rule 32(c).

19 (House Rule 52)

20 52. Debate.

21 (a) All legislative measures, except those legislative
22 measures that are not debatable as provided in these Rules, are
23 subject to a debate status as follows:

24 (1) Short Debate: Debate is limited to a 2-minute
25 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member

1 designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute
2 presentation by a member in response, and one minute for
3 the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other
4 members; provided that at the request of 7 members before
5 the close of debate, the debate status shall be opened to
6 standard debate;

7 (2) Standard Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute
8 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
9 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 2
10 additional proponents of the legislative measure and by 3
11 members in response to the legislative measure, and 3
12 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield
13 to other members;

14 (3) Extended Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute
15 presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
16 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each of 4
17 proponents of the legislative measure and 5 members in
18 response, and 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close
19 debate, or yield to other members;

20 (4) Unlimited Debate: Debate shall consist of a
21 10-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or a member
22 designated by the Principal Sponsor, debate by each
23 proponent and member in response who seeks recognition, and
24 5 minutes for the Principal Sponsor to close debate, or
25 yield to other members; or

26 (5) Amendment Debate: Debate on floor amendments

1 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from
2 a committee, is limited to a 3-minute presentation by the
3 Principal Sponsor, or a member designated by the Principal
4 Sponsor, debate by one proponent, debate by each of 2
5 members in response, and 3 minutes for the Principal
6 Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members.

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

10 (b) All legislative measures, except floor amendments,
11 referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a
12 committee, are automatically assigned standard debate status,
13 subject to subsection (c) of this Rule, except those assigned
14 to the Consent Calendar or short debate status by a standing
15 committee or a special committee. All floor amendments referred
16 to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee,
17 are automatically assigned amendment debate status, subject to
18 subsection (c) of this Rule.

19 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules to
20 the contrary, the debate status of any legislative measure may
21 be changed only (i) by the Speaker, as defined in item (27) of
22 Rule 102, by filing a notice with the Clerk, or (ii) by the
23 Rules Committee by motion approved by a majority of those
24 appointed. While a legislative measure is being considered by
25 the House, the debate status may also be changed by unanimous
26 consent. No legislative measure, however, may be placed on the

1 Consent Calendar under this Rule. No legislative measure,
2 except a floor amendment, may be assigned amendment debate
3 status under this Rule.

4 (d) The Speaker or Rules Committee, as the case may be,
5 shall notify the Clerk of any action to change the debate
6 status of any legislative measure. The Clerk shall cause that
7 information to be reflected on the Daily Calendar on subsequent
8 legislative days, provided the legislative measure is still
9 before the House.

10 (e) No member shall speak longer than 5 minutes at one time
11 or more than once on the same question except by leave of the
12 House. The Principal Sponsor of a measure or a member
13 designated by the Principal Sponsor, however, shall be allowed
14 to open the debate and to close the debate in accordance with
15 subsection (a) of this Rule. The provisions of this subsection
16 (e) are subject to and limited by subsections (a), (b), and (c)
17 of this Rule. A member may yield to another member the time
18 allotted for the member's debate.

19 (f) The Presiding Officer shall allocate the debate on each
20 legislative measure alternately, if possible, between
21 proponents and opponents of the legislative measure under
22 debate.

23 (g) This Rule may not be suspended.

24 (House Rule 53)

25 53. Written Statements.

1 (a) Any member may submit a written statement regarding any
2 bill, resolution, or floor amendment considered by the House,
3 by submitting that statement to the Clerk within one
4 legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after
5 the day on which the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to
6 which the comments relate was considered by the House. The
7 Clerk shall affix a time stamp to each statement indicating the
8 date on which the statement was submitted. Each statement shall
9 indicate the member or members on whose behalf the statement is
10 submitted, the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which it
11 applies, the names of any other members mentioned in the
12 statement, and the person who actually submits the statement to
13 the Clerk. Each member on whose behalf a statement is submitted
14 is under an obligation to ensure that all required information,
15 specifically including the names of any other members mentioned
16 in the statement, is indicated at the time a statement is
17 submitted. Each statement shall comply with standards as may be
18 established by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker. The
19 standards established by the Clerk, however, shall not relate
20 to the contents of the written statement. The Clerk shall
21 maintain statements that comply with this Rule and established
22 standards in files for each bill and resolution. A statement is
23 not considered filed until the Clerk has determined that it
24 complies with this Rule and established standards. The Clerk
25 shall notify the member or members on whose behalf a statement
26 was submitted if the statement is determined not to comply.

1 Statements filed under this Rule shall be considered part of
2 the transcript and made available to the public.

3 (b) If a statement mentions another member, the statement
4 shall not be considered filed until the member mentioned has an
5 opportunity to respond as a matter of personal privilege. The
6 Clerk shall notify each member who is identified at the time a
7 statement is submitted as being mentioned in the statement. The
8 member identified as mentioned in the statement shall have one
9 legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after
10 notification by the Clerk in which to file a written response
11 to the statement. The original statement and any responsive
12 statement shall both be considered filed at the close of
13 business on the final day on which a response may be filed. If,
14 however, a statement is submitted mentioning another member and
15 the name of the member mentioned is not indicated to the Clerk
16 at the time of submission, the statement shall be stricken at
17 the request of the member mentioned in the statement. The Clerk
18 shall notify each member on whose behalf the statement was
19 submitted that the statement has been stricken from the record.

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

22 (House Rule 54)

23 54. Motions.

24 (a) The following are general rules for all motions:

25 (1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or

1 postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if
2 ordered by the Presiding Officer. Unless otherwise
3 provided in these Rules, no second is required to any
4 motion presented to the House, or in any committee. The
5 Presiding Officer may refer any motion to the Rules
6 Committee.

7 (2) Before the House debates a motion, the Presiding
8 Officer shall state an oral motion and the Clerk shall read
9 aloud a written motion. Each motion, unless otherwise
10 provided in these Rules, is assigned standard debate
11 status, subject to Rule 52.

12 (3) After a motion is stated by the Presiding Officer
13 or read by the Clerk, it is deemed in the possession of the
14 House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision
15 with consent of a majority of the members elected.

