

STATE OF ILLINOIS



HOUSE JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

REGULAR & PERFUNCTORY SESSION

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2017

1:06 O'CLOCK P.M.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Daily Journal Index
6th Legislative Day**

Action	Page(s)
Adjournment.....	7
Adjournment Resolution	7
Agreed Resolutions	5
Introduction and First Reading – HB 506-642	10
Legislative Measures Approved for Floor Consideration	4
Letters of Transmittal	4
Perfunctory Adjournment.....	81
Perfunctory Session.....	10
Quorum Roll Call	4
Recess.....	6
Resolutions.....	15
Temporary Committee Assignments	4

Bill Number	Legislative Action	Page(s)
HJR 0001	Resolution.....	71
HJR 0002	Resolution.....	72
HJR 0003	Resolution.....	74
HJR 0004	Resolution.....	76
HJR 0005	Resolution.....	76
HJR 0007	Adoption.....	6
HJR 0008	Resolution.....	77
HJR 0009	Resolution.....	78
HJR 0010	Resolution.....	79
HJR 0011	Resolution.....	79
HJR 0012	Resolution.....	80
HJR 0014	Adoption	7
HR 0004	Resolution	15
HR 0005	Resolution	15
HR 0006	Resolution	16
HR 0007	Resolution	16
HR 0008	Resolution	17
HR 0009	Resolution	18
HR 0010	Resolution	19
HR 0011	Resolution	19
HR 0012	Resolution	20
HR 0013	Resolution	21
HR 0014	Resolution	21
HR 0015	Resolution	22
HR 0016	Resolution	22
HR 0017	Resolution	5
HR 0018	Resolution	23
HR 0019	Resolution	5
HR 0019	Adoption	6
HR 0020	Resolution	5
HR 0020	Adoption	6
HR 0021	Resolution	23
HR 0022	Resolution	5
HR 0022	Adoption	6
HR 0023	Resolution	5
HR 0023	Adoption	6

HR 0024	Resolution	5
HR 0024	Adoption	6
HR 0025	Resolution	24
HR 0026	Resolution	5
HR 0026	Adoption	6
HR 0027	Resolution	24
HR 0028	Resolution	25
HR 0029	Resolution	26
HR 0030	Resolution	26
HR 0031	Resolution	27
HR 0032	Resolution	27
HR 0033	Resolution	5
HR 0033	Adoption	6
HR 0034	Resolution	28
HR 0035	Resolution	29
HR 0036	Resolution	6
HR 0036	Adoption	6
HR 0037	Resolution	6
HR 0037	Adoption	6
HR 0038	Resolution	29
HR 0039	Resolution	30
HR 0040	Resolution	30
HR 0041	Resolution	6
HR 0041	Adoption	6
HR 0042	Resolution	31
HR 0043	Resolution	32
HR 0044	Resolution	6
HR 0044	Adoption	6
HR 0045	Resolution	33
HR 0046	Committee Report – Floor Amendment/s	4
HR 0046	Adoption	6
HR 0047	Resolution	34

No index entries found.

NOTE: Full text of Amendments will not be included in House Journals from the 97th GA forward; they can be viewed on the Illinois General Assembly website (www.ilga.gov). For inquiries regarding this, please contact the House Clerk's office.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Representative Lang in the chair.

Prayer by Lee A. Crawford, the Pastor of the Cathedral of Praise Christian Center in Springfield, IL.

Representative Parkhurst led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:
116 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

By unanimous consent, Representatives Mayfield and Soto were excused from attendance.

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

January 24, 2017

Mr. Timothy D. Mapes
House Clerk
Illinois House of Representatives
402 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised, today I am appointing Justin Cox as the House Parliamentarian and Ethics Officer for the 100th General Assembly.

This appointment is effective immediately.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/M. Madigan
Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative Gordon-Booth replaced Representative Turner in the Committee on Rules on January 24, 2017.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on January 24, 2017, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES APPROVED FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION:

That the Floor Amendment be reported "recommends be adopted":
Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE RESOLUTION 46.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure is as follows:
3, Yeas; 2, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson
Y Lang(D)
Y Gordon-Booth(D) (replacing Turner)

N Brady(R), Republican Spokesperson
N Demmer(R)

AGREED RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed on the Calendar on the order of Agreed Resolutions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 17

Offered by Representative Butler:

Congratulates the Rochester High School varsity football team, the Rockets, on winning the 2016 Illinois High School Association (IHSA) Class 4A State Football Championship.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 19

Offered by Representative Flowers:

Congratulates JoAnn Johnson on becoming the first African American woman to reach the rank of Colonel with the Illinois State Police.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 20

Offered by Representative Mussman:

Recognizes the 40th anniversary of Friendship Village opening its doors to residents.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 22

Offered by Representative Hammond:

Congratulates the Illowa Council of the Boy Scouts of America on its 50th anniversary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 23

Offered by Representative Currie:

Mourns the death of Sue Purrington.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 24

Offered by Representative Martwick:

Mourns the death of Ronald Oppedisano.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 26

Offered by Representative Lilly:

Mourns the death of Cory Lushon Foster Jr.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 33

Offered by Representative Parkhurst:

Congratulates Kankakee County Sheriff Timothy Bukowski on the occasion of his retirement.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 36

Offered by Representative Parkhurst:
Congratulates Kankakee Fire Chief Ron Young on the occasion of his retirement.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 37

Offered by Representative Phelps:
Congratulates Robert W. Smith on his retirement from the Harrisburg City Police Department.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 41

Offered by Representative Reis:
Congratulates the Effingham County Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 44

Offered by Representative Welch:
Mourns the death of Phillip Anthony Harrell Sr.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 36, 37, 41 and 44 were taken up for consideration.
Representative Currie moved the adoption of the agreed resolutions.
The motion prevailed and the agreed resolutions were adopted.

RESOLUTION

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on January 23, 2017, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 7 was taken up for consideration.
Representative Currie moved the adoption of the resolution.
The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.
Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

RECESS

At the hour of 1:19 o'clock p.m., Representative Lang moved that the House do now take a recess until the call of the Chair.
The motion prevailed.
At the hour of 2:23 o'clock p.m., the House resumed its session.
Representative Lang in the Chair.

RESOLUTION

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on January 23, 2017, HOUSE RESOLUTION 46 was taken up for consideration.
Representative Currie offered Amendment No. 1 and moved its adoption.
The foregoing motion prevailed and Amendment No. 1 was adopted.
Representative Currie moved the adoption of the resolution, as amended.
63, Yeas; 53, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

(ROLL CALL 2)

The motion prevailed and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

**ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 14**

Representative Currie offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, January 25, 2017, it stands adjourned until Friday, January 27, 2017, in perfunctory session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, January 31, 2017, in perfunctory session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Friday, February 03, 2017, in perfunctory session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Monday, February 6, 2017, in perfunctory session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 8, 2017, or until the call of the Speaker; and when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, January 26, 2017, it stands adjourned until Monday, January 30, 2017, in perfunctory session; and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, February 07, 2017, or until the call of the President.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 14 was taken up for immediate consideration.

Representative Currie moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate and ask their concurrence.

At the hour of 3:32 o'clock p.m., Representative Currie moved that the House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 25, 2017, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., allowing perfunctory time for the Clerk.

The motion prevailed.

And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ONE HUNDREDTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE ROLL CALL
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

January 24, 2017

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

116 PRESENT

P Ammons	P Durkin	P Mah	P Sims
P Andersson	P Evans	P Manley	P Skillicorn
P Andrade	P Feigenholtz	P Martwick	P Slaughter
P Arroyo	P Fine	E Mayfield	P Sommer
P Batinick	P Flowers	P McAsey	P Sosnowski
P Beiser	P Ford	P McAuliffe	E Soto
P Bellock	P Fortner	P McCombie	P Spain
P Bennett	P Frese	P McDermed	P Stewart
P Bourne	P Gabel	P McSweeney	P Stratton
P Brady	P Gordon-Booth	P Meier	P Stuart
P Breen	P Greenwood	P Mitchell, Bill	P Swanson
P Bryant	P Guzzardi	P Mitchell, Christian	P Tabares
P Burke, Daniel	P Halbrook	P Moeller	P Thapedi
P Burke, Kelly	P Halpin	P Morrison	P Turner
P Butler	P Hammond	P Moylan	P Unes
P Cabello	P Harper	P Mussman	P Wallace
P Cassidy	P Harris, David	P Nekritz	P Walsh
P Cavaletto	P Harris, Gregory	P Olsen	P Wehrli
P Chapa LaVia	P Hays	P Parkhurst	P Welch
P Conroy	P Hernandez	P Phelps	P Welter
P Conyears	P Hoffman	P Phillips	P Wheeler, Barbara
P Costello	P Hurley	P Pritchard	P Wheeler, Keith
P Crespo	P Ives	P Reick	P Williams
P Currie	P Jesiel	P Reis	P Willis
P D'Amico	P Jimenez	P Riley	P Winger
P Davidsmeyer	P Jones	P Rita	P Yingling
P Davis, William	P Kifowit	P Sauer	P Zalewski
P DeLuca	P Lang	P Scherer	P Mr. Speaker
P Demmer	P Lilly	P Sente	
P Drury	P Long	P Severin	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 ONE HUNDREDTH
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 HOUSE ROLL CALL
 HOUSE RESOLUTION 46
 HOUSE RULES-100TH G.A.
 ADOPTED

January 24, 2017

63 YEAS

53 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Ammons	N Durkin	Y Mah	Y Sims
N Andersson	Y Evans	Y Manley	N Skillicorn
Y Andrade	Y Feigenholtz	Y Martwick	Y Slaughter
Y Arroyo	Y Fine	E Mayfield	N Sommer
N Batinick	Y Flowers	Y McAsey	N Sosnowski
Y Beiser	Y Ford	N McAuliffe	E Soto
N Bellock	N Fortner	N McCombie	N Spain
N Bennett	N Frese	N McDermed	N Stewart
N Bourne	Y Gabel	N McSweeney	Y Stratton
N Brady	Y Gordon-Booth	N Meier	Y Stuart
N Breen	Y Greenwood	N Mitchell, Bill	N Swanson
N Bryant	Y Guzzardi	Y Mitchell, Christian	Y Tabares
Y Burke, Daniel	N Halbrook	Y Moeller	Y Thapedi
Y Burke, Kelly	Y Halpin	N Morrison	Y Turner
N Butler	N Hammond	Y Moylan	N Unes
N Cabello	Y Harper	Y Mussman	Y Wallace
Y Cassidy	N Harris, David	Y Nekritz	Y Walsh
N Cavaletto	Y Harris, Gregory	N Olsen	N Wehrli
Y Chapa LaVia	N Hays	N Parkhurst	Y Welch
Y Conroy	Y Hernandez	Y Phelps	N Welter
Y Conyears	Y Hoffman	N Phillips	N Wheeler, Barbara
Y Costello	Y Hurley	N Pritchard	N Wheeler, Keith
Y Crespo	N Ives	N Reick	Y Williams
Y Currie	N Jesiel	N Reis	Y Willis
N D'Amico	N Jimenez	Y Riley	N Winger
N Davidsmeyer	Y Jones	Y Rita	Y Yingling
Y Davis, William	Y Kifowit	N Sauer	Y Zalewski
Y DeLuca	Y Lang	Y Scherer	Y Mr. Speaker
N Demmer	Y Lilly	Y Sente	
N Drury	N Long	N Severin	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

6TH LEGISLATIVE DAY
Perfunctory Session
TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2017

At the hour of 3:51 o'clock p.m., the House convened perfunctory session.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

The following bills were introduced, read by title a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules:

HOUSE BILL 0506. Introduced by Representatives Breen - Bellock - Conroy - Olsen and Skillicorn, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0507. Introduced by Representative Sommer, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0508. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning public aid.

HOUSE BILL 0509. Introduced by Representative Halbrook, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0510. Introduced by Representative Halbrook, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0511. Introduced by Representatives Breen - Skillicorn, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 0512. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning elections.

HOUSE BILL 0513. Introduced by Representative Bourne, AN ACT concerning public safety.

HOUSE BILL 0514. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0515. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0516. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning investing in Illinois' future.

HOUSE BILL 0517. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning investing in Illinois' future.

HOUSE BILL 0518. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning investing in Illinois' future.

HOUSE BILL 0519. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning work.

HOUSE BILL 0520. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning work.

HOUSE BILL 0521. Introduced by Representative Mayfield, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0522. Introduced by Representative Sommer, AN ACT concerning elections.

HOUSE BILL 0523. Introduced by Representative Turner, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 0524. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Barbara, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0525. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Barbara, AN ACT concerning elections.

- HOUSE BILL 0526. Introduced by Representative Bourne, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 0527. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0528. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0529. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 0530. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0531. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0532. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 0533. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0534. Introduced by Representative Sente, AN ACT concerning property.
- HOUSE BILL 0535. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0536. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0537. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0538. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 0539. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 0540. Introduced by Representative Burke, Kelly, AN ACT concerning domestic violence.
- HOUSE BILL 0541. Introduced by Representative Burke, Kelly, AN ACT concerning animals.
- HOUSE BILL 0542. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0543. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0544. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 0545. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0546. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0547. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0548. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0549. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 0550. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 0551. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 0552. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT making appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 0553. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.

- HOUSE BILL 0554. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT making appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 0555. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0556. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0557. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0558. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0559. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0560. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0561. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0562. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0563. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0564. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 0565. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 0566. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0567. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0568. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0569. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0570. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0571. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0572. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0573. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0574. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0575. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0576. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0577. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0578. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0579. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0580. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0581. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0582. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0583. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0584. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0585. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0586. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0587. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 0588. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0589. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0590. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0591. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0592. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0593. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0594. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0595. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0596. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0597. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0598. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0599. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0600. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0601. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0602. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 0603. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 0604. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 0605. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 0606. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 0607. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0608. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0609. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 0610. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning courts.

- HOUSE BILL 0611. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 0612. Introduced by Representative Yingling, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0613. Introduced by Representative Guzzardi, AN ACT concerning agriculture.
- HOUSE BILL 0614. Introduced by Representative DeLuca, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 0615. Introduced by Representative DeLuca, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 0616. Introduced by Representative Moeller, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0617. Introduced by Representatives McCombie - DeLuca - Hays - Moylan - Fortner, Wehrli, Olsen, Lang, Butler, Severin, Bryant, Jimenez, Sauer, Hammond, Bellock, Durkin, Spain, Stewart, Welch, Demmer, Williams and Wheeler, Barbara, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0618. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0619. Introduced by Representative Walsh, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 0620. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 0621. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 0622. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 0623. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0624. Introduced by Representative Crespo, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0625. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 0626. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 0627. Introduced by Representative Martwick, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0628. Introduced by Representative Martwick, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0629. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0630. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0631. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 0632. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0633. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0634. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0635. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning wildlife.
- HOUSE BILL 0636. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0637. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0638. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning animals.

HOUSE BILL 0639. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning public aid.

