RULES OF THE ILLINOIS SENATE

DON HARMON

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

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RULES OF THE SENATE
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
ONE HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

As used in these Senate Rules, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them in this Article I, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-1)

1-1. Chair. "Chair" means that Senator designated by the President to serve as chair of a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-2)

1-2. Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the Senate and includes a standing committee, a special committee, and a special subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice requirements applicable to committees do not apply to conference committees.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-3)

1-3. Constitution. "Constitution" means the Constitution of the State of Illinois.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-3.5)

1-3.5. Deputy Minority Leader. "Deputy Minority Leader" means a Senator designated by the Senate Minority Leader to assist the Minority Leader with the operation of the minority caucus of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-4)

1-4. General Assembly. "General Assembly" means the current General Assembly of the State of Illinois.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-5)

1-5. House. "House" means the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-6)

1-6. Joint Action Motion. "Joint action motion" means any of the following motions before the Senate: to concur in a House amendment, to non-concur in a House amendment, to recede from a Senate amendment, to refuse to recede from a Senate amendment, and to request that a conference committee be appointed.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-7)

1-7. Legislative Digest. "Legislative Digest" means the Legislative Synopsis and Digest that is prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-8)

1-8. Legislative Measure. "Legislative measure" means any matter brought before the Senate for consideration, whether originated in the Senate or House, and includes bills, amendments, resolutions, conference committee reports, motions, and messages from the executive branch.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-9)

1-9. Majority. "Majority" means a simple majority of those members present and voting on a question. Unless otherwise specified with respect to a particular Senate Rule, for purposes of determining the number of members present and voting on a question, a "present" vote shall not be counted.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-10)

1-10. Majority Caucus. "Majority caucus" means that group of Senators from the numerically strongest political party in the Senate. "Majority caucus" also includes any Senator who is not from the numerically strongest or numerically second strongest political party in the Senate but who casts his or her final vote for President of the Senate for the person who is elected President of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-10.5)

1-10.5. Majority Leader. "Majority Leader" means a Senator designated by the President of the Senate to serve as the Majority Leader and assist the President with the operation of the Senate and the majority caucus of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-11)

1-11. Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those appointed" means an absolute majority of the total number of Senators appointed to a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-12)

1-12. Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those elected" means an absolute majority of the total number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate, irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled to be elected to the Senate, "majority of those elected" shall mean 30 affirmative votes.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-13)

1-13. Member. "Member" means a Senator. Where the context so requires, "member" may also mean a Representative of the Illinois House of Representatives.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-14)

1-14. Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the total number of Senators appointed to a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-15)

1-15. Members Elected. "Members elected" means the total number of Senators entitled to be elected to the Senate, irrespective of the number of elected or appointed Senators actually serving in office. So long as 59 Senators are entitled to be elected in the Senate, "members elected" shall mean 59 Senators.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-16)

1-16. Minority Caucus. "Minority caucus" means that group of Senators from other than the majority caucus.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-17)

1-17. Minority Leader. "Minority Leader" means the Minority Leader of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-18)

1-18. Minority Spokesperson. "Minority

Spokesperson" means that Senator designated by the Minority Leader to serve as the Minority Spokesperson of a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-19)

1-19. Perfunctory Session. "Perfunctory session" means the convening of the Senate, pursuant to the scheduling of the President, for purposes consistent with Rule 4-1(c) or (d).
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-20)

1-20. President. "President" means the President of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-21)

1-21. Presiding Officer. "Presiding Officer" means that Senator serving as the presiding officer of the Senate, whether that Senator is the President or another Senator designated by the President, in his or her capacity as presiding officer.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-22)

1-22. Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the first listed Senate sponsor of any legislative measure; with respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means the Chair of the committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-23)

1-23. Secretary. "Secretary" means the elected Secretary of the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-24)

1-24. Senate. "Senate" means the Senate of the General Assembly.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-25)

1-25. Senator. "Senator" means any of the duly elected or duly appointed Illinois State Senators, and means the same as "member".
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-26)

1-26. Term. "Term" means the two-year term of a General Assembly.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-27)

1-27. Vice-Chair. "Vice-Chair" means that Senator designated by the President to serve as Vice-Chair of a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 1-28)

1-28. Celebration of Life Resolution. "Celebration of Life Resolution" means a resolution filed by a Senator celebrating the memory of an individual who has died.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE II
ORGANIZATION

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-1)

2-1. Adoption of Rules. At the commencement of a term, the Senate shall adopt new Rules of organization and procedure by resolution setting forth those Rules in their entirety. The resolution must be adopted by a majority of those elected. These Rules of the Senate are subject to revision or amendment only in accordance with Rule 7-17.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-2)

2-2. Election of the President.