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

18 (5) Any question taken under consideration may be
19 withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if
20 unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a
21 majority of the members elected.

22 (b) The Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
23 of 71 members elected.

24 (House Rule 55)

25 55. Precedence of Motions.

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

3 (1) to adjourn to a time certain;

4 (2) to adjourn;

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

6 (4) to recess;

7 (5) to lay on the table;

8 (6) for the previous question;

9 (7) to postpone consideration;

10 (8) to commit or recommit; or

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

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

15 (b) During a record vote, no motion (except a motion to
16 postpone consideration) is in order until after the
17 announcement of the result of the vote.

18 (c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided,
19 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A
20 motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided,
21 precludes all amendments and debate on the main question.

22 (House Rule 56)

23 56. Verification.

24 (a) After any record vote, except for a vote that requires
25 a specific number of affirmative votes and that has not

1 received the required votes, and before intervening business,
2 it is in order for any member to request verification of the
3 results of the record vote, except that (i) a member voting in
4 the affirmative may not request verification of the affirmative
5 votes and (ii) a member voting in the negative may not request
6 a verification of the negative votes. If a member is
7 disqualified from requesting a verification because of his or
8 her vote, a qualifying member who makes a subsequent request
9 for a verification shall be allowed to proceed with the
10 verification.

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

22 (c) While the results of any record vote are being
23 verified, it is in order for any member to announce his or her
24 presence on the floor and thereby have his or her vote
25 verified.

26 (d) A request for a verification of the affirmative and

1 negative results of a record vote may be made only once on each
2 record vote.

3 (House Rule 57)

4 57. Appealing a Ruling.

5 (a) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of the Presiding
6 Officer, the Presiding Officer shall be sustained unless 71 of
7 the members elected vote to overrule the Presiding Officer.
8 Notwithstanding Rule 52, debate on a motion to appeal is
9 limited to a 2-minute presentation by the Principal Sponsor or
10 a member designated by the Principal Sponsor, a 2-minute
11 presentation by a member in response, and one-minute for the
12 Principal Sponsor to close debate, or yield to other members. A
13 motion to appeal is not in order if the House has conducted
14 intervening business since the ruling at issue was made.

15 (b) If any appeal is taken from a ruling of a committee
16 Chairperson, the Chairperson shall be sustained unless
17 three-fifths of those appointed vote to overrule the
18 Chairperson. A motion to appeal is not in order if the
19 committee has adjourned or recessed, or if intervening business
20 has occurred. In the case of special committees with
21 Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the
22 "Chairperson" for purposes of this Rule is the Co-Chairperson
23 from the majority caucus.

24 (c) In an appeal of a ruling of the Presiding Officer or
25 Chairperson, the question is: "Shall the ruling of the Chair be

1 sustained?"

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

4 (House Rule 58)

5 58. Discharge of Committee.

6 (a) Any member may move that a standing committee or a
7 special committee be discharged from consideration of any
8 legislative measure assigned to it and not reported back
9 unfavorably.

10 (b) The motion must be in writing and shall be carried on
11 the Daily Calendar for the next legislative day under the order
12 of "Motions". No action shall be taken on the motion until it
13 is on the calendar.

14 (c) If the motion receives an affirmative vote of 60
15 members, the legislative measure subject to the motion shall be
16 referred to the House and placed on the appropriate order of
17 business.

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

20 (House Rule 59)

21 59. Previous Question.

22 (a) A motion for the previous question may be made at any
23 time, except that a member may not move the previous question
24 while participating in debate pursuant to Rule 52. A motion for

1 the previous question is not debatable and requires the
2 affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

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

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

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

17 (House Rule 60)

18 60. Tabling.

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

22 (b) A motion to table a bill or resolution shall identify
23 the bill or resolution by number. The Principal Sponsor of a
24 bill or resolution may, with leave of the House, table that
25 bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a committee

1 bill that is before the House may be adopted only by the
2 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

3 (c) The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution before a
4 committee may, with leave of the committee, table the bill or
5 resolution. Upon tabling, the Chairperson of the committee
6 shall return the bill or resolution to the Clerk, noting
7 thereon that it has been tabled.

8 (d) If a floor amendment to a bill has been adopted by the
9 House, then a motion to table that amendment is in order and
10 may be adopted only when the bill is on Second Reading. If a
11 floor amendment to a resolution has been adopted by the House,
12 then a motion to table that amendment is in order and may be
13 adopted only when the resolution is pending before the House.
14 Motions to table floor amendments are debatable and may be
15 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected.

16 (e) If a committee amendment to a bill has been adopted by
17 a committee, then a motion to table that amendment is in order
18 and may be adopted (i) by that committee at any time while the
19 bill is before that committee or (ii) by the House only when
20 the bill is on Second Reading. If a committee amendment to a
21 resolution has been adopted by a committee, then a motion to
22 table that amendment is in order and may be adopted (i) by the
23 committee at any time while the resolution is before that
24 committee or (ii) by the House only when the resolution is
25 pending before the House. No motion to table a committee
26 amendment to a bill or resolution before the House is in order

1 unless it has been first referred to the House for
2 consideration by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, or by a
3 standing or special committee. Motions to table committee
4 amendments are debatable and may be adopted by the affirmative
5 vote of a majority of the members elected to the House or
6 appointed to the committee, as applicable.

7 (House Rule 61)

8 61. Motion to Take from Table.

9 (a) A motion to take from the table requires the
10 affirmative vote of a majority of those elected if the Rules
11 Committee has previously recommended that action by written
12 notice filed with the Clerk; otherwise, a motion to take from
13 the table requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

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

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

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

1 (House Rule 62)

2 62. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to postpone
3 consideration on a bill or resolution may not be made more than
4 once on the same bill or resolution. Unless otherwise provided
5 by these Rules, a motion to postpone consideration shall be
6 granted as a matter of privilege; no motion to postpone
7 consideration is in order, however, if the bill or resolution
8 initially received a vote of fewer than 47 of the members
9 elected.

10 (House Rule 63)

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

14 (House Rule 64)

15 64. Division of Question. If the question under
16 consideration contains several points, any member may have the
17 question divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is
18 not in order to move for a division of the question. The
19 rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition
20 does not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different
21 proposition.