HOUSE BILL 0640. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0641. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0642. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed in the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 4

Offered by Representative Davidsmeyer:

WHEREAS, Corn is a vital part of the Illinois economy and should be recognized by becoming the State grain of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is the second largest corn producing state; and

WHEREAS, Corn takes up over 12 million acres of the 27 million acres of farmland; and

WHEREAS, Illinois has roughly 36.5 million acres of land; meaning a third of all the land in the State is dedicated to corn; and

WHEREAS, According to the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, in 2014, Illinois produced more than 130 billion pounds of corn; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is the second largest exporter of corn, exporting over 50% of all corn it produces; and

WHEREAS, Illinois alone produces 17% of all corn grown in the United States; and

WHEREAS, In 2015, Illinois farmers made over \$10 billion in corn sales; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge corn to be declared the State grain of Illinois and recognize all the wealth and prosperity this crop brings to the State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recognize the members of the Pittsfield Future Farmers of America and the local agricultural education community for taking the initiative in bringing this issue to the Illinois General Assembly; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Pittsfield Future Farmers of America as a symbol of our esteem and respect.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 5

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Too many minor offenders, especially drug offenders, are sentenced to terms of imprisonment in county jails and the Department of Corrections; and

WHEREAS, Many offenders are sentenced to imprisonment for possession of small quantities of controlled substances; and

WHEREAS, These sentences disproportionately impact the poor and disadvantaged; and

WHEREAS, The costs of incarceration exceed the costs of home confinement and treatment; and

WHEREAS, Confinement of these offenders in jail or the Department of Corrections diverts resources that should be devoted to protecting the public from violent offenders; and

WHEREAS, Attitudes toward drug addiction have changed over the years; and

WHEREAS, Drug addiction is as much a medical problem as a criminal justice issue; and

WHEREAS, Treatment is a preferred disposition to jail time for persons convicted of possession of small quantities of controlled substances; and

WHEREAS, We urge prosecutors and judges to consider home confinement to jail time for these low level drug offenders; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Governor and the Department of Corrections to discourage prosecutors from recommending and judges from sentencing low level drug offenders to the county jail or the Department of Corrections; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Governor and to the Director of Corrections.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 6

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, In 2011, the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois filed a lawsuit against the City of Chicago on behalf of the Central Austin Neighborhood Association (CANA) alleging that police are deployed inequitably across the city's neighborhoods and communities; and

WHEREAS, The Central Austin Neighborhood Association contended that Chicago police officers are not dispatched to 911 calls in a timely manner in primarily African American and Hispanic neighborhoods and communities; and

WHEREAS, The Office of Inspector General of the City of Chicago is empowered by Section 2-56-030 of the Chicago Municipal Code to investigate the performance of governmental officers, employees, functions, and programs, either in response to a complaint or on the Inspector General's own initiative, in order to detect and prevent misconduct, inefficiency, and waste within the programs and operations of the city government; and

WHEREAS, Because of the lawsuit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois and the complaints of the Central Austin Neighborhood Association, it is of urgent necessity that a performance audit of the Chicago Police Department be conducted by the Inspector General of the City of Chicago to determine and assess police emergency response times in Chicago neighborhoods and communities and to make recommendations to improve response times in primarily African American and Hispanic neighborhoods and communities; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Inspector General of the City of Chicago to conduct a performance audit of the Chicago Police Department to determine and assess police emergency response times in Chicago neighborhoods and communities and to make recommendations to improve response times in primarily African American and Hispanic neighborhoods and communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Mayor and Inspector General of the City of Chicago.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 7

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Research has found that non-violent youth are less likely to become further involved in criminal behavior if they remain in their home communities and if appropriate services are available that address underlying needs such as mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable living arrangements, and dysfunctional parenting; it has also been demonstrated that it is less expensive than a sentence to the Department of Juvenile Justice; and

WHEREAS, Redeploy Illinois is designed to provide services to youth between the ages of 13 and 18 who are at high risk of being committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice; a fiscal incentive is provided to counties to provide services to youth within their home communities by building a continuum of care for youth who are in the juvenile justice system; counties link youth to a wide array of needed services and supports within the home community, as indicated through an individualized needs assessment; services are provided in the least restrictive manner possible, and can include case management, court advocacy, education assistance, individual/family/group counseling, and crisis intervention; and

WHEREAS, The average annual cost to serve a youth in the Redeploy program in 2013 was approximately 6% of the annual cost to house a youth in the Department of Juvenile Justice; in 2013, the average per capita cost to house a youth at the Department of Juvenile Justice was a reported \$111,000; in 2013, 352 youth received full Redeploy Illinois program services with an appropriation of \$2,385,100; this equates to an annual Redeploy program cost per youth of \$6,776; in 2012, 238 fewer youth were committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice because of the Redeploy Illinois program, saving Illinois taxpayers nearly \$11.7 million in unnecessary incarceration costs for 2012; the Redeploy Illinois program reduced overall Department of Juvenile Justice commitments in the 4 pilot sites by nearly 50% (599 fewer youth) over the 5 years relative to the 3-year baseline average; research found that court evaluation commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice in these sites were reduced by 87% over the 5 years relative to the 3-year baseline average; in the first 8 years of the program, participating counties sent 1,036 juveniles to the Department of Juvenile Justice; this was a steep decline from the projected 2,268 youth that were likely to have been sent based on the previous 3-year commitment trend; it represents a 54% reduction in Department of Juvenile Justice commitments over the life of the program; through 2012, the Redeploy program diverted 1,232 youth saving the State a conservative \$60,000,000 in unnecessary incarceration costs; each funded Redeploy Illinois program site is required by statute and contract to reduce its commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice by a minimum of 25% compared to their baseline; in 2012, compared to the 3-year baseline, the 8 Redeploy Illinois program sites in operation combined to reduce eligible Department of Juvenile Justice commitments in their counties by 64%; and

WHEREAS, Based on its success, the Redeploy Illinois program was expanded from 4 sites to 8 in January 2009; serving nearly 25% of all Illinois counties, the Redeploy sites continued to effectively reduce the incarceration of hundreds of youth while also holding the line on the use of local detention; many counties in Illinois lack the resources to effectively serve delinquent youth locally; a lack of local programs and services plays a significant role in the court's decision to commit a youth to a correctional facility; and

WHEREAS, The funds provided to the Redeploy sites fills the gaps in their continuum of services, allowing them to cost-effectively serve youth in their home communities and reduce the system's reliance on corrections; this progressive effort to build on the work done in other states such as Ohio and Pennsylvania, which successfully reduced juvenile incarceration rates through similarly structured programs, is paying off; 2010 cost benefit analysis indicated that on average, the 8 Redeploy sites reduced their commitments in 2010 by 53% from their baselines; according to the per capita cost of incarcerating one juvenile in Department of Juvenile Justice, this decrease in commitments translates to a \$9,038,927 cost avoidance for the State; youth are being successfully treated in their own communities and kept from the devastation of incarceration, saving the State money, reducing the number of crime victims, and creating safer communities across Illinois; and

WHEREAS, P.A. 98-0060 provides that in a county with a population exceeding 2,000,000, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board may authorize the Department of Human Services to enter into an agreement with that county to reduce the number of commitments of juvenile offenders, except that the agreement may encompass a clearly identifiable geographical subdivision of that county; the geographical subdivision may include, but is not limited to, a police district or group of police districts, a geographical area making up a court calendar or group of court calendars, a municipal district or group of municipal districts, or a municipality or group of municipalities; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Department of Human Services and Cook County to enter into all Redeploy Illinois agreements allowable under P.A. 98-0060; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, the Cook County Board President, the Director of the Illinois Department of Human Services, and the General Assembly.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 8

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois House of Representatives wish to lessen the illegal acquisition of firearms in the State; and

WHEREAS, Many criminals obtain firearms illegally through theft from freight rail cars; and

WHEREAS, We wish to decrease the amount of firearms illegally acquired through freight theft; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is statistically in the top ten states for freight theft nationwide; and

WHEREAS, There were 2,987 shooting victims in the City of Chicago in 2015; someone in Chicago was shot at a rate of one every 2.93 hours in 2015 and as of December 1, 2016 there have been 4,089 shooting victims in 2016 resulting in a shooting on average every 1.97 hours; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 200,000 guns are reported stolen, lost, or missing in the United States every year; and

WHEREAS, Freight logistics security organizations recorded 754 cargo thefts throughout the United States in 2015; and

WHEREAS, The safety and security of our communities should be at the forefront of legislative measures; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge Congress to strengthen national freight laws for cars carrying firearms across state lines; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and the members of the Illinois congressional delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 9

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Dr. Webb Evans founded the United American Progress Association in 1961; Dr. Evans believed in and worked on the creation of economic prosperity for the black community throughout the world through churches and political and business leaders in accordance with the second phase of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s vision, changing the struggle from Civil Rights to Economic and Political Empowerment; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Evans' foundation created numerous ways to improve economic conditions for black Americans by preparing them to enter into the business world with the knowledge on how to redirect their savings and spending power globally and throughout the black communities; these black-owned businesses would, in turn, create more jobs for blacks; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Evans also depended on other sources, such as black-owned press outlets, churches, and businesses, to get his message across to "Buy Black"; Dr. Evans believed that black dollars matter and that the black community must march with their dollars in order to accomplish what was not accomplished with the other previous marches across the globe; and

WHEREAS, The Neilson Report shows that the buying power of African Americans will reach \$1.1 trillion by 2015; if black consumers spend 10% more of their income in black businesses, the resulting revenue would generate 1 million jobs; in 2007, on the south side of Chicago, residents in predominately black neighborhoods spent a collective of \$3.8 billion outside of their own South Side communities; and

WHEREAS, Many trailblazers and influential leaders have stood for economic, social equality, and independence for African Americans throughout the world and have labored, fought for, and understood how it was, including Marcus Garvey, who fought for the collective economic interest of African Americans and created the Universal Improvement Association in 1914; A. Philip Randolph, founder and co-editor of The Messenger, an African American socialist magazine, renowned black labor union organizer and civil rights worker, and principal organizer and author of the March on Washington, where Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his historical "I Have A Dream" speech; W.E.B. Dubois, leader of the Niagara Movement, a group of African-American activists who wanted equal rights for blacks; and Malcolm X, one of the most pivotal figures in civil rights history; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate the month of August in 2017 as Buy Black, Love Black, and Give Black in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge all citizens of this State to help build a solid economic foundation that would allow African Americans to shape their own destinies and maximize their economic interests through various means, including opening an account at a local black bank, supporting historically black colleges and universities, eating at black owned restaurants, hiring black real estate brokers, visiting black doctors and dentists for health care, getting building and other quotes from black contractors, visiting African-American museums and libraries, watching or renting black-produced films, subscribing to black newspapers, magazines, and websites, using black caterers and event planners, visiting black retailers, investing with a black-managed, publicly-traded firm, contributing to a black political candidate, visiting a black cultural

event, and participating in Buy Black Wednesday by spending money with a black business every Wednesday.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 10

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Every week in the United States, nearly 11 million children younger than age five are in some type of child care arrangement; on average, these children spend 36 hours a week in child care; and

WHEREAS, While parents are children's first and most important teachers, child care programs provide early learning opportunities for millions of young children daily, having a profound impact on their development and readiness for school; and

WHEREAS, Various studies have shown that children in higher quality programs do better in school, are less likely to require special education services, are more likely to attend college, are more likely to earn higher wages and pay more in taxes, and are less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, Employers consistently report that the availability of quality child care improves productivity and reduces absenteeism and turnover from their employees; and

WHEREAS, The Week of the Young Child, held on April 24-28, 2017, is an annual celebration sponsored by the National Association for the Education of Young Children to focus public attention on the needs of young children and their families and to recognize the early childhood programs and services that meet those needs; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper for this body to pay tribute to those who provide much-needed care and attention to the children of this State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate the second week of May of 2017 as Child Care Awareness Week in the State of Illinois and thank those men and women who care for the children of this State.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 11

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Article X of the Illinois Constitution states that: "A fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities. The State shall provide for an efficient system of high quality public educational institutions and services. Education in public schools through the secondary level shall be free."; and

WHEREAS, The community of Austin on Chicago's West Side is the largest by population of the city's 77 officially defined community areas; the area is over 87% African-American and has a population of about 117,000, of which about 14,000 are of high school-age; Austin, like the other communities of the West Side, continues to suffer from the past recession; and

WHEREAS, Austin Community Academy High School was a public 4-year high school in the Austin neighborhood; during the mid-twentieth century, Austin High School was considered one of the best high schools in the Chicago area; in later years, however, Austin suffered from low test scores, low attendance, and student violence; the Chicago Public School system subsequently began phasing it out in 2004, ordering the school to stop admitting new freshman; the last graduations were held in June of 2007 and the phase-out was completed by the end of summer in 2007; its successor, Austin Community Academy, was open for one year before it was shut down by Mayor Richard M. Daley; and

WHEREAS, The campus that formerly housed Austin Community Academy High School is now home to 3 smaller schools, Austin Business and Entrepreneurship Academy High School, Austin Polytechnical Academy, and VOISE Academy High School, which have a total attendance of 1,038 students, compared to the 6,000 students the academy held; and

WHEREAS, It is widely felt that these 3 schools do not adequately serve the entire student population of the Austin community and that, if Chicago Public School leaders don't create more high school seats in the West Side neighborhood, more youth will end up in the streets of Chicago's toughest areas; Austin has no

public option for high school, forcing students to either travel long distances, apply for selective magnet schools to which they have little chance of acceptance, or drop out of school entirely; and

WHEREAS, On April 24, 2014, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel announced plans to build the Barack Obama College Preparatory High School, with selective enrollment open for the 2017-2018 school year; the Chicago Public School system is collecting ideas and proposals for more than 40 of the school buildings it shuttered in last year's massive school closings on a website the district launched, and the Chicago Board of Education has asked members of the public and community groups to submit proposals for the old school sites, including the old Emmet School sites; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Board of Education continues to invest in the improvement of Rockne Stadium just south of the proposed site to be used as an athletic field for team sports; \$700,000 in improvements to the CPS-owned stadium were recently announced; and

WHEREAS, A new high school built on the 133,600 square-foot site of the old Emmet School in Chicago, which has been given the proposed name of West Side Unity High School, would ensure that the student population of the Austin community could receive the quality education that they deserve; and

WHEREAS, Building a new high school on the site of the old Emmet School would ensure that the Chicago Public School system would not have to find and purchase a new site, since the proposed site is already owned by CPS; in addition, the land qualifies as a TIF area, which would help fund any new construction project with over \$20,000,000; this decision would also rid the Austin community of an eyesore that has proven to be a detriment on the safety and values of properties and businesses in the community and replace it with a building that will reduce crime and increase property values for families on the West Side; and

WHEREAS, Building a new high school at this location would also place it on Madison Street, a street that features numerous public transportation options to enable many students to reach the school safely and easily; and

WHEREAS, Building 2 new high schools simultaneously, utilizing the same blueprints, could prove to be a more cost-effective solution to the problems faced by those on Chicago's West Side; and

WHEREAS, Numerous schools in Chicago's West Side could serve as feeders for a new school at the old Emmet site, including Austin neighborhood schools and Ellington, GR Clark, DePriest, Spencer, Hay, Nash, Brunson, McNair, Lovett, and Young Schools; and

WHEREAS, In this month when we honor the fight that resulted in the Brown v. Board of Education decision, let us come together in our own fight for equal educational opportunities for all; we must fight and work to end racism in education, mass incarceration, and senseless death due to violence; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and all stakeholders to work together to bring a school to the Chicago's West Side to help meet the needs of the tax-paying families in those communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we congratulate President Barack Obama on the dedication of the Barack Obama College Preparatory High School after him and commend Mayor Rahm Emanuel for expanding more opportunities for educational success for families of Chicago; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel and the Governor to come together to bring a new high school to Chicago's West Side; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel and Governor Bruce Rauner.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 12

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Homeless youth have a higher crime rate than those with stable housing; an estimated number of approximately 26,400 youth experience homelessness in Illinois over the course of a year; and