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

(b) The election of the President shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected. Debate shall not be in order following nominations and preceding or during the vote, and Senators may

not explain their vote on the election of the President.

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

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

(e) No Senator shall be elected to the office of President of the Senate for more than five General Assemblies; provided that service as President before the commencement of the 100th General Assembly nor service as President under subsection (d) of this Section shall not be considered in the calculation of the Senator's service.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-3)

2-3. Election of the Minority Leader. The Senate shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws of Illinois. No Senator shall be elected to the office of Senate Minority Leader for more than five General Assemblies; provided that service as Minority Leader before the commencement of the 100th General Assembly nor service as Minority Leader while filling a vacancy in the Office shall not be considered in the calculation of the Senator's service.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-4)

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

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

(b) These appointments shall take effect upon their being filed with the Secretary and those appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the respective appointing leader. Successor assistant leaders and caucus chairs shall be appointed in the same manner as their predecessors. Assistant leaders shall have those powers delegated to them by the President or Minority Leader, as the case may be. (Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-5)

2-5. Powers and Duties of the President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-6)

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

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

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

(c) The Minority Leader shall have general supervision of the minority caucus staff.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-7)

2-7. Secretary of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-8)

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-9)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 2-10)

2-10. Schedule.

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

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

(2) Final day for introduction of bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The President may schedule deadlines for any other legislative measure as he or she deems appropriate pursuant to written notice filed with the Secretary.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE III
COMMITTEES

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-1)

3-1. Committees.

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

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

(c) The Chair of a committee shall have the authority to call the committee to order, designate which legislative measures that are assigned to the committee shall be taken up, order the roll call vote to be taken on each legislative measure called for a vote, preserve order and decorum during committee meetings, assign legislative measures to special subcommittees of the parent committee, jointly sign and issue subpoenas with the President,

and implement and supervise the business of the committee. The Vice-Chair of a committee may preside over its meetings in the absence or at the direction of the Chair.

(d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the Chair or Minority Spokesperson position on a committee, occurs when a member resigns from that position or ceases to be a Senator. Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who shall promptly notify the President and Minority Leader. Absent concurrence by a majority of those elected, or as otherwise provided in Rule 3-5, no member who resigns from a committee shall be reappointed to that committee for the remainder of the term. Replacement members shall be of the same caucus as that of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed by the President or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the resigning member. In the case of vacancies on special subcommittees that were created by committees, any vacancy shall be filled pursuant to the motion adopted to create the subcommittee but if the motion does not specify how a vacancy is filled then the parent committee shall fill the vacancy by motion.

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

(f) The President, in consultation with the Minority Leader, may establish a process by which Senators and members of the public may participate remotely, including voting, in hearings for standing committees, special committees, subcommittees or special subcommittees, and service committees.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-2)

3-2. Membership and Officers of Standing Committees.

(a) At the commencement of the term, the members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the term by the President and the Minority Leader, except as provided in subsection (c) of this Rule or in Rule 3-5. The President shall appoint the Chair and the remaining committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom the President shall designate as Vice-Chair), and the Minority Leader shall appoint the Minority Spokesperson and the remaining committee members of the minority caucus, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this Rule. The appointments shall

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

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

(c) To maintain the efficient operation of the Senate, any committee member may be temporarily replaced due to illness or an unforeseen absence from the Capitol at the time of the committee hearing. The temporary appointment is effective upon delivery of appropriate correspondence from the President or Minority Leader, depending upon the caucus of the member affected, and shall remain effective for the duration of the illness or temporary absence from the Capitol. If the member returns to the Capitol while the committee is meeting, then the temporary appointment shall remain effective until the committee recesses or adjourns.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-3)

3-3. Special Committee and Subcommittees.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) In accordance with Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), no Chair or Minority Spokesperson of a committee created under this Rule shall receive additional compensation for such service.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-4)

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

AGRICULTURE

APPROPRIATIONS

BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

COMMERCE

CRIMINAL LAW

EDUCATION

ENERGY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

ETHICS

EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

HEALTH

HEALTHCARE ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY

HUMAN RIGHTS

HIGHER EDUCATION

INSURANCE

JUDICIARY

LABOR

LICENSED ACTIVITIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PENSIONS

PUBLIC SAFETY

REDISTRICTING

REVENUE

STATE GOVERNMENT

TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

TRANSPORTATION

VETERANS AFFAIRS
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-5)

3-5. Service Committees.