22 (House Rule 65)

23 65. Reconsideration.

1 (a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record
2 vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the
3 House may on the same or the following legislative day move to
4 reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on
5 the table without affecting the vote to which it refers. When
6 the motion to reconsider is made during the last 3 days of
7 April or any time thereafter during the regular session, or at
8 any time during a veto or special session, any member may move
9 that the vote on reconsideration be taken immediately. A
10 question that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of
11 those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those
12 elected to reconsider.

13 (b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of
14 an amendment to a bill may be made only on Second Reading.

15 (c) If a motion to reconsider is made under this Rule and
16 the motion is later tabled, the question shall not be further
17 reconsidered. This subsection (c) may be suspended only by the
18 affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

19 (d) When a motion to reconsider is made within the time
20 prescribed by these Rules, the Clerk shall not allow the bill
21 or other subject matter of the motion to pass out of the
22 possession of the House until after the motion has been decided
23 or withdrawn. Such a motion shall be deemed rejected if laid on
24 the table.

25 (e) A Representative who voted "present" or failed to vote
26 on a question does not have the right to move for

1 reconsideration.

2 ~~(f) Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final~~
3 ~~passage of any bill, the affirmative vote of a majority of~~
4 ~~those elected is required to reconsider.~~

5 (House Rule 66)

6 66. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

11 (c) The Clerk shall enter in the Journal the hour at which
12 every motion to adjourn is made.

13 (d) Unless the Presiding Officer otherwise orders, the
14 standing hour to which the House adjourns is 12:00 noon, except
15 on the last day of a week in which the House convenes in
16 regular, veto, or special session, in which case the standing
17 hour to which the House adjourns is 12:30 p.m.

18 (e) A motion to adjourn for more than 3 days is not in
19 order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted
20 a joint resolution permitting that adjournment.
21 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, a
22 resolution filed under this Rule may be referred to the Rules
23 Committee by the Presiding Officer or may be immediately
24 considered and adopted by the House.

1 (House Rule 67)

2 67. Adoption and Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

3 (a) Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the
4 House shall adopt new rules of organization and procedure by
5 resolution setting forth those rules in their entirety. The
6 resolution must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a
7 majority of those elected. These Rules of the House of
8 Representatives are subject to revision or amendment only in
9 accordance with this Rule.

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

14 (c) Any resolution proposing to amend a House Rule or any
15 Joint House-Senate Rule, upon initial reading by the Clerk, is
16 automatically referred to the Rules Committee. Resolutions to
17 amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules may be
18 initiated and sponsored by the Rules Committee and may be
19 amended by the Rules Committee; those resolutions shall not be
20 referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and
21 adopted by the House. Those resolutions shall be assigned
22 standard debate status, subject to Rule 52.

23 (d) A resolution to amend the House Rules or any Joint
24 House-Senate Rules that has been reported "do adopt" or "do
25 adopt as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules
26 Committee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those

1 elected for adoption by the House. Any other resolution
2 proposing to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate
3 Rules requires the affirmative vote of 71 of the members
4 elected for adoption by the House.

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

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

12 (House Rule 68)

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

17 (House Rule 69)

18 69. Effective Date.

19 (a) A bill passed after May 31 of a calendar year shall not
20 become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year
21 unless an earlier effective date is specified in the bill and
22 it is approved by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

23 (b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than 71, vote
24 affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading after May 31 and the

1 bill specifies an effective date earlier than the following
2 June 1, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has
3 the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and
4 returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to
5 remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered
6 and referred to the House by a committee, shall be reproduced
7 and placed on the desks of the members, in the same manner as
8 provided for bills under Rule 39, before the bill is taken up
9 again on the order of Third Reading.

10 (House Rule 70)

11 70. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or
12 function of a home rule unit under paragraph (g), (h), (i),
13 (j), or (k) of Sec. 6 of Article VII of the Constitution unless
14 there is specific language limiting or denying the power or
15 function and the language specifically sets forth in what
16 manner and to what extent it is a denial or limitation of the
17 power or function of a home rule unit. If a majority of those
18 elected, but fewer than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on
19 Third Reading that requires the affirmative vote of 71 members
20 elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill
21 has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has the right to have
22 the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order
23 of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those effects of
24 the bill. The amendment, if referred to the House by a
25 committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the

1 members, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule
2 39, before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third
3 Reading.

4 ARTICLE VII

5 (RESERVED)

6 (House Rule 71)

7 71. (Blank.)

8 ARTICLE VIII

9 JOINT ACTION

10 (House Rule 72)

11 72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

12 (a) If a bill or resolution is received back in the House
13 with one or more amendments added by the Senate, it is in order
14 for the Principal Sponsor to present a motion "to concur" or
15 "not to concur and to ask the Senate to recede" with respect to
16 each, several, or all of those amendments, subject to Rules 18
17 and 75. A motion to concur shall be by record vote and shall be
18 adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected,
19 subject to Rule 69. Any 2 members may demand a separate vote or
20 a separate record vote, as applicable, on any of those

1 amendments.

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

14 (c) Motions authorized by this Rule are renewable and may
15 be reconsidered, provided that no such motion may be voted on
16 more than twice by the House.

17 (House Rule 73)

18 73. Conference Committees.

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

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

24 (2) when the House refuses to recede from the adoption
25 of any amendment, after the Senate has previously refused

1 to concur in the amendment.

2 In those cases of disagreement between the House and
3 Senate, the House may request a conference. When such a request
4 is made, both chambers of the General Assembly shall appoint
5 members to a committee to confer on the subject of the bill or
6 resolution giving rise to the disagreement. The combined
7 membership of the 2 chambers appointed for that purpose is the
8 conference committee.

9 (b) The conference committee shall consist of 5 members
10 from each chamber of the General Assembly. The number of
11 majority caucus members from each chamber shall be one more
12 than the number of minority caucus members from each chamber.

13 (c) Each conference committee shall be comprised of 5
14 members of the House, 3 appointed by the Speaker and 2
15 appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference committee
16 report may be filed with the Clerk until a majority of the
17 House conferees has been appointed.