WHEREAS, In 2005, a state-wide study of homeless youth found that 22% had been kept in juvenile detention, at the average cost of \$53,645 per student annually; and

WHEREAS, One method of mitigating this growing problem is to get homeless youth active in pursuing post-secondary education; homeless youth are severely underrepresented in the university population and are often held back due to the lack of funding for housing, leaving a cycle of inhibition; and

WHEREAS, In order to combat this trend, an initiative has been proposed that would provide housing scholarships to students in undergraduate colleges and universities who self-report as homeless; the program would give these students aid in paying for non-campus housing, which would allow for these students to attend a university without the worry of finding funding for housing; applicants would be required to get a Homeless Status Certification from the Secretary of State Driver Services department and be full-time students; and

WHEREAS, This program would allow some of our most vulnerable citizens to receive a quality education and become productive members of society; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the boards of trustees of every public university in the State of Illinois to adopt a program that provides housing scholarships to college students that are registered as homeless and to include funding for this program in their appropriations requests to the General Assembly; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be sent to the boards of trustees of the nine public universities in the State of Illinois.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 13

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, The hard-working people of the State of Illinois depend on their wages to support themselves and their families; and

WHEREAS, Many people in the State only receive minimum wage or an amount that does not suit their qualifications and work load; and

WHEREAS, Studies have shown that people do not ask for raises from their bosses for numerous reasons, including the fears that they do not deserve more money at their job, that their request for more money will be rejected, that they lack the necessary skills in negotiation to get a raise, and that they would be fired from their job if they ask for a raise; and

WHEREAS, The members of this body believe in the empowerment of those hard-working individuals that wish to have an income commensurate with the hard work and long hours that they devote to their places of employment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate the month of March in 2017 and 2018 as Ask Your Boss for a Raise Month in order to raise awareness of the difficulties faced by the hard-working men and women of the State in receiving the wages that they deserve; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we show our unwavering support to those men and women who seek better wages from their employers.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 14

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, Four out of five children aged 2 to 17 in the United States live in a home in which either they or their parents access the Internet; and

WHEREAS, Youth who create Internet content and use social networking sites are more likely to be targets of cyber-bullying; and

WHEREAS, Some parents use social media as a means to discipline, embarrass, or coerce their child in order to correct behavior in their child that the parents believe is inappropriate; and

WHEREAS, This type of online victimization is associated with emotional distress and other psychological problems, including depression; and

WHEREAS, Cyber-bullying, especially by parents, can cause psychological harm, including depression, negatively impact academic performance, safety, and the well-being of the child and in some cases lead to extreme violent behavior, including murder and suicide; and

WHEREAS, Sixty percent of mental health professionals who responded to the Survey of Internet Mental Health Issues report having treated at least one patient with a problematic Internet experience in the previous 5 years; many of these clients were under 18 years of age; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge Congress, consistent with the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, to pass a law prohibiting parents from cyber-bullying their children by posting messages or images on social media sites on the Internet that embarrass, intimidate, coerce, harass, or cause substantial emotional distress to their children; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this Resolution be forwarded to each member of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 15

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives recognizes the safety dilemma that replica guns pose to the public and the persons who carry them; and

WHEREAS, These replica guns are identical in appearance to real firearms and are indistinguishable from fully functioning firearms; and

WHEREAS, Even law enforcement officers have a difficulty distinguishing them from real firearms; and

WHEREAS, The inability of law enforcement officers to distinguish replica guns from real firearms has resulted in tragedy such as the incident in Cleveland, Ohio, where a 12-year-old boy, Tamir Rice, who had been reported to police for displaying a gun in a park and was shot dead by police as he reached for the replica gun; and

WHEREAS, The problem of replica guns is a national issue and should be addressed by uniform legislation by Congress; and

WHEREAS, We urge the Congress of the United States to enact legislation that would require the manufacturers of replica guns to design them to be distinguishable from real firearms so as to protect the public and law enforcement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Congress of the United States to require replica gun manufacturers to design these guns to be bright colors; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this Resolution be presented to each member of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 16

Offered by Representative Gordon-Booth:

WHEREAS, Many veterans in Illinois and across this nation rely on the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and VA facilities for their prescription medication needs; and

WHEREAS, Veterans often receive their VA prescription medications by mail but may not be able to receive a refill at their local pharmacy or VA facility; and

WHEREAS, In emergency situations, having veterans wait for a prescription to arrive by mail can be unreasonable and pose health risks; and

WHEREAS, VA health care systems, including the VA NY Harbor Healthcare System and VA New Jersey Health Care System, have established emergency prescription refill programs whereby veterans that are out or almost out of medications may fill their VA prescription at certain national pharmacy chains; and

WHEREAS, There is a need for a change in federal policy to ensure veterans have greater access to their VA prescribed medications in emergency situations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge Congress to pass legislation in support of the establishment of VA emergency prescription refill programs nationwide to ensure that, in emergency situations, veterans may receive medication directly from their local pharmacy and VA facility including, but

not limited to, VA medical centers, VA outpatient clinics, and VA community-based outpatient clinics; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the members of the Illinois congressional delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 18

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, There were 77 murders in Chicago in November 2016, bringing the total in 2016 to 682; and
 WHEREAS, The total number of shootings in Chicago in 2016 as of December 1, 2016 was 3,319 and the total number of shooting victims as of December 13, 2016 was 4,177; and

WHEREAS, In 2015, the number of violent crimes in Illinois was 49,354; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has seen a horrid outbreak of violent crime, seen daily on the streets of Chicago and other municipalities of this State; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of the major cities of our State see killings on a regular basis; and

WHEREAS, The fallout of the Great Recession of 2008 is still being felt in many parts of this State, as indicated by unemployment, foreclosed homes and businesses, abandoned properties and vacant lots, and a desperate need for economic development; and

WHEREAS, In Illinois, there are high levels of unemployment and broad declines in healthcare, deteriorating infrastructure, and shrinking pensions and retirement savings as workers in all fields of education, healthcare, and public safety are laid off as a result of a financial crisis they did not create; and

WHEREAS, Unemployment in the neighborhoods of Chicago and other inner cities is at 30% or higher, with limited economic opportunities and underserved, overcrowded, and technologically outdated schools; and

WHEREAS, In 1967, the report of the Kerner Commission stated that "To pursue our present course will involve the continuing polarization of the American community and, ultimately, the destruction of basic democratic values. The alternative is not blind repression or capitulation to lawlessness. It is the realization of common opportunities for all within a single society"; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago has seen a year of gun violence among the worst in the history of the City, with 400 people killed, a 15% increase over the previous year; on average, a person is shot every 2.8 hours; and

WHEREAS, As a State, we need to find new strategies and tactics and come up with solutions that protect our citizens from the scourge of violent crime, recognizing that enacting the same policies that we have passed the last half century and expecting different results is, by definition, insanity; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 8 of the Illinois Constitution provides that the Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws; and

WHEREAS, Under that authority, the Governor should declare a state of emergency in areas of the State where violent crime is a serious problem and deploy State agency resources to combat violent crime; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Governor to declare a state of emergency in areas of the State where violent crime is a serious problem and deploy State agency resources to combat that violent crime; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of the State of Illinois.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 21

Offered by Representative Zalewski:

WHEREAS, Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME), also known as Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS), has been found by the National Academy of Medicine (NAM) to be "a serious, chronic, complex, and systemic disease that frequently and dramatically limits the activities of affected patients", leaving them with a lower quality of life than those suffering from multiple sclerosis, stroke, renal failure, heart failure, and other chronic diseases; and

WHEREAS, Between 39,000 and 99,000 of Illinois residents of all ages, races, and genders are believed to be afflicted with ME, with an estimated 836,000 to 2.5 million Americans afflicted and 17 million worldwide; and

WHEREAS, ME persists for years or even decades because of a lack of treatments, leaving one quarter of patients homebound or bedbound, with many students unable to attend school and 50-75% of patients unable to work at an annual cost of \$17 million to \$24 million in medical expenses and lost productivity; and

WHEREAS, The National Academy of Medicine noted a lack of knowledge about the disease due to a "paucity of research" and "remarkably little research funding", and concluded that "more research is essential"; and

WHEREAS, The National Academy of Medicine noted that the medical community "generally still doubts the existence or seriousness of this disease" and patients have difficulty being diagnosed or accessing quality medical care; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we:

- (1) Recognize that Myalgic Encephalomyelitis is a tragic, disabling disease that destroys the lives of many patients and takes a severe toll on their families, friends, and caretakers;
- (2) Recognize and affirm the commitment of Illinois to improving the availability and quality of medical and supportive care for ME patients;
- (3) Recommend that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) fund ME research at a level commensurate with similarly burdensome diseases;
- (4) Encourage universities in Illinois to focus research attention on this underserved disease;
- (5) Recommend that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention disseminate new ME medical education, updated in accordance with the National Academy of Medicine recommendations, the recommendations of the CFS Advisory Committee of the United States Department of Health and Human Services's, and the best practices of disease experts; and
- (6) Encourage media organizations to inform the public about the seriousness of the disease.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 25

Offered by Representative Bennett:

WHEREAS, Elder abuse is detrimental to public health and threatens millions of our parents, grandparents, and friends; and

WHEREAS, Elder abuse is a crisis that knows no borders or socioeconomic boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Elderly Illinois citizens suffer physical, emotional, and financial abuse, largely at the hands of people that they know; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated that elder abuse claims five million older American victims each year; and

WHEREAS, Most victims of elder abuse do not report abuse to law enforcement or social service agencies; and

WHEREAS, The date of June 15 has been proclaimed World Elder Abuse Awareness Day by President Barack Obama; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare our intent to eradicate abuse of the elderly in Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we designate June 15, 2017 as Illinois Elder Abuse Awareness Day in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge all Illinoisans to observe Illinois Elder Abuse Awareness Day by learning the signs of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and by raising awareness about this important public health issue.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 27

Offered by Representative McSweeney:

WHEREAS, A proposed educational pension cost shift, which would shift the cost burden from the State of Illinois to local school districts, community colleges, and institutions of higher education, is under discussion; this proposal would require all employers of members in the Teachers' Retirement System and the State Universities Retirement System to pay the normal cost of pension benefits earned; and

WHEREAS, If this proposal were to become policy, for the Teachers' Retirement System and the State Universities Retirement System, it would potentially move \$10.187 billion in estimated normal costs of pension benefits earned from the State to local school districts, community colleges, and institutions of higher learning over a 10-year period; actuarial changes recently made by these 2 systems will further increase these numbers; and

WHEREAS, This plan would move these spending commitments from one taxing body, the State, to a group of taxing bodies, the school districts and community colleges, while additional pension costs would be shifted to State universities; and

WHEREAS, A pension cost shift would lead to a massive increase in local funding requirements on school districts; the cost shift would exacerbate the problem of adequately funding our local schools by taking even more when districts, teachers, and local voters are fighting to simply keep educational opportunities open to our students; in addition, a pension cost shift would likely lead to massive property tax hikes or to classroom cuts that will harm our students; and

WHEREAS, According to the Illinois State Board of Education, 67% of school districts in the State are operating in the red; and

WHEREAS, School districts already bear a large share of the Teachers' Retirement System pension burden by paying a statutory share of the System's total contribution costs, constituting 0.58% of pensionable teacher payroll; districts also contribute towards any locally-negotiated early retirement options and for the pension costs of certain increases in compensation, totaling \$92.5 million in Fiscal Year 2012; and

WHEREAS, Representatives from Northern Illinois University publicly stated that if the cost shift were to be covered by increasing tuition on parents and students, each percentage of payroll cost shifted to the university would translate into a 2% tuition increase; this proposed cost shift would also increase the liability of State-funded universities and all community colleges, thus making higher education even more unaffordable for students and their parents; and

WHEREAS, This plan would harm the interests of all taxpayers, especially in downstate and suburban areas and would sharply increase inequities created by the current school aid formula between Chicago and the rest of the State; because of the impact on institutions of higher education, Chicago taxpayers, parents, and students would also be affected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we state our belief that an educational pension cost shift is financially wrong and would only serve to shift pension burdens from the State to the status of an unfunded mandate.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 28

Offered by Representative McSweeney:

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois is currently experiencing a fiscal crisis and is considering a multitude of options to solve the State's economic concerns; and

WHEREAS, A proposed tax on advertising and advertising-related services to generate revenue to balance the State's budget has been contemplated by some in the State's leadership; and

WHEREAS, A tax on advertising has proven to slow economic growth; no other state in the nation specifically applies a sales tax to advertising; and

WHEREAS, The State of Florida previously imposed a tax on advertising and advertising-related services, only to see a loss of jobs and personal income due to lost advertising revenue; Florida also saw ad purchases decrease by 12% and go to neighboring states, ultimately resulting in a loss of \$100 million in advertising revenue and a repeal of the tax 6 months later; and

WHEREAS, A tax on advertising in Illinois would cripple the ability of business owners, both large and small, to market goods and services and cause the businesses to inevitably lose customers; and

WHEREAS, A tax on advertising would devastate the advertising industry in Illinois, driving revenue and jobs to neighboring states and hurting Illinois' already fragile economy; and

WHEREAS, The advertising industry in Illinois helps generate 17.3% of Illinois' economic activity and produces over 900,000 jobs; and

WHEREAS, An additional tax on advertising is counterintuitive and goes against the pro-business, pro-jobs, pro-growth policies that should be under careful consideration as Illinois seeks to regain sound financial footing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we state our firm opposition to any additional taxes on advertising or advertising-related services; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we state our belief that Illinois' present fiscal crisis must be managed in other ways besides a new tax on business owners throughout the State.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 29

Offered by Representative McSweeney:

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois exempts State taxation of retirement income; and

WHEREAS, Retirees living on a fixed income have limited ability to rejoin the workforce, face high health care costs, and have little ability to save money; and

WHEREAS, Retirees could not have anticipated in their lifetime of planning that their retirement income would suddenly be taxed by the State, forcing them to cut already strained household budgets; and

WHEREAS, Retirees do pay many other taxes, such as federal income taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes; and

WHEREAS, The exclusion of taxing retirement income encourages residents to remain living throughout their retirement in Illinois and encourages newly retired Americans to relocate to the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we state our belief that the Illinois Income Tax Act should not be amended to permit taxing retirement income; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to all Illinois constitutional officers, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the Illinois House of Representatives, and the President and Minority Leader of the Illinois Senate.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 30

Offered by Representative Welch:

WHEREAS, Tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters are real and all Illinois citizens should be aware of the potential danger; while prevention of natural disasters is not viable, citizens can be prepared with emergency supplies and plans; and

WHEREAS, If the citizens of Illinois are prepared for zombies, than they are prepared for any natural disaster; while a Zombie Apocalypse may never happen, the preparation for such an event is the same as for any natural disaster; and

WHEREAS, Disasters disrupt hundreds of thousands of lives every year and can have lasting effects, both to people and property; and

WHEREAS, Over 60% of Americans are not practicing or preparing for natural disasters, and only 39% have developed an emergency plan; and

WHEREAS, Practicing for preparedness makes perfect, and staying safe is important for the citizens of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Citizens should have supplies on hand, which may include, water, food, medications, tools, electronics, sanitation and hygiene, clothing and bedding, important documents, and first aid; and

WHEREAS, Having an emergency plan and supplies can reduce the negative impacts of natural disasters or help avoid them completely; and

WHEREAS, Being prepared can reduce fear, anxiety, and losses that accompany disasters; and