(a) In addition to the standing committees, there is a permanent service committee known as

the "Committee on Assignments". The Committee on Assignments shall have those powers and duties that are outlined in these Senate Rules, as well as those that may be periodically ordered in accordance with these Senate Rules.

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

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

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

(e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-6)

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

(a) All resolutions, after being initially read by the Secretary, shall be automatically referred to the Committee on Assignments unless the Presiding Officer determines that the resolution is a celebration of life resolution and orders that the resolution be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. Resolutions determined by the Committee on Assignments to be of a non-substantive, commemorative, or congratulatory nature shall be

returned to the principal sponsor for action pursuant to Rule 6-4. No resolution may be placed on the Resolutions Consent Calendar if any member objects.

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

(c) All executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued pursuant to Article V, Section 11 of the Constitution, after being read into the record by the Secretary, shall automatically be referred to the Committee on Assignments for its referral to a committee, the latter of which may issue a recommendation to the Senate with respect to the executive order. The Senate may disapprove of any executive order only by resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such resolution is in order until a committee has reported to the Senate on the executive reorganization, or until the executive order has been discharged pursuant to Rule 7-9.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-7)

3-7. Committee on Assignments.

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

(b) During even-numbered years, the Committee on Assignments shall refer to a committee of the Senate only appropriation bills implementing the budget and other legislative measures deemed by the Committee on Assignments to be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of government. This subsection (b) applies equally to Senate Bills and House Bills introduced into or received by the Senate.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-8)

3-8. Referrals to Committees.

(a) All Senate Bills and House Bills shall, after having been initially read by the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee on Assignments, which may thereafter refer any bill before it to a committee. The Committee on Assignments may refer any resolution before it to a committee. No bill or resolution may be referred to a committee except pursuant to this Rule or Rule 7-17. A standing or special committee may refer a matter pending in that committee to a subcommittee of that committee. When the Committee on Assignments is of the opinion that a legislative measure should be considered by more than one committee, at the time of referring it, the Committee may direct that when the committee to which it is referred completes its consideration thereof and makes a recommendation with respect thereto, the committee's report shall also recommend that it be referred to the additional committee or committees as directed by the Committee on Assignments. When a legislative measure is so reported, it shall automatically be referred as directed. Except for subcommittees created under Rule 3-3(a-5), the Committee on Assignments may not refer a legislative measure to any subcommittee of a standing or special committee.

(b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, and conference committee reports shall, upon filing with the Secretary, be automatically referred to the Committee on Assignments. No such amendment, joint action motion, or conference committee report may be considered by the Senate unless approved for consideration by the Committee on Assignments. The Committee on Assignments may approve for consideration to the Senate any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report that: (i) consists of language that has previously been favorably reported to the Senate by a committee; (ii) consists of technical or clarifying language; or (iii) consists of language deemed by the Committee on Assignments to be of an emergency nature, of substantial importance to the operation of government, or in the best interests of Illinois. The Committee on Assignments may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report to a committee for its review and consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any other provision of these Senate Rules, the committee may hold a hearing on and consider those legislative measures pursuant to one-hour advance notice). Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report that is not approved

for consideration or referred by the Committee on Assignments, and is attempted to be acted upon by a committee shall be out of order, except as provided for under Rule 8-4.

(b-1) A floor amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee from which the bill was reported (or to another standing committee as the Committee on Assignments may determine) upon adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day following the day on which the floor amendment was filed, unless (i) the Committee on Assignments referred the floor amendment to a standing committee or acted on the floor amendment in the first instance and referred it to the Senate for consideration; (ii) the bill is no longer pending before the Senate; (iii) the floor amendment deals with the subject of appropriations or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on Assignments has determined by a majority vote that the floor amendment substantively alters the nature and scope of the underlying bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a determination under item (iv) of this subsection, then the Committee on Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer the floor amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the floor amendment to any other committee.