18 (House Rule 74)

19 74. Conference Committee Reports.

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

1 emergency nature, is of substantial importance to the operation
2 of government, or is in the best interests of Illinois.

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

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

14 (d) No conference committee report shall be adopted by the
15 House except on a record vote of a majority of those elected,
16 subject to Rule 69.

17 (House Rule 75)

18 75. House Consideration of Joint Action.

19 (a) No joint action motion for final action or conference
20 committee report may be considered by the House unless it has
21 first been referred to the House by the Rules Committee or a
22 standing committee or special committee in accordance with Rule
23 18, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee
24 report has been discharged from the Rules Committee under Rule
25 18. Joint action motions for final consideration and conference

1 committee reports referred to a standing committee or special
2 committee by the Rules Committee may not be discharged from the
3 standing committee or special committee. This subsection (a)
4 may be suspended by unanimous consent.

5 (b) No conference committee report may be considered by the
6 House unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members'
7 desks, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39,
8 for one full day during the period beginning with the convening
9 of the House on the 2nd Wednesday of January each year and
10 ending on the 30th day prior to the scheduled adjournment of
11 the regular session established each year by the Speaker
12 pursuant to Rule 9(a), and for one full hour on any other day.

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

26 (d) Any House Bill amended in the Senate and returned to

1 the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment shall lie
2 upon the desk of the Clerk for not less than one hour before
3 being further considered.

4 (e) No House Bill that is returned to the House with Senate
5 amendments may be called except by the Principal Sponsor, or by
6 a chief co-sponsor with the consent of the Principal Sponsor.
7 This subsection may not be suspended.

8 (f) Except as otherwise provided in Rule 74, the report of
9 a conference committee on a non-appropriation bill or
10 resolution shall be confined to the subject of the bill or
11 resolution referred to the conference committee. The report of
12 a conference committee on an appropriation bill shall be
13 confined to the subject of appropriations.

14 (House Rule 76)

15 76. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

22 (b) No conference committee report may be called except by
23 the Principal Sponsor of the bill for which the conference
24 committee was appointed. A chief co-sponsor may call a
25 conference committee report with the consent of the Principal

1 Sponsor. This subsection may not be suspended.

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

11 ARTICLE IX

12 VETOES

13 (House Rule 77)

14 77. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the House of
15 any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions
16 of Article IV, Sec. 9 of the Constitution, the Clerk shall
17 enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall
18 distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's desk,
19 together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon as
20 practical, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

21 (House Rule 78)

22 78. Amendatory Vetoes.

1 (a) The Principal Sponsor of a bill that has been passed by
2 the General Assembly may request the Clerk to notify the
3 Governor that the Principal Sponsor wishes to be consulted by
4 the Governor or his or her designee before the Governor returns
5 the bill together with specific recommendations for change
6 under subsection (e) of Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois
7 Constitution.

8 (b) Any bill returned by the Governor together with
9 specific recommendations for change under subsection (e) of
10 Section 9 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution shall
11 automatically be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order of
12 amendatory vetoes, and shall be considered as provided in this
13 Rule.

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

21 (d) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific
22 recommendations for change shall be automatically referred to
23 the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall examine the
24 Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine
25 by a majority of the members appointed whether those
26 recommendations comply with the standard set forth in

1 subsection (c). Any motion to accept specific recommendations
2 for change that the Rules Committee determines are in
3 compliance with subsection (c) of this Rule shall be subject to
4 action by the Rules Committee in the same manner as floor
5 amendments, joint action motions, conference committee reports
6 and motions to table committee amendments under Rule 18(e).

7 (e) Any motion to override the Governor's specific
8 recommendations for change shall not be referred to a committee
9 and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House
10 subject to Rule 80(d).

11 (f) This rule may not be suspended.

12 (House Rule 79)

13 79. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this
14 Article, the term "motions" means motions to accept or override
15 a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to bills returned
16 by the Governor may be made by the Principal Sponsor, the
17 committee Chairperson in the case of a committee-sponsored
18 bill, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the
19 Co-Chairperson of the majority caucus in the case of special
20 committee-sponsored bills. Motions shall be filed in writing
21 with the Clerk. Any motion to override a veto of the Governor
22 shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately
23 considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80. All
24 motions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to
25 Rule 52, are renewable, and may be reconsidered, provided that

1 no motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

2 (House Rule 80)

3 80. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

14 (c) The vote to override an item reduction veto and restore
15 an item that has been reduced shall be by record vote as to
16 each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The
17 form of motion with respect to an item shall be: "I move that
18 the item on page ____, line ____, of ____ Bill ____ be
19 restored, notwithstanding the item reduction of the Governor."

20 (d) A bill returned together with specific recommendations
21 of the Governor may be acted upon, by record vote, in either of
22 the following manners:

23 (1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations
24 of the Governor. The form of motion shall be: "I move to
25 accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to

1 _____ Bill _____ in manner and form as follows: (inserting
2 herein the language deemed necessary to effectuate the
3 specific recommendations)."; or

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

9 (House Rule 81)

10 81. Vetoed Bills Considered in Entirety. If a bill is
11 returned by the Governor containing more than one item veto,
12 reduction veto, specific recommendation for change, or
13 combination of them, the bill shall be acted upon in its
14 entirety before the bill is released from the custody of the
15 House.

16 (House Rule 82)

17 82. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has received
18 the affirmative vote of the number of members elected necessary
19 under the Constitution, the Presiding Officer shall declare
20 that the bill or item has been passed or restored over the veto
21 of the Governor, or that the specific recommendations for
22 change have been approved, as the case may be. The bill shall
23 then be attested to by the Clerk who shall note thereon the day
24 the bill passed. The bill and the objections of the Governor

1 shall then be immediately delivered to the Senate. When
2 specific recommendations have been accepted, then the
3 accepting language shall be attached to the original bill, and
4 the bill shall be delivered to the Senate.

5 ARTICLE X

6 ELECTION CONTESTS AND QUALIFICATIONS CHALLENGES

7 (House Rule 83)

8 83. Election Contests and Qualifications Challenges.