WHEREAS, Emergencies can happen anywhere, anytime; citizens of Illinois should prepare for the Zombie Apocalypse; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that all Illinois residents are encouraged to participate in preparing for a Zombie Apocalypse, and have a plan that includes, signing up for local texts and weather alerts, developing emergency communications for the household, collecting significant documents and storing them in a safe place, and gathering emergency supplies; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all Illinois citizens are urged to follow and act on disaster preparedness guidelines of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we designate October 2017 as "Zombie Preparedness Month" in the State of Illinois, and urge all Illinoisans to educate themselves about natural disasters and take steps to create a stockpile of food, water, and other emergency supplies that can last up to 72 hours.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 31

Offered by Representative Bennett:

WHEREAS, Fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD) is a disease that causes abnormal cell growth of the arterial wall; it can lead to areas of narrowing, beading, aneurysms, and dissections of the arterial wall; and

WHEREAS, Until recently, there has been very little progress in understanding the disease since it was first diagnosed in 1938; there is no known cause or cure for the disease and there are no set protocols to treat the disease; and

WHEREAS, FMD has always been considered and is still classified as a rare disease; many researchers now believe FMD is an under-diagnosed disease; some of the data suggest that 4-5% of the population may be affected by the disease; and

WHEREAS, Ninety percent of the patients affected by FMD are women, but men and children are also afflicted; there are different classifications of FMD; the two most common types are medial fibroplasia and intimal fibroplasia; unlike the adult population, children tend to be diagnosed with intimal fibroplasia, which can be more aggressive; some patients present with both types of the disease; there is no understanding of why there are differences; and

WHEREAS, Individuals and families affected by fibromuscular dysplasia often experience problems such as a sense of isolation, difficulty in obtaining accurate and timely diagnosis, and optimal treatment options; and

WHEREAS, The Fibromuscular Dysplasia Society of America (FMDSA) was founded in March of 2003; over the past 13 years, this association has been active and successful with many programs, including public and physician awareness, patient support, and engaging with researchers from around the world; and

WHEREAS, The FMDSA is funding the United States Registry for Fibromuscular Dysplasia; previously it was thought that 75% of FMD cases affected the renal arteries, but recent data has proven that to be inaccurate; it is also very common to have a 5-year delay from onset of symptoms to diagnosis; and

WHEREAS, There is still much needed awareness and research of the disease; FMD patients present with many of the same complaints as other patients with more common conditions, such as hypertension, headaches, and dizziness; others present with TIA or stroke, dissection of an artery, aneurysm, swooshing noise in the ear, and renal infarction; children can present with basic symptoms such as high blood pressure, headaches, insomnia, fatigue, and abdominal pain; misdiagnoses of FMD can lead to severe consequences and disability; and

WHEREAS, During the month of March each year, the FMDSA organizes a global observance of the issues associated with fibromuscular dysplasia; patients, medical professionals, and researchers join together to focus attention on fibromuscular dysplasia as a public health issue; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate March of 2017 as "Fibromuscular Dysplasia Awareness Month" in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Fibromuscular Dysplasia Society of America as an expression of our esteem and respect.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 32

Offered by Representative Bennett:

WHEREAS, The financial exploitation of elderly Illinois citizens continues to plague our State; and
WHEREAS, Studies indicate that one in nine senior citizens reported some form of abuse, neglect, or exploitation in the past 12 months; one in 20 older adults indicate some form of perceived financial mistreatment in the recent past; 90% of elderly abusers are family members; and

WHEREAS, Elderly financial exploitation is vastly underreported with only one in 44 instances reported; and

WHEREAS, Financially abused seniors are more likely to turn to Medicaid as a direct result of their funds being stolen; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 6.3 million older adults are in need of some long-term care; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated that nearly 13 million elderly citizens will access some form of long-term care by 2050; and

WHEREAS, Nearly 20% of senior citizens will incur more than \$25,000 in out-of-pocket costs related to long-term care; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare our intent to eradicate financial abuse of the elderly in Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Aging to work together to produce educational materials for elderly citizens of Illinois explaining their rights, the warning signs of financial exploitation, and appropriate reporting methods; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the 13 Illinois Area Agencies on Aging Ombudsperson programs to partner with long-term care facilities in their respective regions to provide appropriate educational information and reporting methods to clients and patients on an annual basis; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Illinois State Bar Association Elder Law Section to work to develop appropriate legal materials for long-term care facilities and State's Attorneys that offer information on identifying and prosecuting financial abuse of elderly citizens; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Illinois State Medical Society and the Illinois Nurses Association to provide their respective members with appropriate educational materials to assist with identifying and reporting suspected financial abuse of Illinois' older citizens; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Illinois Department of Aging, the 13 Illinois Area Agencies on Aging, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Illinois Nurses Association.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 34

Offered by Representative Meier:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) has seven State-operated developmental centers (SODCs) serving approximately 1,800 residents; and

WHEREAS, Individuals also receive services in community-based settings through Community Integrated Living Arrangements (CILAs), which house one to eight residents each; and

WHEREAS, In 2012, then-Governor Quinn announced a "rebalancing initiative" with the goal of moving individuals from SODCs to community settings; and

WHEREAS, In 2012, the SODC in Jacksonville was closed and the majority of its residents were transitioned to CILAs; and

WHEREAS, The Warren G. Murray Developmental Center in Centralia was also slated for closure and some residents were transitioned out of the facility; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Auditor General is directed to conduct a performance audit of the oversight of the Community Integrated Living Arrangements (CILAs) program at the Department of Human Services; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the audit include but not be limited to the following:

(1) A review of the process for licensing community mental health or developmental services agencies and certifying community-integrated living arrangements for persons with mental illnesses or persons with developmental disabilities;

(2) A determination whether oversight and monitoring of licensed agencies and certified

providers complies with statutory and regulatory requirements, including site visits, and inspections of records and premises;

(3) A review of the extent and timing of follow-up and monitoring by DHS of individuals transitioned from SODCs to CILAs, including its provision of follow-along services to support an individual's transition into the new service arrangement;

(4) A review of the role of Community Resource Alliance, Community Resource Associates, and any other principal providers in transition planning and support and whether those contracts were adequately managed by DHS;

(5) A review of the status of the Money Follows the Person (MFP) initiative, including Individual Budgets and reimbursements received from the federal government; and

(6) A review of DHS procedures for receiving and investigating complaints against licensees and providers, including any denial or revocation of licenses or actions taken against providers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Human Services and any other agency or entity having information relevant to this audit, cooperate fully and promptly with the Auditor General during this review; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Auditor General commence this audit as soon as possible and report the findings and recommendations upon completion in accordance with the provisions of Section 3- 14 of the Illinois State Auditing Act.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 35

Offered by Representative Bourne:

WHEREAS, Chilli has long held a special place in the hearts of those who reside in the Taylorville area; and

WHEREAS, There are five International Chili Society sanctioned cook-offs held each year in Taylorville (more than any other town in Illinois); the Palomino Club Chili Cook-off "Lincoln Prairie Trail Regional" in May; the Palomino Club Chili Cook-off "Aldo Klinghammer Memorial Chili Shuffle Regional" in May; the Christian County Ag Fair "Illinois State Championship" Chili Cook-off in July; the Taylorville Chillifest "Chillinois Regional" in October; and the Taylorville Chillifest "Central States Regional" in October; and

WHEREAS, Together these cook-offs bring 12 chilli cooking world champions to Taylorville each year; and

WHEREAS, World champions Tom Calvert and Bob Hall are both Taylorville residents; and

WHEREAS, As many as 10,000 people come to Taylorville to partake in the festivals held during the cook-offs; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare Taylorville to be the Chilli Capital of the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Taylorville Mayor Greg Brotherton.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 38

Offered by Representative Skillicorn:

WHEREAS, Illinois' continuing budget crisis and slow economic recovery has motivated discussion on how to save the State money, including a misguided proposal to shift the State's funding of the normal pension cost for the State Universities Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System to local entities, such as school districts and community colleges, and to public universities; and

WHEREAS, Decades of the State's chronic mismanagement of funds and failure to adequately fund its five pension systems has resulted in a ballooning pension payment that has been crowding out funding to critical State programs and services for education, human services, and public safety; and

WHEREAS, The FY18 projected normal cost for the State Universities Retirement System will be \$424.9 million and for the Teachers' Retirement System will be \$967.5 billion; and

WHEREAS, If these costs were combined they would represent a pension liability shift from the State to local governments of \$1.392 billion for FY18 alone; and

WHEREAS, Illinois already has one of the largest residential property tax burdens in the nation; and

WHEREAS, The consideration of a State cost shift of this magnitude, particularly when it is combined with the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, will dramatically impact a school district's and community college's ability to allocate funds to pay for the normal cost of pensions; and

WHEREAS, The Property Tax Extension Limitation Law hinders the ability of a school district and community college to increase revenues to accommodate a significant cost shift of State obligations to local budgets; and

WHEREAS, The proposed cost shift would force significant local budget reductions, which means teacher layoffs and reductions in curricular offerings; and

WHEREAS, High property tax burdens in combination with the pervasiveness of school district financial instability, the unpredictability in State funds directed towards education, and a whole host of statutorily required unfunded mandates have made it especially hard for local school districts to operate effectively; and

WHEREAS, It is anticipated that the cost shift for the State Universities Retirement System will force community colleges and universities to raise tuition in order to cover the increased costs; and

WHEREAS, The unpredictable nature of pension costs makes it difficult to provide an accurate account of the total impact of a cost shift to local taxing districts, and it is even more difficult to ask a school district or institution of higher education to plan for these unknown factors over time; and

WHEREAS, The concept of shifting additional financial burdens onto the State's already cash-strapped school districts and institutions of higher education would ultimately raise property taxes and increase tuition; and

WHEREAS, It is unfair and reckless to transfer an already well-established State financial responsibility onto local taxing districts, especially during this time of financial uncertainty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the normal cost of pensions for our State educators is the responsibility of the State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly should not use the current budget crisis as a reason to shift its financial responsibility for State pension costs to the local taxpayers.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 39

Offered by Representative Yingling:

WHEREAS, Earth Day is celebrated every April to bring about sustainable practices to support environmental protection; and

WHEREAS, Bring Your Own Bag Illinois is a State effort to raise awareness of the sustainable benefits of bringing your own bag when you shop; and

WHEREAS, Plastic bags consume non-renewable resources; they are often thrown away and become litter, which pollutes our waterways and clogs our storm drains; and

WHEREAS, Plastic bags endanger local wildlife that ingest bags or become entangled in bags; and

WHEREAS, Reducing the use of single use disposable plastic shopping bags will keep plastic bags out of our landfills, help reduce plastic bag litter, prevent clogged storm drains, and protect our wildlife; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate April of 2017 as Bring Your Own Bag Month in the State of Illinois and call upon all residents to bring reusable shopping bags instead of plastic shopping bags with the goal of changing our dependence on plastic shopping bags.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 40

Offered by Representative McDermed:

WHEREAS, According to Dysautonomia International, Dysautonomia is an umbrella term used to describe several different medical conditions that cause a malfunction of the Autonomic Nervous System (ANS); and

WHEREAS, The ANS is responsible for controlling the "automatic" functions of the human body, including, but not limited to, heart rate, blood pressure, and kidney function; and

WHEREAS, Various types of Dysautonomia result in the inability of the body to regulate these systems which may lead to lightheadedness, fainting, unstable blood pressure, abnormal heart rates, malnutrition, and even in some cases death; and

WHEREAS, Over 70 million people worldwide of all ages, gender, and race have some type of Dysautonomia; and

WHEREAS, There is no known cure for Dysautonomia, but various groups including Dysautonomia International continue to fund research in the hopes of finding a cure and treatment for each type of Dysautonomia; and

WHEREAS, Most patients living with Dysautonomia wait years before being diagnosed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we designate October of 2017 as "Dysautonomia Awareness Month" in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to Governor Bruce Rauner, all Illinois constitutional officers, and Ashley Crossett of Frankfort and her family in appreciation of their commitment to raising awareness for Dysautonomia in Illinois.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 42

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois House of Representatives recognize that over the last 150 years, beginning with the Emancipation Proclamation, African Americans have made strides and advancements toward equality; the Civil Rights Movement enabled groundbreaking legislation such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965; today, we pay annual tribute to one of the pioneers and most prominent stars of the Civil Rights Movement, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; however, there is still much work to be done particularly as it relates to the economic disparity in too many African American communities; and

WHEREAS, We recognize that communities throughout Illinois are struggling under the weight of many economic and social problems including unemployment, poverty, mortgage foreclosures, deficiencies in public health services, and crime; and

WHEREAS, These economic and societal challenges created or exacerbated conditions which include inequalities in access to justice in the civil court system, an overburdened and ineffective criminal justice system, overcrowding conditions in correctional facilities, increased homelessness, increases in teen pregnancy, inadequate educational opportunities, a lack of affordable housing, insufficient delivery of social services to the less fortunate, and deficiencies in the delivery of public health services; and

WHEREAS, Although unemployment is a lingering problem for the economy as a whole, a recent study revealed that the recent unemployment rate for blacks in Illinois was 17.5%, compared to 8.2% for whites, and 9.8% for all workers; and

WHEREAS, In 2016, there were 762 murders in the City of Chicago - the deadliest year in nearly two decades and an increase of over 50% from the previous year; five police districts on the south and west sides of the city accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase in murders; 75% of those murdered in Chicago are black; and

WHEREAS, The teen birth rate in the United States was recently 38.1 births for every 1,000 teens, but in a comparable time period in Illinois the teen birth rate was 77.9 births for every 1,000 teens for black teens, while the white teen birth rate was 20.6 per every 1,000 teens; and

WHEREAS, The inmate population in the Illinois Correctional system is approximately 58% black, and the high proportion of young black males with criminal convictions is a well-recognized phenomenon; and

WHEREAS, Black leaders in Illinois are not alone in recognizing that these broad social problems often strike the hardest in the black community; and

WHEREAS, It is painful for the black leaders to ponder the stories of human struggle, despair, and hurt that all too often over shadow the stories of success and hope; and

WHEREAS, State government resources are expended in ever-increasing amounts to address these social and economic problems and those expenditures are a significant drain on the State's road to financial stability; and

WHEREAS, State government, taxpayers, members of the General Assembly, and the black community could benefit from the creation of an action plan that identifies: what modifications could be made to existing State of Illinois programs, including those statutory and regulatory changes to the current laws and regulations in Illinois that could dramatically improve the delivery of services and also reduce wasteful spending, how leadership programs and new educational opportunities will foster and equip new leadership in the black community, and ways in which State government may actively create a change environment that will have positive impacts on the many social problems that exist in Illinois, especially in the black community; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Governor to create a commission, composed of stakeholders in the communities where these problems continue to devastated families, representatives of appropriate State agencies, ministers, business leaders, and all community appropriate stake holders to explore, discuss, and coordinate efforts to prepare an action plan to offer enhanced State governmental services in a meaningful way, foster leadership in communities, and create programs that can foster success in addressing the myriad of social and economic problems in the affected communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge that the Governor appoint members of the commission by August 1, 2017 so as to allow the commission to hold its first meeting soon after the appointments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the commission be charged with: finding and creating innovative means to address and meet the numerous needs of the black community, designing plans to assist and enhance the efforts of State agencies and local governments that serve blacks in communities throughout the State, analyzing other successful State and local governmental programs in law enforcement, job retraining, education, economic opportunity, job creation, social services, and public health, and developing an action plan that includes information about changes and improvements to existing programs that can be made without allocating additional tax dollars to the programs by reallocating existing resources; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the commission to hold public hearings and issue a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and to the General Assembly on or before December 30, 2018; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to Governor Bruce Rauner