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

(c-1) A committee amendment filed by the chief sponsor of a bill shall be automatically referred to the standing committee to which the bill was assigned upon adjournment of the Senate on the third regular session day following the day on which the committee amendment was filed, unless (i) the Committee on Assignments referred the committee amendment to the standing committee to which the bill was assigned; (ii) the bill is no longer pending before the committee; (iii) the committee amendment deals with the subject of

appropriations or State revenue; or (iv) the Committee on Assignments has determined by a majority vote that the committee amendment substantively alters the nature and scope of the underlying bill. If the Committee on Assignments makes a determination under item (iv) of this subsection, then the Committee on Assignments may, in its discretion, (A) refer both the bill and the committee amendment to any standing committee or (B) not refer the committee amendment to any other committee.

(d) The Committee on Assignments may at any time re-refer a legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee. However, the Committee on Assignments may not re-refer a bill from a committee to a Committee of the Whole or any other committee unless the Chair of the committee to which the bill was originally referred consents in writing to the re-referral.

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

(e) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-9)

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

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

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

(b) All legislative measures, with the exception of resolutions to amend the State Constitution and Appointment Messages, pending before the Senate or any of its committees shall automatically be re-referred to the Committee on Assignments on the 31st consecutive day that the Senate has not convened for session unless: (i) this Rule has been suspended in accordance with Rule 7-17; or (ii) the Committee on Assignments has issued a written exception to the Secretary prior to that 31st day.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-10)

3-10. Reporting by Committees. Committees shall report to the Senate, and subcommittees shall report to their parent committees. If a legislative measure is assigned to more than one committee pursuant to Rule 3-8(a), the committee shall report the measure to the next committee directed by the Committee on Assignments until all directed committees have reported the measure or to the Senate if no other committee has been directed by the Committee on Assignments.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-11)

3-11. Committee Procedure.

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

(1) that the bill "do pass";

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

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

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

(5) that the resolution "be adopted";

(6) that the resolution "be not adopted";

(7) that the resolution "be adopted as amended";

(8) that the resolution "be not adopted as amended";

(9) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or conference committee report "recommend do adopt";

(10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, or conference committee report "recommend do not adopt";

(11) "without recommendation";

(12) that the legislative measure "be re-referred to the Committee on Assignments";

(13) that the Appointment Message be reported "do recommend consent"; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) The Chair shall, in advance of a committee hearing, notify all principal sponsors of legislative measures posted for hearing of the date, time, and place of hearing. When practicable, the Secretary shall include a notice of all scheduled hearings,

together with all posted bills and resolutions, in the Daily Calendar of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

(j) A committee may conduct a legislative investigation with regard to legislative measures pending before the committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-12)

3-12. Committee Reports.

(a) All bills favorably reported to the Senate from a committee or directed committees, or with respect to which a committee has been discharged, shall stand on the order of Second Reading unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, and may be amended only on Second Reading. Bills reported to

the Senate from committee "do not pass", "do not pass as amended", or "without recommendation" shall lie on the table.

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

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

(d) All Appointment Messages reported to the Senate from a committee or directed committees, or with respect to which a committee has been discharged, shall stand on the order of Executive Appointments.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 3-13)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) In the case of special committees with Co-Chairs from different political parties, the term "Chair" for purposes of this Rule means the Co-Chair from the majority caucus.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE IV
CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-1)

4-1. Sessions of the Senate.
(a) The Senate shall be deemed in session

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

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

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

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

(e) In times of pestilence or public danger, the Senate may adopt a motion to allow a member to remotely participate and vote in the regular and special sessions of the Senate, provided that at all times a quorum of members is physically present at the location of session. The President, in consultation with the Minority Leader, may establish a process by which Senators may participate and vote.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-2)

4-2. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the Presiding Officer or by a majority of those elected, the Senate shall regularly convene at noon.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-3)

4-3. Entitled to Floor.
(a) Except as otherwise provided in these

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

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

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

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

(e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person from the floor of the Senate. A Senator may be removed from the floor only pursuant to Rule 11-1.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-4)

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

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

(2) Reading and Approval of the Journal.

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

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

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

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

(7) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.

(8) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.

(9) Reading of House Bills a third time.

(10) Reading of House Bills a second time.

(11) Reading of House Bills a first time.

(12) Senate Bills on the Order of Concurrence.

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

(14) Conference Committee Reports.

(15) Motions in Writing.

(16) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.