9 (a) An election contest places in issue only the validity
10 of the results of an election of a member to the House in a
11 representative district. An election contest may result only in
12 a determination of which candidate in that election was
13 properly elected to the House and shall be seated.

14 (b) A qualifications challenge places in issue only the
15 qualifications of an incumbent member of the House under the
16 Constitution, or the legality of an appointment of a person as
17 a member of the House to fill a vacancy. A qualifications
18 challenge may result only in a determination of whether a
19 member of the House is properly seated.

20 (c) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall
21 be brought and conducted as provided in these Rules.

22 (d) If an election contest or qualifications challenge is
23 filed with the Clerk, the Speaker shall create an Election

1 Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may
2 be, within 3 legislative days by filing a notice with the
3 Clerk. The creation of any committee under this Rule shall be
4 governed by Rule 10. The election contest or qualifications
5 challenge shall be automatically referred to the Election
6 Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may
7 be. For purposes of this Article, the term "committee" means
8 only the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge
9 Committees created under this Rule. This subsection may not be
10 suspended.

11 (e) The committee may adopt rules to govern election
12 contests and qualifications challenges, but those committee
13 rules must be consistent with these Rules, must be filed with
14 the Clerk, and must be made available to all parties and to the
15 public. Any committee rule shall be subject to amendment,
16 suspension, or repeal by House resolution.

17 (House Rule 84)

18 84. Initiating Election Contests.

19 (a) Election contests may be brought only by a registered
20 voter of the representative district or by a member of the
21 House.

22 (b) Election contests may be brought only by the procedures
23 and within the time limits established by the Election Code.
24 Notice of intention to contest shall be served on the person
25 certified as elected to the House from the representative

1 district within the time limits established by the Election
2 Code. The requirements of this subsection apply to a member of
3 the House appointed to fill a vacancy the same as if that
4 member had been elected to the House.

5 (c) Within 10 days after the convening of the House in
6 January following the general election contested, each
7 contestant shall file with the Clerk a petition of election
8 contest and shall serve the petition on the incumbent member of
9 the House from the representative district. A petition of
10 election contest shall allege the contestant's qualifications
11 to bring the contest and to serve as a member of the House,
12 that he or she believes that a mistake or fraud has been
13 committed in specified precincts in the counting, return, or
14 canvass of the votes, or that there was some other specified
15 irregularity in the conduct of the election in specified
16 precincts. A petition of election contest shall contain a
17 prayer specifying the relief requested and the precincts in
18 which a recount or other inquiry is desired. A petition of
19 election contest shall be verified by affidavit swearing to the
20 truth of the allegations or based upon information and belief,
21 and shall be accompanied by proof of service on all
22 respondents.

23 (d) A notice of intent to contest may not be amended to
24 cure a defect under the statutory requirements. A petition of
25 election contest, if filed and served after the notice of
26 intention to contest, may not raise points not expressed in the

1 notice.

2 (e) The incumbent member of the House from the
3 representative district is a necessary party to the initiation
4 of an election contest.

5 (House Rule 85)

6 85. Initiating Qualifications Challenges.

7 (a) Qualifications challenges may be brought only by a
8 registered voter of the representative district of the
9 representative challenged or by a member of the House.

10 (b) Qualifications challenges must be brought within 90
11 days after the day the challenged member takes his or her oath
12 of office as a member of the House, or within 90 days after the
13 day the petitioner first learns of the information on which the
14 challenge is based, whichever occurs later.

15 (c) A qualifications challenge shall be brought by filing a
16 petition of qualifications challenge with the Clerk, and by
17 serving a copy of the petition on the respondent member of the
18 House. The petition must be accompanied by proof of personal
19 service upon the respondent member and must be verified by
20 affidavit swearing to the truth of the allegations or based
21 upon information and belief. A petition of qualifications
22 challenge shall set forth the grounds on which the respondent
23 member is alleged to be constitutionally unqualified, or on
24 which his or her appointment to the House is claimed to be
25 legally improper, the qualifications of the petitioner to bring

1 the challenge, and a prayer for relief.

2 (House Rule 86)

3 86. Contests and Challenges; Due Process.

4 (a) Election contests and challenges shall be heard and
5 determined as expeditiously as possible under adversary
6 procedures wherein each party to the proceedings has a
7 reasonable opportunity to present his or her claim, to present
8 any defense and arguments, and to respond to those of his or
9 her opponents. All parties may be represented by counsel.

10 (b) Election contests and qualifications challenges shall
11 be heard and determined in accordance with the applicable
12 provisions of the Election Code and other Illinois statutes,
13 the Illinois Constitution, and the United States Constitution.
14 Judicial decisions that bear on a point of law in a contest or
15 challenge shall be admissible in the arguments of the parties
16 and the deliberations and decisions of the committee. Judicial
17 decisions applicable to a point of law or to a fact situation
18 to the committee shall be given weight as precedent.

19 (c) In addition to notice of meetings required under these
20 Rules, the committee and any subcommittee shall give notice to
21 all parties reasonably in advance of each meeting or other
22 proceeding. The committee shall also give notice of all rules,
23 timetables, or deadlines adopted by the committee. Notice under
24 this subsection shall be in writing and shall be given either
25 personally with receipt, or by certified mail (return receipt

1 requested) addressed to the party at his or her place of
2 residence, and to his or her attorney of record at the
3 attorney's office if so requested by the party.

4 (House Rule 87)

5 87. Committee Proceedings and Powers in Contests and
6 Challenges.

7 (a) All proceedings of the committee and any subcommittees
8 concerning election contests and qualifications challenges
9 shall be transcribed by a certified court reporter. Copies of
10 the transcript shall be made available to the members of the
11 committee and to the parties.

12 (b) The committee may dismiss an election contest or
13 qualifications challenge, or may determine to proceed to a
14 recount or other inquiry. The committee may limit the issues to
15 be determined in a contest or challenge, except that when a
16 recount is conducted in an election contest, any precinct
17 timely requested by any party to be recounted shall be
18 recounted by the committee.