HOUSE RESOLUTION 43

Offered by Representative Andersson:

WHEREAS, Bacon is consumed at breakfast an average of 12 times per person per year; 69% of all food service operators serve bacon; more than half of all homes (53%) keep bacon on hand at all times; each year in the United States, more than 1.7 billion pounds of bacon are consumed in food service; bacon contains a high level of nutrients and is a useful addition to any diet; the key to eating bacon and gaining health benefits is keeping portions to reasonable sizes; and

WHEREAS, Baconfest is a fun-filled, walk-around, tasting event, featuring the most creative bacon dishes from the best chefs in Chicago; since 2009, Baconfest has raised over \$300,000, enabling partners like the Greater Chicago Food Depository to distribute more than 924,000 meals to hungry people in the area; and

WHEREAS, Pork is versatile, affordable, and accessible for many Americans; its many beneficial qualities make it easy to incorporate into any healthy diet; and

WHEREAS, Pork is not only a good source of protein, but also provides several important vitamins and minerals; a three-ounce serving of pork is an excellent source of thiamin, selenium, protein, niacin, vitamin B6, and phosphorus and a good source of riboflavin, zinc, and potassium; and

WHEREAS, Pork is naturally low in sodium and a good source of potassium - two nutrients that, when coupled, can help regulate blood pressure; today's pork is 16% leaner and 27% lower in saturated fat compared to 20 years ago; and

WHEREAS, Pork - representing 42.6% of total meat consumed - is the world's most widely eaten meat according to the United States Department of Agriculture; seven cuts of pork meet the USDA guidelines for "lean" by containing less than 10 grams of fat, 4.5 grams of saturated fat, and 95 milligrams of cholesterol per 100 grams of meat; and

WHEREAS, Pork tenderloin is certified as heart-healthy by the American Heart Association with its Heart-Check mark, indicating that it contains less than 6.5 grams of fat, one gram or less of saturated fat (and 15% or less calories from saturated fat), and 480 milligrams or less of sodium per label serving, among other criteria; pork tenderloin has the same amount of fat as a skinless chicken breast; and

WHEREAS, Illinois ranks fourth in the nation in swine production; pork producers have enhanced feeding and breeding practices to deliver leaner options for today's health conscious consumers; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Pork Producers Association (IPPA) represents more than 2,000 pork producers throughout Illinois; the IPPA is comprised of county pork producer groups in approximately 20 counties throughout Illinois; the IPPA is an affiliate of the National Pork Producers Council and the National Pork Board; the Illinois pork industry contributes more than \$1.8 billion and more than 10,500 jobs to the State's economy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we call upon the leaders of the State of Illinois to recognize and continue to defend the importance of bacon and other pork products, along with the pork producers, to the economy, job growth, and the consumer preference of the people of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Illinois Pork Producers Association as a symbol of our esteem and respect.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 45

Offered by Representative Ford:

WHEREAS, The import, trade, and labor of slaves in America is a sad chapter in the history of a nation founded upon the principles of freedom, equality, and justice; and

WHEREAS, The use of slave labor undoubtedly led to profits for those who used them for manual labor; and

WHEREAS, In addition to labor benefits, the owners of slaves benefited from selling them to the highest bidder, often separating families permanently; and

WHEREAS, The trading, sale, and transportation of slaves, was an industry in itself; and

WHEREAS, During their enslavement, to increase their value and extend their working lives, slaves received consistent health care and treatment for illness and injuries; and

WHEREAS, After Emancipation and well into the century afterwards, African Americans were often denied employment, or paid less than whites for the same work; denied housing or forced to pay more for housing than whites; denied the same educational opportunities as whites; denied their right to vote by the use of literacy tests and poll taxes; and

WHEREAS, After Emancipation, with little education, employment, adequate housing, and health care, the life expectancy of African Americans dropped significantly; and

WHEREAS, Over the course of our nation's history, many groups that have been wronged by the government have received reparations for those wrongs, including Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans, Filipino Americans, and Native Americans; and

WHEREAS, In 2008, the United States House of Representatives passed a non-binding resolution apologizing for slavery and acknowledging the "injustice, cruelty, brutality and inhumanity" of slavery; and in 2009 the United States Senate passed a similar resolution of apology; and

WHEREAS, The United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent has recently released a report recommending that reparations be paid to the descendants of African American slaves, and also recommending the establishment of a national human rights commission, and to publicly acknowledge that the trans-Atlantic slave trade was a crime against humanity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, That we request President Trump to commission a study to detail the economic impact of the slave trade and the use of slave labor; and how Emancipation, while freeing them of their literal bonds, and ending an immoral practice, did not guarantee equality in education, employment, housing, and access to quality affordable health care; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this study also include an analysis for how reparations for past harms have benefited the ethnic groups that have received them during the course of American history; and a proposal for

reparations to the descendants of slaves in America, and how those reparations can help overcome obstacles that still exist today in education, employment, housing, health care, and justice; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to President Trump.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 47

Offered by Representative Durkin:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the following (which are the same as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Ninth General Assembly except as indicated by striking and underscoring) are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundredth General Assembly:

ARTICLE I ORGANIZATION

(House Rule 1)

1. Election of the Speaker.

(a) At the first meeting of the House of each General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House at 12:00 noon, designate a Temporary Clerk of the House, and preside during the nomination and election of the Speaker. As the first item of business each day before the election of the Speaker, the Secretary of State shall order the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the members to establish the presence of a quorum as required by the Constitution. If a majority of those elected are not present, the House shall stand adjourned until the next calendar day, excepting weekends, at the hour prescribed in Rule 29. If a quorum of members elected is present, the Secretary of State shall then call for nominations of members for the Office of Speaker. All nominations require a second. When the nominations are completed, the Secretary of State shall direct the Temporary Clerk to call the roll of the members to elect the Speaker.

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

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

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

(House Rule 2)

2. Election of the Minority Leader.

(a) The House shall elect a Minority Leader in a manner consistent with the laws of Illinois. The Minority Leader is the leader of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker belongs.

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

(House Rule 3)

3. Majority and Minority Leadership.

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

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

(House Rule 4)

4. The Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) To announce the business before the House in the order upon which it is to be acted except as limited by these House Rules

. The Presiding Officer shall perform this duty during the period that he or she is presiding.

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

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

(6) To preserve order and decorum.

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

(8) To inform the House 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 House. All writs, warrants, and subpoenae issued by order of the House, or any of its committees, shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

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

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

(12) To have general supervision of the Clerk and his or her assistants, the Doorkeeper and his or her assistants, the majority caucus staff, the parliamentarians, and all employees of the House 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 as otherwise provided by these Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(House Rule 5)

5. Powers and Duties of the Minority Leader.

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

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

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

(House Rule 6)

6. Clerk of the House.

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

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

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

(2) To endorse on every original bill and each copy its number, the names of sponsors, the date of introduction, and the several orders taken on it. When reproduced, 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 measure subject to such a requirement to be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members as soon as it is reproduced, as provided in Rule 39.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(14) To serve as the Speaker's authorized designee for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act. The Clerk shall provide copies of all requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act to the member or staff subject to the request, as well as any responses, notifications, or public records included with responses and notifications.

(15) To ensure each motion under consideration for a roll call vote is accurately displayed on the public viewing board. Accurate and appropriate display of items shall be determined by the standard practices set forth by the Speaker within the technological abilities and limitations of the system.

(16) To review vouchers to be presented to the Comptroller for payment of expenditures related to the operations of the House, including vouchers for payment from members' office allowances under the General Assembly Compensation Act. The Clerk shall have the authority to deny any such voucher if the expenditure or payment is not properly authorized.

(17) To perform other duties assigned by the Speaker.

(c) The Clerk and those under the supervision of the Clerk, including the Assistant Clerk, committee clerks, and other employees, may accept a bill, amendment, conference committee report, amendatory veto acceptance motion, or resolution for filing only if (i) it is a document entered into the General Assembly's

computer system, at the direction of or with the approval of a member, by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the House or the Senate Democratic staff, the House or the Senate Republican staff, or House or Senate Enrolling and Engrossing or, with respect to appropriation documents only, entered into the General Assembly's computer system by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, (ii) it bears a bar coded document number of the drafting entity that is compatible with the computer system used by the House, and (iii) the bar coded document number does not duplicate one on another document that has already been filed in the House or the Senate.

(House Rule 7)

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

(House Rule 8)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) To supervise any Assistant Doorkeepers.

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

(House Rule 9)

9. Schedule.

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

(b) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule deadlines at his or her discretion for any action on any category of legislative measure as the Speaker deems appropriate, including 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 House to report House bills, except House appropriation bills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deadlines do not apply to legislative measures on the Petition Calendar.

(c) The Speaker may schedule or reschedule any necessary deadlines for legislative action during any special session of the House.

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

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

ARTICLE II COMMITTEES

(House Rule 10)

10. Committees.

(a) The committees of the House are: (i) the standing committees listed in Rule 11; (ii) the special committees created under Rule 13; (iii) any subcommittees created under these Rules; (iv) the Rules Committee created under Rule 15; (v) any committees created under Article X or Article XII; and (vi) any Committee of the Whole. Committees of the Whole shall consist of all Representatives.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and subject to Rules 12 and 13, all committees shall have a Chairperson and Minority Spokesperson, who may be of the same political party. A Minority Spokesperson may not be appointed until after a Chairperson has been appointed. Standing committees that have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. Special committees that have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. No member may be appointed to serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson, or Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving in at least his or her third term as a member of the General Assembly, including any terms in which the member was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Representative or Senator; provided that this requirement does not apply if the member received a stipend or additional amount during a previous General Assembly as an "officer", "committee chairman", or "committee minority spokesman" as provided in Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1) and in Rule 13(b). No member initially appointed or elected on and after January 28, 2015 may be appointed to serve as a Chairperson, Minority Spokesperson, or Co-Chairperson of any committee unless the member is serving in at least his or her third elected term as a member of the General Assembly. Each committee may have a Vice-Chairperson appointed by the Speaker. The number of majority caucus members and minority caucus members of all committees, except the Rules Committee created under Rule 15 and as otherwise provided by these Rules, shall be determined by the Speaker. The Speaker shall file a notice with the Clerk setting forth the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members of each committee, which shall be journalized. A member may be temporarily replaced on a committee due to illness or if the member is otherwise unavailable. All leaders are non-voting ex-officio members of each standing committee and each special committee, except that the leaders may also be appointed to standing committees or special committees as voting members. The Speaker may also appoint any member of the majority caucus, and the Minority Leader may appoint any member of the minority caucus, as a non-voting member of any standing committee or special committee.

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

(d) A vacancy on a committee, or in the position of Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or Minority Spokesperson on a committee, exists when a member resigns from the position, ceases to be a Representative, or changes political party affiliation. Resignations and notices of a change in political party affiliation shall be made in writing to the Clerk, who shall promptly notify the Speaker and Minority Leader. Replacement members shall be of the same political party as that of the member who resigns, and shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment, except that in the case of the resignation of a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson, the replacement member need not be from the same political party. In the case of vacancies on subcommittees, the parent committee shall fill the vacancy in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) The Chairperson of a committee has the authority to call meetings of that committee, subject to the approval of the Speaker. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus has the authority to call meetings of the special committee, subject to the approval of the Speaker. Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, committee meetings shall be convened in accordance with Rule 21

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

(House Rule 11)

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

AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION
 APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES
 APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION
 APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES
 APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY
 BUSINESS & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES
 CITIES & VILLAGES
 COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY
 CONSUMER PROTECTION
 COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING
 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: SCHOOL CURRICULUM & POLICIES
 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: CHARTER SCHOOL POLICY
 ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION: LICENSING OVERSIGHT
 ENERGY
 ENVIRONMENT
 EXECUTIVE
 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
 HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY
 HEALTH CARE LICENSES
 HIGHER EDUCATION
 HUMAN SERVICES
 INSURANCE
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE
 JUDICIARY - CIVIL
 JUDICIARY - CRIMINAL
 JUVENILE JUSTICE & SYSTEM-INVOLVED YOUTH
 LABOR & COMMERCE
 PERSONNEL & PENSIONS
 PUBLIC UTILITIES
 REVENUE & FINANCE
 SMALL BUSINESS EMPOWERMENT & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
 TRANSPORTATION: REGULATION, ROADS & BRIDGES
 TRANSPORTATION: VEHICLES & SAFETY
 (House Rule 12)

12. Members and Officers of Standing Committees. The members of each standing committee shall be appointed for the term by the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The Speaker, at his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a standing committee, subject to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority Spokesperson of any other standing committee or of a special committee, the member shall receive no additional stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the standing committee. For purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), one Co-Chairperson of a standing committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members of the majority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the remaining standing committee members of the majority caucus (one of whom the Speaker may designate as Vice-Chairperson), and the Minority Leader shall appoint the remaining standing committee members of the minority caucus (one of whom the Minority Leader may designate as Minority Spokesperson), except that if the standing committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the standing committee shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint the minority caucus members to the standing committee, except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus, who shall be appointed by the Speaker. Appointments are effective upon the delivery of appropriate correspondence from the respective leader to the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in session, and shall remain effective for the duration of the term, subject to Rule 10(d). The Clerk shall journalize the appointments. Committees may conduct business when a majority of the total number of committee members has been appointed.

(House Rule 13)

13. Special Committees.

(a) The following Special Committees are created:

ADOPTION REFORM
 BUSINESS GROWTH & INCENTIVES
 HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES
 INTERMODAL INFRASTRUCTURE
 MUSEUMS, ARTS, & CULTURAL ENHANCEMENT
 RENEWABLE ENERGY & SUSTAINABILITY
 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
 SPECIAL NEEDS SERVICES
 TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT
 TOURISM & CONVENTIONS
 VETERANS' AFFAIRS
 YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS

The Speaker may create additional special committees by filing a notice of the creation of the special committee with the Clerk. The notice creating an additional special committee shall specify the subject matter of the special committee and the number of members to be appointed. Any committee created by a House resolution shall be deemed a special committee, unless otherwise provided, for purposes of these Rules. Such a resolution must be approved by a majority of those elected and may include the number of majority and minority caucus members to be appointed.

(b) The Speaker shall determine the number of majority and minority caucus members to be appointed to special committees in accordance with Rule 10(b). The Speaker, at his or her discretion, shall appoint a Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons. The Speaker may appoint any member as a Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of a special committee, subject to Rule 10(b). If the Chairperson or Co-Chairperson is a member of the majority or minority leadership or the Chairperson or Minority Spokesperson of a standing committee, the member shall receive no additional stipend or compensation for serving as Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of the special committee. For purposes of Section 1 of the General Assembly Compensation Act (25 ILCS 115/1), (i) a special committee under these rules is considered a "select committee" and (ii) one Co-Chairperson of a special committee shall be considered "Chairman" and the other shall be considered "Minority Spokesman" unless both Co-Chairpersons are members of the majority caucus. The appointed members of special committees shall be designated by the Speaker and the Minority Leader in a like manner as provided in Rule 12 with respect to standing committees. If the special committee has Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the special committee shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. In that case, the Minority Leader shall appoint the minority caucus members to the special committee, except the Co-Chairperson from the minority caucus who shall be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker may establish a reporting date during the term for each special committee by filing a notice of the reporting date with the Clerk. Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice, special committees expire at the end of the term.