(17) Motions with respect to Vetoes.

(18) Consideration of Resolutions.

(19) Motions to Discharge Committee.

(20) Motions to Take from the Table.

(21) Motions to Suspend the Rules.

(22) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed Consideration.

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-5)

4-5. Quorum.

(a) A majority of those elected shall constitute a quorum of the Senate, and a majority of those

appointed shall constitute a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day or recess for less than one day. The attendance of absent members may be compelled by order of the President.

(b) The question of the presence of a quorum in any committee may not be raised on consideration of a legislative measure by the Senate unless the same question was previously raised before the committee with respect to that legislative measure.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-6)

4-6. Approval of the Journal. The President or his or her designee shall periodically examine and report to the Senate any corrections he or she deems should be made in the Journal before it is approved. If these corrections are approved by the Senate, they shall be made by the Secretary.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-7)

4-7. Executive Sessions. The sessions of the Senate shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of the Senate may be closed to the public if, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(c) of the Constitution, two-thirds of the members elected determine that the public interest so requires.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-8)

4-8. Length of Adjournment. Pursuant to Article IV, Section 15(a) of the Constitution, the Senate shall not adjourn, without the consent of the House, for more than three days, nor to another place than that in which the two chambers of the General Assembly are sitting. The Senate shall be in session on any day in which it shall convene in perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, or special session.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 4-9)

4-9. Transcript of the Senate. In accordance with Article IV, Section 7(b) of the Constitution, nothing contained in the official transcript of the Senate shall be changed or expunged except by written request of a Senator to the Secretary and Presiding Officer, which request may be approved only on a roll call vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE V
BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-1)

5-1. Bills.

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

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

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

(2) The notice shall include the bill number, the name of the Senate chief sponsor to be substituted, the signature of the House sponsor, the signature of the substitute Senate chief sponsor, and a statement that the original Senate sponsor was

provided with notice of intent to request a substitute Senate sponsor.

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

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

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

(1) All new matter shall be underscored.

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

(f) No bill shall be passed by the Senate except on a roll call vote of a majority of those elected. A bill that has lost and has not been reconsidered may not thereafter be revived.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-2)

5-2. Reading and Printing of Bills. Every bill shall be read by title on three different days prior to passage by the Senate, and the bill and all adopted amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-3)

5-3. Printing and Distribution. The Secretary shall, as soon as any bill is printed, deliver to the

Sergeant-at-Arms sufficient copies to furnish each Senator with a copy, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall at once cause the bills to be distributed upon the desks of the Senators. Alternatively, and pursuant to Rule 2-7(b)(3), the Secretary may establish a method any Senator may use to secure a copy of any bill he or she desires.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-4)

5-4. Amendments.

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

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

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

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

(e) No floor or committee amendment shall be in order unless approved or referred by the Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule

3-8 or brought before the Senate pursuant to Rule 7-9.

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

(g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the committee amendments shall be deemed adopted by the committee action and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks or made available electronically before the bill may be read a second time.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-5)

5-5. Fiscal and Other Notes. The Senate shall comply with all effective Illinois laws requiring notes on any bill, including without limitation the Fiscal Note Act, the Pension Impact Note Act, the Judicial Note Act, the State Debt Impact Note Act, the Correctional Budget and Impact Note Act, the Home Rule Note Act, the Balanced Budget Note Act, the Housing Affordability Impact Note Act, and the State Mandates Act, all as amended. All such notes shall be filed with the Secretary with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and shall then be attached to the original of the bill and be available for inspection by the members. As soon as practicable, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the note to the Legislative Reference Bureau, which shall provide an informative summary of the note in subsequent issues of the Legislative Digest.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 5-6)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The legal description of the property.

(2) The street address of the property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Photographs of the property.

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

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

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

(15) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an interest in the property under subsection (a).

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

Every affidavit submitted by the State or a unit of local government pursuant to this Rule, together with all documents and other items submitted with the affidavit, must be made available to any person upon request for inspection and copying.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE VI
RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 6-1)

6-1. Resolutions.