19 (c) In conducting inquiries, investigations, and recounts
20 in election contests and qualifications challenges, the
21 committee has the power to send for and compel the attendance
22 of witnesses and the production of books, papers, ballots,
23 documents, and records by subpoena signed by the Chairperson of
24 the committee as provided by law and subject to Rule 4(c)(9).
25 In conducting proceedings in election contests and

1 qualifications challenges, the Chairperson of the committee
2 and the Chairperson of any subcommittee may administer oaths to
3 witnesses, as provided by law, and for this purpose a
4 subcommittee is deemed to be a committee of the House.

5 (d) The committee may issue commissions by its Chairperson
6 to any officer authorized to take depositions of any necessary
7 witnesses as may be permitted by law. In recounting the ballots
8 in any election contest, however, no person other than a member
9 of the committee shall handle any ballots, tally sheets, or
10 other election materials without consent of the committee or
11 subcommittee. The responsibility for the actual recounting of
12 ballots may not be delegated.

13 (e) The committee shall maintain an accurate and complete
14 record of proceedings in every election contest and
15 qualifications challenge. That record shall include all
16 notices and pleadings, the transcripts and roll call votes, all
17 reports and dissents, and all documents that were admitted into
18 the proceeding. The committee shall file the record with the
19 Clerk of the House upon the adoption of its final report. The
20 record shall then be available for examination in the Clerk's
21 office.

22 (f) With the approval of the Speaker, the committee may
23 employ clerks, stenographers, court reporters, professional
24 staff, and messengers.

25 (House Rule 88)

1 88. Adoption of Reports in Contests and Challenges.

2 (a) All final decisions of the committee regarding an
3 election contest or qualification challenge shall be approved
4 by a majority of the members appointed to the committee and
5 reported in writing to the House. Reports shall include a
6 specific recommendation to the House as to the disposition of
7 the contest or challenge. Final reports following full inquiry
8 on the merits of a contest or challenge shall contain findings
9 of fact and, when necessary, conclusions of law.

10 (b) Any member of the committee may file a dissent from a
11 report of the committee, a minority report, or a special
12 concurrence with the majority report or with any minority
13 report.

14 (c) A subcommittee shall report to the committee in writing
15 in the same form as required for the committee report.
16 Subcommittee members may file dissents, reports, and special
17 concurrences.

18 (d) Reports shall not be adopted by the committee or a
19 subcommittee until a hearing has been held thereon, with notice
20 to all parties and a reasonable opportunity to examine and
21 respond to a proposed majority report.

22 (e) Reports of the committee shall be filed with the Clerk,
23 reproduced, and placed on the members' desks, along with any
24 dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, in the
25 same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39. The report
26 shall be listed on the calendar under the heading "Report of

1 Election Contest" or "Report of Qualifications Challenge". The
2 report shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative
3 days before any action by the House.

4 (f) The House shall adopt the majority report or a minority
5 report in an election contest or qualifications challenge or
6 shall refuse to adopt any report filed and re-refer the contest
7 or challenge to the committee for further proceedings or for a
8 modified report. A report that has the effect of unseating an
9 incumbent member of the House shall be adopted only by the
10 affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

11 (g) Each party to a contest or challenge shall file with
12 the Clerk of the committee within 10 days after the filing of
13 the final report a detailed statement of attorney's fees and
14 expenses incurred by that party in connection with the case.
15 The committee shall make recommendations to the House
16 concerning reimbursement of attorney's fees and the expenses of
17 the parties. The recommendation shall not exceed a sum that is
18 reasonable, just, and proper.

19 ARTICLE XI

20 DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

21 (House Rule 89)

22 89. Disorderly Behavior.

23 (a) In accordance with Article IV, Sec. 6(d) of the

1 Constitution, the House may punish any of its members for
2 disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of
3 the members elected, expel a member (but not for a second time
4 for the same offense). The reason for expulsion shall be
5 entered upon the Journal with the names and votes of those
6 members voting on the question.

7 (b) In accordance with Article IV, Sec. 6(d) of the
8 Constitution, the House during its session may punish by
9 imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect to
10 the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its
11 presence. That imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24 hours at
12 one time unless the person persists in disorderly or
13 contemptuous behavior.

14 (House Rule 90)

15 90. Protest. Any 2 members have the right to dissent and
16 protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution
17 that they may think injurious to the public or to any
18 individual, and have the reason of their protest entered upon
19 the Journal. When by motion a majority of members determines
20 that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest
21 shall be referred back to the protesting members.

22 ARTICLE XII

23 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

1 (House Rule 91)

2 91. Initiating Disciplinary Proceedings.

3 (a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing
4 with the Speaker a petition for a special investigating
5 committee. The petition must be signed by at least one member
6 of the House, and shall contain suggested charges which, if
7 true, may subject the member named in the petition to
8 disciplinary action by the House. If the petition is signed by
9 3 or more members of the House, the Speaker shall appoint 3
10 members of the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall
11 appoint 3 members of the minority caucus to a special
12 investigating committee. If the petition is signed by fewer
13 than 3 members of the House, the Speaker shall consult the
14 member named in the petition, and unless that member objects in
15 writing, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a
16 special investigating committee. If the member named in the
17 petition objects to the appointment of a special investigating
18 committee, any member who signed a petition for an
19 investigation under this Rule may introduce a resolution to
20 initiate disciplinary proceedings. Unless a resolution
21 initiating disciplinary proceedings is introduced under this
22 Rule, the contents of a petition for a special investigating
23 committee shall be confidential except as to the member named,
24 the members signing it, the Speaker, and the members of a
25 special investigating committee.

1 (b) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
2 shall be substantially in the following form:

3 "BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
4 _____ ~~NINETY-FIFTH~~ GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF
5 ILLINOIS, that a Special Investigating Committee be appointed
6 to investigate allegations concerning the conduct of
7 Representative _____, which, if true, may
8 subject that member to disciplinary action by the House of
9 Representatives."

10 A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings may be
11 introduced only as permitted under this Rule. It is improper to
12 attempt to initiate disciplinary proceedings in any manner not
13 authorized by this Rule.