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

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

(House Rule 14)

14. Subcommittees.

(a) The Chairperson of a standing committee, a special committee, or a committee created under Article X may create a subcommittee by filing a notice with the Clerk. The notice shall specify the subject matter, the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee, and the manner in which appointments shall be made, and may specify a reporting date during the term. In the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, the creation of subcommittees and the number of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed to the subcommittee shall be determined by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus. Members of subcommittees and any temporary replacements must be members of the parent committee. Subcommittees shall not create subcommittees.

Unless an earlier date is specified by the notice, subcommittees expire at the end of the term.

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

(House Rule 15)

15. Rules Committee.

(a) The Rules Committee is created as a permanent committee. The Rules Committee shall consist of 5 members, 3 appointed by the Speaker and 2 appointed by the Minority Leader. The Speaker and the Minority

Leader are each eligible to be appointed to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may conduct business when a majority of the total number of its members has been appointed.

(b) The majority caucus members of the Rules Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, and the minority caucus members shall serve at the pleasure of the Minority Leader. Appointments shall be by notice filed with the Clerk, and shall be effective for the balance of the term or until a replacement appointment is made, whichever first occurs. Appointments take effect upon filing with the Clerk, regardless of whether the House is in session.

(c) The Rules Committee shall not consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a subject matter or a legislative measure absent notice first being given as follows:

(1) One hour advance notice for the consideration of any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment.

(2) Seventy-two hours advance notice to consider the referral of bills to committees of the House or joint committees of the House and Senate.

(3) Twenty-four hours advance notice for hearings held for purposes not specified in items (1) and (2) of this subsection (c).

(c-1) The Chairperson of the Rules Committee shall post the notice required under subsection (c) on the House bulletin board identifying each subject matter and each legislative measure that may be considered during the hearing. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and place of the hearing. This subsection may not be suspended.

(c-2) The posting requirements of items (2) and (3) of subsection (c) of this Rule may be reduced to a one-hour advance notice upon the adoption of a motion by 71 members elected. The posting requirement of item (1) of subsection (c) of this Rule may not be suspended. Notice requirements for hearings may be suspended only as authorized by this subsection, and no hearing shall be conducted with less than a one-hour advance notice. This subsection may not be suspended. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the Rules Committee may meet upon reasonable public notice that includes a statement of the subjects to be considered. All legislative measures pending before the Rules Committee are eligible for consideration at any of its meetings, and all of those legislative measures are deemed posted for hearing by the Rules Committee for all of its meetings.

(d) Upon concurrence of a majority of those appointed, the Rules Committee may advance any legislative measure pending before it to the House, without referral to another committee; except that (i) the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report (i) any committee amendment, or (ii) any bill that has never been favorably reported by or discharged from a standing committee or a special committee of the House or recommended for action by a joint committee of the House and Senate, and (ii) a two-thirds vote of those appointed shall be required to refer to the House any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment. A bill advanced to the House shall be placed on the Daily Calendar on the order on which it appeared before it was re-referred to the Rules Committee. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, a floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report advanced to the House by the Rules Committee may be considered for adoption no sooner than one hour after the Clerk announces the report of the Rules Committee referring such a legislative measure to the House.

(e) Except for those provisions that cannot be suspended, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(House Rule 16)

16. Referrals of Resolutions and Reorganization Orders.

(a) All resolutions, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under subsection (b) or (c) of this Rule, after being initially read by the Clerk, shall be ordered reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39 and automatically referred to the Rules Committee, which may thereafter refer any resolution before it to the House or to a standing committee or special committee. No resolution, except adjournment resolutions and resolutions considered under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this Rule or Rule 42.1, may be considered by the House unless (i) referred to the House by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, (ii) favorably reported by a standing committee or special committee, (iii) authorized under Article XII, or (iv) discharged from committee pursuant to Rule 18(g) or Rule 58. An adjournment resolution is subject to Rule 66.

(b) Any member may file a congratulatory or death resolution for consideration by the House. The Principal Sponsor of each congratulatory or death resolution shall pay a reasonable fee, determined by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker, to offset the actual cost of producing the congratulatory or death resolution. The fee may be paid from the office allowance provided by Section 4 of the General Assembly Compensation Act, or from any other funds available to the member. Upon agreement of the Speaker and the

Minority Leader, congratulatory or death resolutions may be immediately considered and adopted by the House without referral to the Rules Committee. Those resolutions may be adopted as a group by a single motion pursuant to a voice vote. A member may record a vote of "present" or "no" for a particular resolution by filing a notice with the Clerk to be included in the House Journal. Congratulatory and death resolutions shall be entered on the Journal only by number, sponsorship, and subject. The provisions of this subsection requiring the Principal Sponsor to pay a reasonable fee may not be suspended.

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

(d) Executive reorganization orders of the Governor issued under Article V, Sec. 11 of the Constitution, upon being read into the record by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee for its referral to a standing committee or a special committee, which may issue a recommendation to the House with respect to the Executive Order. The Rules Committee may refer a resolution to disapprove an Executive Order to the House if a standing committee or a special committee has reported to the House on the Executive Order, or if the Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58. The House may disapprove of an Executive Order by resolution adopted by a majority of those elected.

(House Rule 17)

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

(House Rule 18)

18. Referrals to Committees.

(a) All House Bills and Senate Bills, after being initially read by the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee. All bills must be reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39.

(b) During odd-numbered years, the ~~The~~ Rules Committee shall thereafter ~~may~~ refer any such bill before it to a standing committee or a special committee. During even-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall refer to a standing committee or a special committee only appropriation bills implementing the budget and bills deemed by the Rules Committee, by the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed, to be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of government. This subsection (b) applies equally to House Bills and Senate Bills introduced into or received by the House.

(b-5) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Rules Committee may refer any legislative measure to a joint committee of the House and Senate created by joint resolution. That joint committee shall report back to the Rules Committee any recommendation for action made by that joint committee. The Rules committee may, at any time, however, refer the legislative measure to a standing or special committee of the House.

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

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

(e) All ~~committee amendments~~, floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments, upon filing with the Clerk, are automatically referred to the Rules Committee. ~~The Rules Committee may refer any committee amendment to the standing committee or the special committee to which the bill or resolution it amends has been referred for its review and consideration, provided the committee amendment is filed no later than 3:00 p.m. the business day before a meeting at which that bill or resolution may be considered. "Business day" does not include Saturday, Sunday, or State or federal holidays unless the House is in session or the Clerk's office is otherwise open to the public on that day.~~ The Rules Committee may refer any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment to the House or to a standing committee or a special committee for its review and consideration (in those instances, and notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the standing committee or special committee may hold a hearing on and consider those legislative measures pursuant to ~~a one-hour~~ advance notice given no later than the calendar

day before the date of the hearing, and referrals to the House shall be subject to the notice requirements of Rule 15(d)). Any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment that is not referred to the House by, or discharged from, the Rules Committee is out of order, except that any floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment favorably reported by, or discharged from, a standing committee or a special committee is deemed referred to the House by the Rules Committee for purposes of this Rule. All joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports and motions to table committee amendments so referred are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. Floor amendments referred to the House under this Rule are automatically assigned amendment debate status.

(f) The Rules Committee may at any time refer or re-refer any a legislative measure , except a committee amendment, from a committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee. If a bill or resolution is re-referred from a standing or special committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee pursuant to this Rule, any committee amendments pending in the standing or special committee shall be automatically re-referred with the bill or resolution.

(g) Legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules Committee upon the affirmative vote of 71 members elected. Any bill or resolution discharged from the Rules Committee shall be placed on the appropriate order of business of the Petition Calendar as provided in Rule 42.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any bill pending before the Rules Committee shall be immediately discharged and referred to a standing committee, special committee, or order of the Daily Calendar, as provided in this Rule, if the Principal Sponsor of the bill files a motion that is signed by no less than three fifths of the members of both the majority and minority caucuses, provided each member signing the motion is a sponsor of the underlying bill subject to the motion and the motion specifies the appropriate standing committee, special committee, or order on the Daily Calendar to which the bill shall be referred. Such a motion shall be filed, in writing, with the Clerk. All other legislative measures may be discharged from the Rules Committee only by unanimous consent of the House. A bill or resolution discharged from the Rules Committee shall be referred as follows: (i) a bill or resolution that was not previously referred shall be referred to the standing committee or special committee designated on the motion, subject to the notice requirement of Rule 21; (ii) a bill or resolution re-referred to the Rules Committee from a standing committee or special committee shall be re-referred to that committee, subject to the notice requirement of Rule 21; and (iii) a bill or resolution re-referred to the Rules Committee from an order of business on the Daily Calendar shall be re-referred to the same order of business, provided the bill or resolution shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for at least one legislative day prior to consideration by the House. Legislative measures, other than bills or resolutions, that are discharged from the Rules Committee shall be referred as follows: (i) an amendment, joint action motion for final action, or conference committee report shall be referred to the committee that considered the underlying bill or resolution and (ii) any other legislative measure shall be referred to the proper order of business on the Daily Calendar, provided the legislative measure shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for at least one legislative day prior to consideration by the House. Rulings of the Presiding Officer related to this subsection (g) may not be appealed. This subsection may not be suspended.

(h) Except for those provisions that may not be suspended, this Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(House Rule 19)

19. Re-Referrals to the Rules Committee.

(a) All legislative measures that fail to meet the applicable deadline established under Rule 9 for reporting to the House by a standing committee or a special committee, for Third Reading and passage, or for consideration of joint action motions and conference committee reports are automatically re-referred to the Rules Committee unless: (i) the deadline has been suspended or revised by the Speaker, with re-referral to the Rules Committee to occur if the bill has not been reported to the House in accordance with a revised deadline; or (ii) the Rules Committee has issued a written exception to the Clerk with respect to a particular bill before the reporting deadline, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance with the written exception; ~~or~~ (iii) the deadline has been automatically suspended because the bill has been passed, but remains subject to further consideration pursuant to Rule 65 ; or (iv) the bill or resolution is pending before the House on the Petition Calendar. When a bill is re-referred to the Rules Committee after failure to meet a committee reporting or Third Reading deadline, any amendment to the bill remaining in a standing or special committee shall also be re-referred to the Rules Committee.

(b) All legislative measures pending before the House or any of its committees are automatically re-referred to the Rules Committee on the 31st consecutive day that the House has not convened for session

unless: (i) any deadline applicable to the bill or resolution that has been designated by the Speaker under Rule 9 exceeds 31 days, with re-referral to occur, if at all, in accordance with that deadline; (ii) this Rule is suspended under Rule 67; ~~or~~ (iii) the Rules Committee, by the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed, issues a written exception to the Clerk before that 31st day ; or (iv) the bill or resolution is pending before the House on the Petition Calendar.

(House Rule 20)

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

(House Rule 21)

21. Notice.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules or unless this Rule is suspended under Rule 67 or unless the Rules Committee by majority vote waives the notice requirement for a subject matter hearing of any committee, standing committees, special committees, committees created under Article X of these Rules, and subcommittees of those committees shall not consider or conduct a hearing with respect to a subject matter or a legislative measure absent notice first being given as follows:

(1) The Chairperson of the committee, or the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall, no later than 6 days before any proposed hearing, post a notice on the House bulletin board identifying each subject matter and each legislative measure, ~~other than a committee amendment upon initial consideration under Rule 40,~~ that may be considered during that hearing. Committee amendments filed no later than the deadline established in Rule 40 may be considered pursuant to two hours advance notice. The notice shall contain the day, hour, and place of the hearing. Legislative measures and subject matters posted for hearing as provided in this item (1) may also be considered at any committee hearing re-convened following a recess of the committee for which notice was posted, but only if the House has met or was scheduled to meet in regular, veto, or special session on each calendar day from the time of the original committee hearing to the re-convened committee hearing.

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

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

(b) Except as authorized under Rule 28, no committee, other than the Rules Committee, may meet during any session of the House, and no commission created by Illinois law that has legislative membership may meet during any session of the House.

(b-5) Each standing appropriations committee shall meet at least once during each month of the calendar year. When the House is not in session, each standing appropriations committee shall hold each month at least one hearing in Illinois at a location other than the City of Springfield or the City of Chicago.

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

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

(House Rule 22)

22. Committee Procedure.

(a) A committee may consider any legislative measure referred to it, except as provided in subsection (b), and may make with respect to that legislative measure one of the following reports to the House 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, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment "be adopted";
- (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment "be not adopted";
- (11) that the Executive Order "be disapproved";
- (12) that the Executive Order "be not disapproved";
- (13) "without recommendation"; or
- (14) "tabled".

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

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

- (1) the bill was discharged from an Appropriations Committee under Rule 58;
- (2) the bill was exempted from this requirement by a majority of those appointed to the Rules Committee; or
- (3) this Rule was suspended under Rule 67.

(c) The Clerk shall keep 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 on by the committee.
- (4) The "Record of Committee Witness" forms executed by each person appearing or registering in each committee meeting, which shall include identification of the witness, the person, group, or firm represented by appearance and the capacity in which the representation is made (if the person is representing someone other than himself or herself), his or her position on the legislation under consideration, and the nature of his or her desired testimony.
- (5) An audio recording of the proceedings.
- (6) Documents submitted to the committee by persons providing testimony or registering in each committee meeting.
- (7) Such additional information as may be requested by the Clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. Witnesses, Oaths, and Subpoenae.

(a) At the discretion of the Chairperson, standing committees may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony as a witness before the standing committee and produce papers, documents, and other materials relating to a legislative measure pending before the standing committee.

(b) At the discretion of the Chairperson, special committees may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the special committee and 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.

(c) At the discretion of the Speaker, a Committee of the Whole may administer oaths and may compel, by subpoena, any person to appear and give testimony before the committee of the whole and 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.

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

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

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

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

24. Committee Reports.

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

(b) All floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments favorably reported from a standing committee or special committee shall be referred to the House and eligible for consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of business. Amendments to bills that are not on the order of Second Reading are out of order. All floor amendments, joint action motions for final action, conference committee reports, and motions to table committee amendments that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table. When the Rules Committee refers a floor amendment, joint action motion for final action, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment to a standing committee or a special committee that thereafter favorably reports that legislative measure to the House, the legislative measure shall be referred to the House, assigned standard debate status subject to Rule 52 (except floor amendments, which shall be assigned amendment debate status), and eligible for consideration when the House is on an appropriate order of business.

(c) All resolutions favorably reported to the House from the Rules Committee, a standing committee, or a special committee, or with respect to which the committee has been discharged, shall be referred to the House and placed on the order of Resolutions and assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52. All resolutions that are reported to the House from committee "be not adopted", "be not adopted as amended", "without recommendation", or "tabled" shall lie on the table.

(House Rule 25)

25. Suspension of Posting Requirements.

(a) A motion to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21 must be in writing, specifying the committee and the bills or resolutions to which the motion applies, and adopted by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The requirement that the motion be in writing may not be suspended.

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

(House Rule 26)

26. Rights of the Public.

(a) If a legislative measure or subject matter has been properly set for hearing and witnesses are present and wish to testify, the committee shall hear the witnesses at the scheduled time and place, subject to Rule 10(c).

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

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

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

(e) This Rule cannot be suspended retroactively.

(House Rule 27)

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

ARTICLE III CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

(House Rule 28)

28. Sessions of the House.

(a) The House is in session whenever it convenes in perfunctory session, regular session, veto session, special session, or joint session with the Senate. Members are entitled to per diem expense reimbursements authorized by law only on those regular, veto, special session, and joint session days that they are in attendance at the House and either (i) are recorded as present on the quorum roll call or (ii) personally appear before the Clerk or the Clerk's designee after the quorum roll call but prior to the close of the Clerk's Office for the day. Attendance by members is not required or recorded on perfunctory session days.