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

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

(c) The Secretary shall periodically print a Resolutions Consent Calendar, the Secretary may provide the Resolutions Consent Calendar electronically, which the Secretary shall periodically distribute prior to its consideration by the Senate (generally the last daily session of the week). No debate is in order regarding any resolution appearing on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. All resolutions appearing on the Resolutions Consent

Calendar may be adopted in one motion; however, any Senator may vote "no" or "present" on any resolution appearing on the Resolutions Consent Calendar by providing written notice of that intention to the Secretary prior to the vote on the Resolutions Consent Calendar. Prior to the adoption of any resolution on the Resolutions Consent Calendar, if any three members file with the Secretary a written objection to the presence of a resolution thereon, that resolution shall be removed from the Resolutions Consent Calendar and is automatically referred to the Committee on Assignments.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 6-2)

6-2. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions introduced in the Senate proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be printed in the same manner in which bills are printed. Every such resolution that originated in the House and is presented to the Senate shall be ordered printed in like manner unless the resolution has been similarly printed by the House in the same form in which it was presented to the Senate. No such resolution may be adopted unless read in full in its final form on three different days. Amendments to these resolutions may be in order on the initial First and Second Readings only.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 6-3)

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

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

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

(3) to call a State convention to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 6-4)

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

the Secretary with the approval of the President and Minority Leader.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE VII
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-1)

7-1. Voting within Bar. Except as provided under Rule 4-1(e), no Senator shall be permitted to vote on any question before the Senate unless on the floor before the vote is announced. Except as provided by Rule 3-1(f), no member of a committee may vote except in person at the time of the call of the committee vote. Any vote of the Senate shall be by roll call whenever two Senators so request or whenever the Presiding Officer so orders.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-2)

7-2. Announcing a Roll Call Vote. When a roll call vote is requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and then announce to the Senate: "The voting is open.". While the roll call is being taken, the Presiding Officer shall state: "Have all voted who wish?". The voting is closed when the Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.". The Presiding Officer shall then announce the results of the roll call. No Senator is permitted to vote or to change his or her vote after the Presiding Officer announces: "Take the Record.".
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-3)

7-3. Decorum and Debate.

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

(b) The Presiding Officer may at his or her discretion, and with consideration for the efficient operation of the Senate, determine whether any member shall be afforded the floor for the purpose of introduction of guests in the gallery. Questions affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of

members of the Senate in their representative capacity are questions of personal privilege. A matter of personal explanation does not constitute a question of personal privilege.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) In case of any disturbances or disorderly conduct in the lobby, gallery, or hallways adjoining the chamber, the President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

(j) All material placed on the desks of Senators shall contain the name of the Senator requesting its distribution.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-4)

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Any question taken under consideration may be withdrawn, postponed, or tabled by unanimous consent or, if unanimous consent is denied, by a motion adopted by a majority vote.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-5)

7-5. Precedence of Motions.
(a) When a question is under debate, no motion may be entertained except:

(1) to adjourn to a time certain;

(2) to adjourn;

(3) to question the presence of a quorum;

(4) to recess;

(5) to lay on the table;

(6) for the previous question;

(7) to postpone consideration;

(8) to commit or recommit; and

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

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

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

(c) A motion to commit or re-commit, until it is decided, precludes all amendments and debate on the main question. A motion to postpone consideration, until it is decided, precludes all amendments on the main question.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-6)

7-6. Verification.

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

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

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

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

(e) No Senator shall be permitted to vote or to change his or her vote on verification.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-7)

7-7. Appealing a Ruling.

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

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

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

(d) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-8)

7-8. Previous Question.

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

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

(c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote on the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous question has been approved, unless the vote on the motion suggests the absence of a quorum, it is not in order to move for adjournment or to make any other motion prior to a decision on the main question.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-9)

7-9. Discharge of Committee.

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

(b) This Rule may be suspended by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-10)

7-10. Tabling.

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

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

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

(d) A motion to table an amendment adopted by the Senate on a voice vote or by a committee is in order on Second Reading. A motion to table a committee amendment has priority over a floor amendment. Motions to table amendments are debatable and may be adopted by a majority.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-11)

7-11. Motion to Take from Table.

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

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

(c) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of the members elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-12)

7-12. Motion to Postpone Consideration. A motion to postpone consideration on a legislative measure may not be made more than once on the same bill or proposition. Unless otherwise provided by these Senate Rules, a motion to postpone consideration shall be made prior to intervening business and shall be granted as a matter of privilege. However, no motion to postpone consideration is in order if the involved legislative measure (1) initially received a vote of fewer than two-fifths of the members elected or (2) is an Appointment Message.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-13)

7-13. Motion on Different Subject. No motion or other legislative measure on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-14)

7-14. Division of Question. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided. On a motion to strike out and insert, it is not in order to move for a division of the question. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition does not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-15)

7-15. Reconsideration.