14 (c) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings
15 shall be referred to the Rules Committee. ~~not be assigned to~~
16 ~~committee, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 15. The~~
17 ~~resolution shall lie on the Speaker's Table and shall be called~~
18 ~~within 5 legislative days.~~

19 (d) A resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings is
20 debatable.

21 (e) A resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings may
22 be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

23 (f) This Rule may be suspended only by unanimous consent.

24 (House Rule 92)

25 92. Preliminary Investigation.

1 (a) Pursuant to a petition or upon the adoption of a
2 resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings, as provided in
3 Rule 91, a special investigating committee consisting of 6
4 members shall be appointed, of whom 3 shall be appointed by the
5 Speaker from the majority caucus and 3 shall be appointed by
6 the Minority Leader from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall
7 appoint the Chairperson of the special investigating committee
8 from among the 6 members. Sponsors of the initiating resolution
9 may not be appointed to the special investigating committee.

10 (b) The special investigating committee shall conduct a
11 thorough investigation of all allegations and charges of
12 impropriety concerning the member named in the initiating
13 resolution that are brought to its attention to determine if
14 reasonable grounds exist to bring charges against the member
15 for formal disciplinary proceedings by the House. The special
16 investigating committee shall meet with the Principal Sponsor
17 of the initiating resolution at its initial meeting.

18 At the initial meeting, the Principal Sponsor of the
19 initiating resolution shall submit to the special
20 investigating committee a written list of suggested charges.
21 The list shall define the scope of the inquiry or investigation
22 pursuant to the initiating resolution. If the Principal Sponsor
23 of the initiating resolution fails to submit a list, the
24 special committee shall report a resolution of exoneration.

25 The Principal Sponsor of the initiating resolution shall
26 also submit to the special investigating committee all

1 information he or she may have relevant to the charges and
2 allegations.

3 (c) The special investigating committee shall conduct all
4 of its proceedings in executive session, and shall maintain
5 strict confidence as to all of its proceedings and all
6 witnesses, testimony, information, and exhibits that may come
7 before it. No transcript or record of proceedings shall be
8 taken. This subsection shall be adopted and effective upon an
9 affirmative vote of 79 members. This subsection may not be
10 suspended.

11 (d) Except for its initial meeting, any posting or notice
12 requirements do not apply to meetings of the special
13 investigating committee, but the Chairperson shall give notice
14 of all meetings to the member named in and the Principal
15 Sponsor of the initiating resolution and shall give reasonable
16 notice to the public. The member who is the subject of the
17 initiating resolution has the right to counsel during
18 proceedings of the special investigating committee.

19 (e) Except for subsection (c), this Rule may be suspended
20 only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

21 (House Rule 93)

22 93. Report of Special Investigating Committee.

23 (a) The special investigating committee shall report in
24 writing. All reports shall be signed by the members supporting
25 the report.

1 (b) If a majority of those appointed ~~the members of the~~
2 ~~special committee~~ determines to prefer charges, it shall file
3 with the Clerk a formal statement of charges and
4 specifications, and shall appoint 2 members of the House, one
5 from the majority caucus and one from the minority caucus, who
6 are not members of the special investigating committee to be
7 managers for the House at the hearing on the charges. The
8 statement of charges shall constitute the report of the special
9 committee, but the special committee in its discretion may file
10 a supplementary report stating its reasons for not bringing any
11 other charges that may have been suggested to it.

12 (c) If the special committee determines not to prefer
13 charges, it shall file with the Clerk a resolution exonerating
14 the member named in the initiating resolution together with a
15 report stating its reasons for not preferring charges.

16 (d) If the special committee cannot by majority vote of
17 those appointed ~~its members~~ determine whether to prefer
18 charges, the committee shall file with the Clerk a resolution
19 of exoneration and a report stating the affirmative reasons for
20 not preferring charges. That report shall be signed by all
21 members of the special investigating committee, regardless of
22 their original vote in the committee proceedings on whether to
23 prefer charges.

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

1 (House Rule 94)

2 94. Select Committee on Discipline.

3 (a) When charges are preferred against any member of the
4 House under Rule 93, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall
5 appoint a committee, to be known as a select committee on
6 discipline, to hear and determine the charges. The select
7 committee shall consist of 12 members of the House, 6 of whom
8 shall be appointed by the Speaker from the majority caucus and
9 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader from the
10 minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint a Chairperson of the
11 select committee from among the 12 members. No member who
12 served on the special investigating committee or any sponsor of
13 the initiating resolution may be appointed to the select
14 committee.

15 (b) All appointments to a select committee on discipline
16 shall be completed and the select committee shall convene
17 within 30 days after the filing of charges for which the
18 committee is appointed.

19 (c) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
20 of 79 members elected.

21 (House Rule 95)

22 95. Hearings on Disciplinary Charges.

23 (a) Proceedings before the select committee on discipline
24 shall be adversary in form, with the managers for the House
25 presenting the case for disciplinary action. The respondent

1 member may be represented by counsel.

2 (b) Stipulations of fact shall be encouraged by the select
3 committee.

4 (c) The rules of evidence applicable to criminal
5 proceedings apply except as may be waived by the managers or
6 respondent, as may be appropriate.

7 (House Rule 96)

8 96. Report of Select Committee.

9 (a) The committee shall vote on each specification and
10 charge, except that a vote of exoneration on a charge shall be
11 a vote as to all specifications under that charge. All final
12 votes on the merits of a charge or specification shall be by
13 record vote.

14 (b) A finding of fault or exoneration on any specification
15 or charge requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the
16 members appointed to the select committee.

17 (c) The committee shall file a report of its findings on
18 each specification and charge and a recommendation as to
19 penalty with the Clerk. The report shall state the reasons for
20 each conclusion and recommendation. If the committee finds the
21 respondent member exonerated regarding any charge, it shall
22 report a resolution of exoneration together with its report. If
23 the select committee finds the respondent member at fault
24 regarding any charge, it shall report a resolution embodying
25 its findings and recommended penalty.

1 (d) If a select committee reports a finding of fault
2 regarding any charge, any member of the select committee may
3 file a minority report with the Clerk either dissenting from a
4 finding, reason, or recommendation in the majority report or
5 stating a concurrence on different grounds. A dissenting report
6 may include a resolution of exoneration as to any charge or
7 specifications.