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

(c) The Speaker may schedule perfunctory session days during which the Clerk may read into the House record any legislative measure, except that no bill shall be read for a second time during perfunctory session. Committees may meet and may consider and act upon legislative measures during a perfunctory session day, and the Clerk may receive and read committee reports into the House record during a perfunctory day. Except for automatic referral under these Rules, no further action may be taken by the House with respect to a legislative measure during a perfunctory session day.

(House Rule 29)

29. Hour of Meeting. Unless otherwise ordered by the Speaker or Presiding Officer or as provided in Rule 1, the House shall regularly convene at 12:30 p.m. on the first day of each week that the House convenes in regular, veto, or special session and shall convene at noon on all other days.

(House Rule 30)

30. Access to the House Floor.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, only the following persons shall be admitted to the House 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, except as limited by the Speaker; the parliamentarian; majority staff members and minority staff members, except as limited by the Speaker or Presiding Officer; former members, except as limited by the Speaker or prohibited under subsection (d); and employees of the Legislative Reference Bureau, except as limited by the Speaker. Representatives of the press, while the House is in session, may have access to the galleries and places allotted to them by the Speaker. No person is entitled to the floor unless appropriately attired. Only members of the General Assembly may use telephones at the members' desks. Smoking is prohibited on the floor of the House and in the House galleries.

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

(c) The Speaker may authorize 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 or compensated by an entity required to register as a lobbyist, shall be allowed access to the floor of the House at any time during the session. The Speaker, or his or her designee, shall have the authority to determine whether a person may be granted or denied access in accordance with this subsection.

(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 House. A Representative may be removed from the floor only under Article XI or XII of these Rules.

(House Rule 31)

31. Standing Order of Business.

(a) ~~Unless otherwise determined by the Presiding Officer, the~~ standing daily order of business of the House is as follows:

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

(2) Petition Calendar.

~~(3) (2) Approval of the Journal.~~

~~(4) (3) Reading of House Bills a first time.~~

~~(5) (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.~~

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

~~(7) (6) Introduction of House Bills.~~

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

~~(9) (8) Reading of House Bills a second time.~~

~~(10) (9) Reading of House Bills a third time.~~

~~(11) (10) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.~~

~~(12) (11) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.~~

~~(13) (12) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.~~

~~(14) (13) House Bills on the Order of Concurrence.~~

~~(15) (14) Senate Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.~~

~~(16) (15) Conference Committee Reports.~~

~~(17) (16) Motions in Writing.~~

~~(18) (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.~~

~~(19) (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.~~

~~(20) (19) Consideration of Resolutions.~~

~~(21) (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.~~

~~(22) (21) Motions to Take from the Table.~~

~~(23) (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.~~

~~(24) (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed Consideration.~~

The Presiding Officer may vary the daily order of business of the House, but only with respect to items (3) through (24); items (1) and (2) must always be the first and second orders of business. The House may also return to the order of business under item (2) at the direction of the Presiding Officer or upon the adoption of a motion to change the order of business. This subsection may not be suspended.

(b) The Speaker may establish a Weekly Order of Business or a Daily Order of Business setting forth the date and approximate time at which specific legislative measures may be considered by the House. The Weekly Order of Business or Daily Order of Business is effective upon being filed by the Speaker with the Clerk and takes the place of the standing order of business for the amount of time necessary for its completion. Nothing in this Rule, however, limits the Speaker's or Presiding Officer's powers under Rule 4(c)(3) or Rule 43(a).

(c) A special order of business may be set by the Rules Committee or by the Speaker as provided in Rule 44.

(d) Except for those provisions that cannot be suspended, this ~~This~~ Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(House Rule 32)

32. Quorum.

(a) A majority of those elected constitutes a quorum of the House, and a majority of those appointed constitutes a quorum of a committee, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or recess for less than one day, and compel the attendance of absent members. The attendance of absent members may also be compelled by order of the Speaker. This subsection may not be suspended.

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

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

(House Rule 33)

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

(House Rule 34)

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

(House Rule 35)

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

(House Rule 36)

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

ARTICLE IV BILLS AND AMENDMENTS

(House Rule 37)

37. Bills.

(a) A bill may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of one or more members of the House, whose names shall be on the reproduced copies of the bills, in the House 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 4 chief co-sponsors with the approval of the Principal Sponsor; other co-sponsors shall be separated from the Principal Sponsor and any chief co-sponsors by a comma. The Principal Sponsor may change the sponsorship of a bill to that of one or more other Representatives, or to that of the standing committee or special committee to which the bill was referred or from which the bill was reported. Such change may be made at any time the bill is pending before the House or any of its committees by filing a notice with the Clerk, provided that the addition of any member as a Principal Sponsor, chief co-sponsor, or co-sponsor must be with that member's consent. This subsection may not be suspended.

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

(c) The Senate sponsor of a bill originating in the Senate may request substitute House sponsorship of that bill by filing a notice with the Clerk. Such notice is automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The notice shall include the bill number, signature of the Senate sponsor, signature of the substitute House sponsor, and a statement that the original House sponsor was provided with notice of intent to request a substitute House sponsor. A notice that satisfies the requirements of this subsection shall be approved by the Rules Committee. If the Rules Committee does not act on a notice that satisfies the requirements of this subsection within 3 legislative days after its referral, then the notice is deemed approved and the Clerk shall substitute sponsorship. This subsection shall be in effect if, and only for so long as, the Rules of the Senate include a reciprocal privilege for House sponsors and the Senate complies with the rule. This subsection may not be suspended.

(d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by title a first time, ordered reproduced and distributed in accordance with Rule 39, and automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18. After a Senate Bill is received and a House member has submitted notification to the Clerk of sponsorship of that bill, it shall be read by title, ordered reproduced and distributed in accordance with Rule 39, and automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.

(e) All bills introduced into the House shall be accompanied by 1 copy. 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 House except on a record vote of a majority of those elected, subject to Rule 69. A bill that has lost on third reading and has not been reconsidered may not thereafter be revived. If a motion for the adoption of a first conference committee report fails and the motion is not reconsidered, then a second conference committee may be appointed as provided in Rule 76(c). If a motion for the adoption of a second conference committee report fails and is not reconsidered, then the bill may not thereafter be revived.

(g) An appropriation bill that is amended in the House may not be considered on Third Reading until the third calendar day following the adoption or tabling of any House Committee or House floor amendments to the bill.

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

(House Rule 37.5)

37.5. Amendments to Taxpayer Accountability and Budget Stabilization Act.

(a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to Section 201.5 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, or that seeks to appropriate or transfer money pursuant to a declaration of a fiscal emergency under Section 201.5 of that Act, may be moved from the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members. If such a bill is on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that conference committee report is in order unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members. Nothing in this House Rule shall be deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

(b) Any motion made pursuant to subsection (a) to approve a legislative measure for consideration must be in writing. Upon receipt of the written motion, the Clerk shall immediately notify the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The motion shall not be referred to a committee. The motion must be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by the House and may then be immediately considered and adopted by the House. The motion is renewable and may be reconsidered, provided that once that motion is adopted, it shall not be reconsidered.

(c) This Rule may not be suspended except by unanimous consent.

(House Rule 37.6)

37.6. Amendments to State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act.

(a) From the commencement of the 97th General Assembly until June 30, 2015, no bill that amends or refers to the State Pension Funds Continuing Appropriation Act may be moved from the order of Second Reading to the order of Third Reading unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members. If such a bill is on the order of concurrence or in the form of a conference committee report, no motion to concur or to adopt that conference committee report is in order unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members. Nothing in this House Rule shall be deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

(b) Any motion made pursuant to subsection (a) to approve a legislative measure for consideration must be in writing. Upon receipt of the written motion, the Clerk shall immediately notify the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The motion shall not be referred to a committee. The motion must be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by the House and may then be immediately considered and adopted by the House. The motion is renewable and may be reconsidered, provided that once that motion is adopted, it shall not be reconsidered.

(c) This Rule may not be suspended except by unanimous consent.

(House Rule 37.7 new)

37.7. Consideration of Bills and Resolutions on or after date of General Election.

(a) The House shall not consider any bill or resolution on the order of Third Reading, the order of resolutions, or the order of postponed consideration during the time period beginning on the Tuesday

following the first Monday of November in even-numbered years until adjournment sine die unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members elected. If a bill or resolution is on the order of concurrence, the order of non-concurrence, or in the form of a conference committee report, no motion to concur, motion to recede, or conference committee report is in order unless a motion to approve such measure for consideration has been adopted by a record vote of 71 members elected. Nothing in this Rule shall be deemed to alter the vote requirement for final passage of a legislative measure required by the Illinois Constitution.

(b) Any motion made pursuant to subsection (a) to approve a legislative measure for consideration must be in writing. Upon receipt of the written motion, the Clerk shall immediately notify the Speaker and the Minority Leader. The motion shall not be referred to a committee. The motion must be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by the House and may then be immediately considered and adopted by the House. The motion is renewable and may be reconsidered, provided that once that motion is adopted, it shall not be reconsidered.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any resolution proposing to amend or delete this Rule requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected for adoption by the House. This Rule may not be suspended except by unanimous consent.

(House Rule 38)

38. Reading of Bills. Every bill shall be read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House.

(House Rule 39)

39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall cause any measure subject to this Rule to be reproduced and distributed to the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any member may use to secure a copy.

(House Rule 40)

40. Amendments.

(a) A committee amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing committee or special committee when the bill is before that committee. A floor amendment to a bill may be adopted by the House when a bill is on the order of Second Reading if: (i) the Rules Committee has referred the floor amendment to the House for consideration under Rule 18; (ii) a standing committee or special committee has referred the floor amendment to the House; or (iii) the floor amendment has been discharged from committee pursuant to Rule 58. All amendments filed in the House must be accompanied by 1 copy and reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. All committee amendments for which advance notice was given pursuant to Rule 21 that have been referred to a standing committee or special committee by the Rules Committee shall be considered by the committee or a subcommittee of that committee prior to consideration by the committee of the bill to which the amendment relates. All committee amendments not adopted to a bill prior to the favorable reporting of the bill by a standing committee or special committee are automatically tabled. All floor amendments not adopted to a bill and that are still pending in a committee or before the House upon the passage or defeat of a bill on Third Reading are automatically tabled, provided that any floor amendment tabled pursuant to this Rule shall automatically be taken from the table upon the adoption of a motion to reconsider the vote for the passage or defeat of the bill on Third Reading.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee amendments: (i) may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a member of the committee while the affected bill is before that committee, (ii) shall be automatically referred to such committee, and (iii) shall be adopted by a majority of those appointed. Floor amendments may be offered for adoption only by a Representative while the bill is on the order of Second Reading, subject to Rule 18, and shall be adopted by a majority vote of the House. The sponsor of a committee or floor amendment may change the sponsorship of the amendment to that of another member, with that other member's consent. Such change may be made at any time the amendment is pending before the House or any of its committees by filing notice with the Clerk. A committee amendment may be the subject of a motion to "do adopt" or "do not adopt". A committee amendment may be adopted only by a successful motion to "do adopt". The Chairperson of a committee may refer any committee amendment to a subcommittee of that committee.

(c) Committee amendments shall be filed with the Clerk no later than 3:00 p.m. the business day before a meeting at which the bill or resolution it amends may be considered. "Business day" does not include Saturday, Sunday, or State or federal holidays unless the House is in session or the Clerk's office is otherwise open to the public on that day. Floor amendments shall be filed with the Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third Reading. The Clerk shall number amendments sequentially in the order submitted, and all amendments that are in order shall be considered in ascending numerical order.

(d) No amendment shall be filed with the Clerk while a bill is assigned to the Rules Committee. Committee amendments may be filed for a resolution pending in the Rules Committee only if the resolution would adopt or amend House Rules or Joint House-Senate Rules pursuant to Rule 67.

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

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

(g) If a committee reports a bill "do pass as amended", the committee amendments are deemed adopted by the committee action.

(h) Floor amendments to resolutions are subject to the same procedure applicable to floor amendments to bills.

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

(House Rule 41)

41. Note Requests; Quick Takes.

(a) The House shall comply with all Illinois laws requiring fiscal or other notes. The notes shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall affix each note with a time stamp endorsing the date and time received, and attached to the original of the bill and available for inspection by the members. As soon as practical, the Clerk 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.

At the request of the principal sponsor of a bill, a note request for the bill as introduced into the House or received from the Senate shall be automatically deemed inapplicable if (i) one or more House amendments to the bill have been adopted, and (ii) a note of the same type for the bill as amended by each adopted House amendment has been filed with the Clerk. If any such adopted House amendment is later tabled, the note request for the bill as introduced into or received by the House shall immediately become applicable.

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

(c) 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 Second Reading unless the State or the unit of local government, as applicable, has complied with all of the following procedures:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Following the notices required under paragraphs (1) and (2), 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.

(4) In the case of property sought to be acquired by a unit of local government, following the public hearing or hearings held under paragraph (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.

(5) Following the public hearing or hearings held under paragraph (3), 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 Chairperson and Minority Spokesperson of the House Executive Committee a sworn, notarized affidavit that contains, or has attached as an incorporated exhibit, all of the following:

- (A) The legal description of the property.
- (B) The street address of the property.
- (C) The name of each State Senator and State Representative who represents the territory that is the subject of the proposed taking.
- (D) 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.
- (E) The current name, address, and telephone number of each owner of an interest in the property.
- (F) 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.
- (G) A statement of the date and location of each public hearing held under paragraph (3).
- (H) A statement of the public purpose for which the State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the property.
- (I) 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.
- (J) A map of the area in which the property to be acquired is located, showing the location of the property.
- (K) Photographs of the property.
- (L) An appraisal of the property by a real estate appraiser who is certified or licensed under the Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002.
- (M) 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 paragraph (4).
- (N) Documentation of the public purpose for which the State or the unit of local government seeks to acquire the property.
- (O) A copy of each notice sent to an owner of an interest in the property under paragraph (1).

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

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

(House Rule 42)

42. Consent Calendar.

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

(b) No debate is in order regarding any item on the Consent Calendar. The Presiding Officer, however, shall allow a reasonable time for questions from the floor and answers to those questions. No amendment from the floor is in order regarding any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

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

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

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

(f) The Speaker and the Minority Leader shall each appoint 3 members who may challenge the presence of any bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar. Before a vote on final passage of any item on the Consent Calendar, an item shall be removed from the Consent Calendar if (i) 4 or more members, (ii) the Principal Sponsor of the bill or resolution, or (iii) one or more of the appointed challengers file with the Clerk written objections to the presence of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar. Any bill or resolution so removed may not be placed thereafter on the Consent Calendar during that session of the General Assembly, unless the member or members who objected to the presence of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar consent in writing to restoration of the bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar.

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

(House Rule 42.1 new)

42.1. Petition Calendar.

(a) The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution may file with the Clerk a motion signed by 71 members requesting placement of that bill or resolution on the Petition Calendar with regard to any bill or resolution pending in a House Committee or pending on an order of business on the Daily Calendar.

(b) The Clerk shall include a Petition Calendar on the Daily Calendar and designate it as a separate part of the Daily Calendar. A bill or joint resolution for a constitutional amendment that is pending in a committee when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the Petition Calendar order of Second Reading. Any other type of resolution that is pending in a committee when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the Petition Calendar order of Resolutions. A bill or resolution that is on an order of business on the Daily Calendar when a petition motion is filed shall be placed on the same order of business on the Petition Calendar.