(a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record vote on a legislative measure that failed and that is still within the control of the Senate may on the same or following day move to reconsider the vote. A chief sponsor or a chief co-sponsor who voted on the prevailing side of a record vote for a legislative measure that passed or was adopted by the Senate may on the same or following day move to reconsider the vote if the legislative measure is still within the control of the Senate. The motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without affecting the vote to which it

referred. When the motion to reconsider is made during the last three scheduled days of regular session, or any time thereafter during the regular session, or at any time during a veto or special session, any member may move that the vote on reconsideration be taken immediately. A question that requires the votes of a majority of those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those elected to reconsider.

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

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

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

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

(f) Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected shall be required to reconsider the same.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-16)

7-16. Motion to Adjourn.

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

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

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

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

(e) A motion to adjourn for more than three days is not in order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted a joint resolution permitting that adjournment.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-17)

7-17. Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

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

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

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

(e) This Rule may be suspended by a three-fifths vote of those elected.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-18)

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

stage of the legislative measure.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-19)

7-19. Effective Date.

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

(b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than three-fifths of the members elected, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading after May 31, where the bill specifies an effective date earlier than the following June 1, the bill shall not be declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall have the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove the earlier effective date. The amendment, if offered and approved by the Committee on Assignments, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members or made available electronically before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third Reading.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 7-20)

7-20. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or function of a home rule unit, pursuant to paragraph (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Constitution, unless there is specific language limiting or denying the power or function and the language specifically sets forth in what manner and to what extent it is a denial or limitation of the power or function of a home rule unit. If a majority of those elected, but fewer than three-fifths of the members elected, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading that requires a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill shall not be declared passed, and the principal sponsor shall have the right to have the bill automatically reconsidered and returned to the order of Second Reading for an amendment to remove those effects of the bill. The amendment, if offered and approved by the Committee on Assignments, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members or made available electronically before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third Reading. The Committee on Assignments may also refer the amendment to a committee.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE VIII
JOINT ACTION

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 8-1)

8-1. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

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

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 8-2)

8-2. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) In addition to the House members thereof, each conference committee shall be comprised of five Senators, three of whom shall be appointed by the President and two of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader. No conference committee report may be filed with the Secretary until a majority of the Senate conferees has been appointed.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 8-3)

8-3. Conference Committee Reports.

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

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

(c) If the conference committee determines that it is unable to reach agreement, the committee shall so report to each chamber of the General Assembly and request appointment of a second conference committee. In the event of agreement, the committee shall so report to each chamber.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 8-4)

8-4. Prerequisites for Senate Consideration.

(a) No joint action motion for final action or conference committee report may be considered by the Senate unless it has first been referred or approved by the Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-8, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee report has first

been discharged from the Committee on Assignments pursuant to Rule 7-9.

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

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

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

(e) The report of a conference committee on a non-appropriation bill or resolution shall be confined to the subject of the bill or resolution referred to the conference committee. The report of a conference committee on an appropriations bill shall be confined to the subject of appropriations.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 8-5)

8-5. Action on Conference Committee Reports.

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

(b) If either chamber refused to adopt the report of the conference committee, or the first conference committee is unable to reach agreement,

either chamber may request a second conference committee. When such a request is made, each chamber shall again appoint a conference committee. If either chamber refuses to adopt the report of a second conference committee, the two chambers have adhered to their disagreement, and the bill or resolution is lost.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE IX
VETOES

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-1)

9-1. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the Senate of any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions of Article IV, Section 9 of the Constitution, the Secretary shall enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's desk, together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon as practicable. Such copies may be made available electronically.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-2)

9-2. Amendatory Vetoes.

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

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

(c) This Rule may not be suspended.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-3)

9-3. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this Article, the term "motions" shall mean those motions to accept or override a veto of the Governor. Motions with respect to bills returned by the Governor may be made by the principal sponsor, the committee Chair in the case of a committee bill, or by any member who voted on the prevailing side on the vote on final passage of the bill in question. Every motion shall be filed in writing with the Secretary, prior to any consideration thereof by the Senate. If more than one motion is filed with respect to any bill, all such motions shall be heard at the time the bill is called; however, after such a motion is adopted, no other motion on that veto may be considered. The motion of the principal sponsor or Chair, in the case of committee bills, shall be considered first and all other motions considered in the order filed. If the principal sponsor does not call a bill within eight calendar days after the Governor's objections to the bill are entered in the Journal, thereafter any person filing such a motion may call the bill.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-4)

9-4. Consideration of Motions.