8 (e) When a select committee has found a member at fault
9 regarding a charge, the committee shall adopt a recommendation
10 for disciplinary action. The committee may recommend a
11 reprimand, a censure, expulsion from the House, or that no
12 penalty be invoked. The recommendation on disciplinary action
13 requires an affirmative vote of the majority of the members
14 appointed to the select committee.

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

17 (House Rule 97)

18 97. House Action on Disciplinary Reports.

19 (a) The report of a select committee, together with any
20 dissenting or concurring reports, and any accompanying
21 resolution, shall be reproduced and placed on the members'
22 desks, in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39. The
23 report shall be placed on the calendar under the heading
24 "Report of Select Committee on Discipline". The report shall be
25 carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any

1 action by the House.

2 (b) If the report of a select committee or a special
3 investigating committee exonerates the respondent member, the
4 House shall take up the resolution or re-refer the case to the
5 committee for further proceedings.

6 (c) If the select committee reports a finding of fault as
7 to any charge, the House shall take up the resolution for
8 disciplinary action together with any minority resolutions.
9 The House may amend a resolution for disciplinary action to
10 decrease the recommended penalty.

11 (d) The House shall take action by a record vote on each
12 resolution. Adoption of a resolution finding the respondent
13 member at fault regarding charges and specifications shall
14 dispose of any minority resolution of exoneration on those
15 charges and specifications. If the House adopts a resolution of
16 exoneration as to any charge or specification, a majority
17 resolution shall be amended in accord with that disposition of
18 those charges and specifications before it may be called for a
19 final vote. If the adoption of exoneration resolutions disposes
20 of all the charges and specifications in a majority resolution
21 for disciplinary action, the majority resolution shall be
22 tabled.

23 (e) Following record votes on all majority and minority
24 resolutions arising out of a select committee finding of fault
25 on a charge or specification, if there remains any charge or
26 specification on which the House has neither exonerated the

1 member or adopted a finding of fault, then any member may
2 introduce and move a resolution of exoneration on that charge
3 or specification.

4 (f) A resolution finding a member at fault regarding a
5 charge may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 71
6 members elected, except that a resolution the effect of which
7 is to expel a member may be adopted only by the affirmative
8 vote of 79 members elected.

9 (g) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote
10 of 79 members elected.

11 ARTICLE XIII

12 FORCE AND EFFECT

13 (House Rule 98)

14 98. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the House,
15 including all of its committees, are governed by these House
16 Rules.

17 (House Rule 99)

18 99. Parliamentary Authority. The rules of parliamentary
19 practice appearing in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of
20 Order govern the House in all cases to which they apply so long
21 as they are not inconsistent with these Rules.

1 (House Rule 100)

2 100. Certification by Speaker. With respect to each bill
3 that is certified by the Speaker in accordance with Article IV,
4 Sec. 8(d) of the Constitution, there is an irrebuttable
5 presumption that the procedural requirements for passage have
6 been met.

7 (House Rule 101)

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

14 ARTICLE XIV

15 DEFINITIONS

16 (House Rule 102)

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

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

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

4 (3) Clerk. "Clerk" means the elected Clerk of the
5 House.

6 (4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the
7 House and includes a standing committee, the Rules
8 Committee, a special committee, committees created under
9 Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a
10 subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a
11 conference committee, and the procedural and notice
12 requirements applicable to committees do not apply to
13 conference committees.

14 (5) Constitution. "Constitution" means the
15 Constitution of the State of Illinois.

16 (6) General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the
17 current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

18 (7) House. "House" means the House of Representatives
19 of the General Assembly.

20 (8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means
21 the following motions before the House: to concur in a
22 Senate amendment, to non-concur in a Senate amendment, to
23 recede from a House amendment, to refuse to recede from a
24 House amendment, to request that a conference committee be
25 appointed, and to adopt a conference committee report.

26 (9) Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the

1 Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the
2 Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.

3 (10) Legislative Measures. "Legislative measures"
4 means all matters brought before the House for
5 consideration, whether originated in the House or Senate,
6 and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference
7 committee reports, motions, messages, notices, and
8 Executive Orders from the executive branch.

9 (11) Majority. "Majority" means a majority of those
10 members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise
11 specified with respect to a particular House Rule, for
12 purposes of determining the number of members present and
13 voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be
14 counted.

15 (12) Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that
16 group of Representatives from the numerically strongest
17 political party in the House.

18 (13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those
19 appointed" means a majority of the total number of
20 Representatives authorized under these Rules to be
21 appointed to a committee.

22 (14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those
23 elected" means a majority of the total number of
24 Representatives entitled to be elected to the House,
25 regardless of the number of elected or appointed
26 Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118

1 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House,
2 "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71
3 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members
4 elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the
5 members elected.

6 (15) Member. "Member" means a Representative. Where
7 the context so requires, "member" may also mean a Senator
8 of the Illinois Senate.

9 (16) Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the
10 total number of Representatives authorized under these
11 Rules to be appointed to a committee.

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

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

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

21 (20) Minority Spokesperson. "Minority spokesperson"
22 means that Representative designated by the Minority
23 Leader to serve as the minority spokesperson of a
24 committee.

25 (21) Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means
26 the convening of the House, pursuant to the scheduling of

1 the Speaker, for purposes consistent with Rule 28.

2 (22) Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that
3 Representative serving as the presiding officer of the
4 House, whether that Representative is the Speaker or
5 another Representative designated by the Speaker under
6 Rule 4.

7 (23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the
8 first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with
9 respect to a ~~standing~~ committee-sponsored bill or
10 resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee ~~or~~
11 ~~with respect to a special committee-sponsored bill or~~
12 ~~resolution, it means~~ the Co-Chairperson from the majority
13 caucus.

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

16 (25) Representative. "Representative" means any duly
17 elected or duly appointed Illinois State Representative,
18 and means the same as "member".

19 (26) Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General
20 Assembly.

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

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

25 (29) Vice-Chairperson. "Vice-Chairperson" means that
26 Representative designated by the Speaker to serve as

1 Vice-Chairperson of a committee.