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

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

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

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

(1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor. The form

of motion in this event shall be: "I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to _____ Bill _____ in manner and form as follows: (inserting herein the language deemed necessary to effectuate the specific recommendations)"; or

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-5)

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 9-6)

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

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE X
NOMINATIONS

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 10-1)

10-1. Nominations.

(a) Every nomination subject to confirmation by the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Assignments in accordance with Rule 3-6; nominations may be considered by the Executive

Appointments Committee or other committees in accordance with these Senate Rules. Each nominee shall be required to appear in person before that meeting of a committee convened for the purpose of considering the qualifications of the person for the office to which he or she has been nominated. The appearance of the nominee may be waived by the Chair of the committee without objection by the other members of the committee. If a member of the committee objects to the waiver of the nominee's appearance by the Chair, the committee by a vote of a majority of those appointed may waive such appearance.

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

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

(c-5) After a committee has reported to the Senate any Appointment Message "do not recommend consent" pursuant to subsection (a) of Rule 3-11, the Chair of the Executive Appointments Committee shall move that the Appointment Message (or Appointment Messages) be placed on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 60th session day for each Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar, the Presiding Officer shall make the following inquiry of the Secretary: "Please identify each Appointment Message on the Denial of Appointment Calendar that is on its 60th session day." After the Secretary identifies the relevant Appointment Message or Appointment Messages, the Presiding Officer shall make the following declaration: "Each Appointment Message just read is on its 60th session day and remains on the Denial

of Appointment Calendar; therefore each such Message, pursuant to our Rules, is deemed to have not received the advice and consent of the Senate and is hereby rejected by the Senate pursuant to Article V, Section 9 of the Illinois Constitution. The Journal shall reflect that the Senate has rejected each such nomination and the Secretary shall inform the relevant appointing authority of the Senate's action in rejecting that authority's nomination."

(d) Except as otherwise provided for in this Rule, while any nomination remains with the Senate, it is in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon, subject to the provisions of Rule 7-15 not related to the time for making such a motion.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 10-2)

10-2. Appointment Messages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Form.

APPOINTMENT MESSAGE

To the Honorable Members of the Senate, One Hundred Second General Assembly:

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

Title of Office: (Insert Title and Position)

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

Start Date: (Insert Start Date)

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

Name: (Name of Nominee)

Residence: (Residential Address of Nominee)

Annual Compensation: (Insert Dollar Amount or Specify "Unsalaried")

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

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

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

Superseded Appointment Message: (Insert Sequence Number of Superseded Message or Specify "Not Applicable")
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE XI
DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 11-1)

11-1. Disorderly Behavior.

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

(b) In accordance with Article IV, Section 6(d) of the Constitution, the Senate during its session may punish by imprisonment any person other than a Senator guilty of disrespect of the Senate by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. The imprisonment shall not extend beyond 24 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 11-2)

11-2. Protest. Any two Senators shall have the right to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution that they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their protest entered upon the Journal. When by motion a majority of Senators determine that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest shall be referred back to the protesting Senators.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

ARTICLE XII
FORCE AND EFFECT

(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 12-1)

12-1. Applicability. The meetings and actions of the Senate, including all of its committees, shall be governed by these Senate Rules.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 12-2)

12-2. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure. The rules of parliamentary practice appearing in the 2010 edition of Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, providing that they are not inconsistent with these Senate Rules.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 12-3)

12-3. Certification by President. With respect to any bill that has been passed by the Senate and has been certified by the President in accordance with Article IV, Section 8(d) of the Constitution, there shall be an irrebuttable presumption that all of these Senate Rules have been fully complied with in obtaining such passage.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

(Senate Rule 12-4)

12-4. Effective Date. These Rules shall be in full force and effect upon their adoption, and shall

remain in full force and effect except as amended in accordance with these Senate Rules, or until superseded by new Rules adopted as part of the organization of a newly constituted General Assembly at the commencement of a term.
(Source: S.R. 2, 102nd G.A.)

SENATE RULES
ONE HUNDRED SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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