(c) A legislative measure on the Petition Calendar shall be moved between Petition Calendar orders of business at the request of the Principal Sponsor, except as otherwise limited by these Rules.

(d) Whenever the House is on this order of business, the Principal Sponsor of each legislative measure on the Petition Calendar shall have the right to call that measure for consideration by the House.

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

(House Rule 43)

43. Changing Order of Business.

(a) Any order of business may be changed at any time by the Speaker or Presiding Officer except as limited by Rule 31.

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

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

(House Rule 44)

44. Special Orders; Rules Committee.

(a) A special order of business may be set by the Rules Committee or by the Speaker. The Principal Sponsor of a bill or resolution must consent to the placement of the bill or resolution on a special order. A special order shall fix the day to which it applies and the matters to be included. The Speaker, or the Rules Committee by a vote of a majority of those appointed, may establish time limits for a special order and may establish limitations on debate during a special order (notwithstanding Rule 52), in which event the allotted time shall be fairly divided between proponents and opponents of the legislation to be considered. A special order of business takes the place of the standing order for such time as may be necessary for its completion but may

occur no earlier than after the completion of standing order (2) of Rule 31. Only matters that may otherwise properly be before the House may be included in a special order.

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

(c) A special order may be suspended, amended, or modified by motion adopted by an affirmative vote of 60 members. A special order shall be suspended by a written objection signed by 3 members of the Rules Committee and filed during the first legislative day on which the special order appears on the calendar.

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

ARTICLE IX VETOES

ARTICLE V RESOLUTIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

(House Rule 45)

45. Resolutions.

(a) A resolution may be introduced in the House by sponsorship of one or more members of the House. The name of the Principal Sponsor shall be included in the House Journal, and the names of all sponsors shall be included in the Legislative Digest. The Principal Sponsor of a resolution, or the sponsor of an amendment to a resolution, may change the sponsorship of the resolution or amendment, as applicable, to that of another member, with that other member's consent, by filing notice with the Clerk. Each resolution introduced shall be accompanied by 1 copy.

(b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that resolution. A standing committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the Chairperson of the committee, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. A special committee-sponsored resolution is controlled by the Chairperson, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus, who for purposes of these Rules is deemed the Principal Sponsor. Committee-sponsored resolutions may not have individual co-sponsors.

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

(House Rule 46)

46. State Constitutional Amendments. All resolutions introduced in the House proposing amendments to the Illinois Constitution shall be reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. Every such resolution that originated in the Senate and is presented to the House shall be ordered reproduced and distributed in like manner. No such resolution shall pass unless read in full in its final form on 3 different days. Amendments are in order only on First Reading and Second Reading. Upon adoption of any amendment, the Clerk shall read the amended resolution in full form on 3 different days. Final passage requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected. No resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of the State of Illinois may be considered for passage after the last day preceding the day marking the beginning of the last 6 months before the general election occurring during the term of this General Assembly, and all such resolutions still pending shall be tabled at the end of business on that day.

(House Rule 47)

47. Federal Constitutional Amendments and Constitutional Conventions.

(a) The affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected is 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) calling a State convention to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

United States.

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

(House Rule 48)

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

ARTICLE VI PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

(House Rule 49)

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

(House Rule 50)

50. Announcing a Record Vote. When a record vote is requested, the Presiding Officer shall put the question and then announce to the House: "The voting is open." While the vote 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, unless an intervening motion to postpone consideration by the Principal Sponsor is made, shall then announce the results of the record vote. After the record is taken, no member may vote, change his or her vote, or remove his or her vote as recorded; except that when a record vote is taken on more than one legislative measure at the same time, each member has the right to have his or her votes recorded separately for each of those legislative measures by filing a signed document with the Clerk on the same legislative day.

(House Rule 51)

51. Decorum.

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

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

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

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

(e) Recognition of guests by any member is prohibited during debate on a legislative measure or motion, except that the Speaker or Presiding Officer may recognize an honored guest.

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

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

(h) No literature may be distributed on the House floor, except staff may distribute documents to caucus members at the direction of the Speaker or Minority Leader.

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

(House Rule 52)

52. Debate.

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

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

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

(3) Extended Debate: Debate is limited to a 5-minute presentation by the Principal

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

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

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

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

(b) All legislative measures, except floor amendments, that are (i) referred to the House from a committee, (ii) or discharged from a committee, or (iii) on the Petition Calendar are automatically assigned standard debate status, subject to subsection (c) of this Rule, except those assigned to the Consent Calendar or short debate status by a standing committee or a special committee. All floor amendments referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee, are automatically assigned amendment debate status, subject to subsection (c) of this Rule.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules to the contrary (except Rule 44), the debate status of any legislative measure may be changed only (i) by the Speaker, as defined in item (27) of Rule 102, by filing a notice with the Clerk, or (ii) by the Rules Committee by motion approved by a majority of those appointed. While a legislative measure is being considered by the House, the debate status may also be changed by unanimous consent. No legislative measure, however, may be placed on the Consent Calendar under this Rule. No legislative measure, except a floor amendment, may be assigned amendment debate status under this Rule.

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

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

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

(g) This Rule may not be suspended.

(House Rule 53)

53. Written Statements.

(a) Any member may submit a written statement regarding any bill, resolution, or floor amendment considered by the House, by submitting that statement to the Clerk within one legislative day or 3 business days, whichever is shorter, after the day on which the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which the comments relate was considered by the House. The Clerk shall affix a time stamp to each statement indicating the date on which the statement was submitted. Each statement shall indicate the member or members on whose behalf the statement is submitted, the bill, resolution, or floor amendment to which it applies, the names of any other members mentioned in the statement, and the person who actually submits the statement to the Clerk. Each member on whose behalf a statement is submitted is under an obligation to ensure that all required information, specifically including the names of any other members mentioned in the statement, is indicated at the time a statement is submitted. Each statement shall comply with standards as may be established by the Clerk with the approval of the Speaker. The standards established by the Clerk, however, shall not relate to the contents of the written statement. The Clerk shall maintain statements that comply with this Rule and established standards in files for each bill and resolution. A statement is not considered filed until the Clerk has determined that it complies with this Rule and established standards. The Clerk shall notify the member or members on whose behalf a statement was submitted if the statement is determined not to comply. Statements filed under this Rule shall be considered part of the transcript and made available to the public.

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

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

(House Rule 54)

54. Motions.

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

(1) Every motion, except to adjourn, recess, or postpone consideration, shall be reduced to writing if ordered by the Presiding Officer. Unless otherwise provided in these Rules, no second is required to any motion presented to the House, or in any committee. The Presiding Officer may refer any motion to the Rules Committee.

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

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

(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 of the members elected.

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

(House Rule 55)

55. 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; or
- (9) to amend, except as otherwise provided in these Rules.

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

(b) During a record vote, no motion (except a motion to postpone consideration) is 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 and debate on the main question.

(House Rule 56)

56. Verification.

(a) After any record 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 is in order for any member to request verification of the results of the record vote, except that (i) a member voting in the affirmative may not request verification of the affirmative votes and (ii) a member voting in the negative may not request a verification of the negative votes. If a member is disqualified from requesting a verification because of his or her vote, a qualifying member who makes a subsequent request for a verification shall be allowed to proceed with the verification.

(b) In verifying a record vote, the Presiding Officer shall instruct the Clerk to call the names of those members whose votes are to be verified. The member 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; the member's vote shall be restored to the roll, however, if his or her presence is recognized before the Presiding Officer announces the final result of the verification. 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 record vote are being verified, it is in order for any member 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 record vote may be made only once on each record vote.

(House Rule 57)

57. Appealing a Ruling.

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

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

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

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

(House Rule 58)

58. Discharge of Committee.

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

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

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

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

(House Rule 59)

59. Previous Question.

(a) A motion for the previous question may be made at any time, except that a member may not move the previous question while participating in debate pursuant to Rule 52. A motion for the previous question is not debatable and requires the affirmative vote of 60 members elected.

(b) The previous question shall be stated in the following form: "Shall the main question 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 remains under debate.

(c) The effect of the main question being ordered is to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote on the immediately pending motion. After a motion for the previous question has been approved, it is not in order to move for adjournment or to make any other motion before a decision on the main question.

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

(House Rule 60)

60. Tabling.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (d) and (e), 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 House, table that bill or resolution at any time. A motion to table a committee bill that is before the House may be adopted only by the affirmative vote of 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 tabling, the Chairperson of the committee shall return the bill or resolution to the Clerk, noting thereon that it has been tabled.

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

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

(House Rule 61)

61. Motion to Take from Table.

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

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

(b-5) An amendment taken from the table shall be returned to the position it held before it was tabled, provided that an amendment may be taken from the table while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or in a committee, but a committee amendment that has been tabled by a committee may be taken from the table only while the bill is in committee.

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

(House Rule 62)

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

(House Rule 63)

63. 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.

(House Rule 64)

64. Division of Question. If the question under consideration contains several points, any member may have the question 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.

(House Rule 65)

65. Reconsideration.

(a) A member who voted on the prevailing side of a record vote on a legislative measure still within the control of the House may on the same or the following legislative day move to reconsider the vote. The motion to reconsider may be laid on the table without affecting the vote to which it refers. When the motion to reconsider is made during the last 3 days of April 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. The member who filed the motion to reconsider may withdraw the motion at any time by filing a notice of withdrawal with the Clerk. A question that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected or more to carry requires a majority of those elected to reconsider. A question in committee that requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed or more to carry requires a majority of those appointed to reconsider; any other question in committee requires a majority of those voting to reconsider.

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

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

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

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

(House Rule 66)

66. 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 Clerk 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 House adjourns is 12:00 noon, except on the last day of a week in which the House convenes in regular, veto, or special session, in which case the standing hour to which the House adjourns is 12:30 p.m.

(e) A motion to adjourn for more than 3 days is not in order unless both chambers of the General Assembly have adopted a joint resolution permitting that adjournment. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any such resolution filed in the House or received from the Senate may be referred to the Rules Committee by the Presiding Officer or may be immediately considered and adopted by the House.

(House Rule 67)

67. Adoption and Amendment to or Suspension of Rules.

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

(b) Rules may be amended only by resolution. Any resolution to amend these Rules 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.

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

(d) A resolution to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules that has been reported "be adopted" or "be adopted as amended" by a majority of those appointed to the Rules Committee requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those elected for adoption by the House. Any other resolution proposing to amend the House Rules or any Joint House-Senate Rules requires the affirmative vote of 71 of the members elected for adoption by the House.

(e) No House Rule or any Joint House-Senate Rule may be suspended except by unanimous consent of the members present or upon a motion supported by the 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.

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

(House Rule 68)

68. Motion to Commit or Recommit. A motion to commit or recommit requires an affirmative vote of the majority of those elected. 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.

(House Rule 69)

69. 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 the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(b) If a majority of those elected, but fewer than 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading after May 31 and the bill specifies an effective date earlier than the following June 1, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has 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 referred to the House by a committee, shall be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members, in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39, before the bill is taken up again on the order of Third Reading.

(House Rule 70)

70. Home Rule. No bill denies or limits any power or function of a home rule unit under paragraph (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) of Sec. 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 71, vote affirmatively for a bill on Third Reading that requires the affirmative vote of 71 members elected to deny or limit a power of a home rule unit, the bill has not passed, but the Principal Sponsor has 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.

ARTICLE VII
(RESERVED)

(House Rule 71)

71. (Blank.)

ARTICLE VIII
JOINT ACTION

(House Rule 72)

72. Concurring in or Receding from Amendments.

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

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

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

(House Rule 73)

73. Conference Committees.

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

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

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

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

(b) The conference committee shall consist of 5 members from 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.

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

(House Rule 74)

74. Conference Committee Reports.

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

(b) No conference committee report shall be received by the Clerk or acted upon by the House unless it has been signed by at least 6 conferees. The report shall be signed in duplicate. One of the reports shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and one with the Clerk. 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. If there is agreement, the committee shall so report to each chamber.

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

(House Rule 75)

75. House Consideration of Joint Action.

(a) No joint action motion for final action or conference committee report may be considered by the House unless it has first been referred to the House by the Rules Committee or a standing committee or special committee in accordance with Rule 18, or unless the joint action motion or conference committee report has been discharged from the Rules Committee under Rule 18. ~~Joint action motions for final action and conference committee reports referred to a standing committee or special committee by the Rules Committee may not be discharged from the standing committee or special committee.~~ This subsection (a) may be suspended by unanimous consent.

(b) No conference committee report may be considered by the House unless it has been reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39, for one full day during the period beginning with the convening of the House on the 2nd Wednesday of January each year and ending on the 30th day prior to the scheduled adjournment of the regular session established each year by the Speaker pursuant to Rule 9(a), and for one full hour on any other day.

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

(d) (Blank).

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

(f) Except as otherwise provided in Rule 74, 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 appropriation bill shall be confined to the subject of appropriations.

(House Rule 76)

76. 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 for a complete understanding of the action shall accompany the message. The original bill or resolution shall remain in the chamber of origin.

(b) No conference committee report may be called except by the Principal Sponsor of the bill for which the conference committee was appointed. A chief co-sponsor may call a conference committee report with the consent of the Principal Sponsor. This subsection may not be suspended.

(c) If either chamber refuses to adopt the report of the conference committee, the report of the conference committee is laid on the table, 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 2 chambers shall have adhered to their disagreement, and the bill or resolution is lost.

(House Rule 76.5 new)

76.5. Appropriation Bills. Joint action motions for final action on the order of Concurrence regarding an appropriation bill shall not be considered by the House until the third calendar day following the day that the bill was received back in the House with one or more amendments added by the Senate. Joint action motions for final action on the order of Non-concurrence regarding an appropriation bill shall not be considered by the House until the third calendar day following the day that the House received a message from the Senate requesting the House to recede from one or more of its amendments. A conference committee report for an appropriation bill shall not be considered by the House until the third calendar day following the day that the conference committee report was filed with the Clerk.

Nothing in this Rule limits consideration of a joint action motion for final action or a conference committee report by a committee of the House or a joint committee of the House and Senate.

This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 71 members elected.

(House Rule 77)

77. Recording of Vetoes. Upon the receipt by the House of any bill returned by the Governor under any of the provisions of Article IV, Sec. 9 of the Constitution, the Clerk shall enter the objections of the Governor on the Journal, and shall reproduce and distribute copies of all veto messages, together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as provided in Rule 39.

(House Rule 78)

78. Amendatory Vetoes.

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

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

(c) 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.

(d) Any motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change shall be automatically referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee shall examine the Governor's specific recommendations for change and determine by a majority of those appointed whether those recommendations comply with the standard set forth in subsection (c). Any motion to accept specific recommendations for change that the Rules Committee determines are in compliance with subsection (c) of this Rule shall be subject to action by the Rules Committee in the same manner as floor amendments, joint action motions, conference committee reports and motions to table committee amendments under Rule 18(e).

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

(f) This rule may not be suspended.

(House Rule 79)

79. Motions to Consider Vetoes. For purposes of this Article, the term "motions" means 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 Chairperson in the case of a committee-sponsored bill, or if Co-Chairpersons have been appointed, by the Co-Chairperson of the majority caucus in the case of special committee-sponsored bills. Motions shall be filed in writing with the Clerk. Any motion to override a veto of the Governor shall not be referred to a committee and may be immediately considered and adopted by the House subject to Rule 80. All motions shall be assigned standard debate status, subject to Rule 52, are renewable, and may be reconsidered, provided that no motion may be voted on more than twice by the House.

(House Rule 80)

80. Consideration of Motions.

(a) The vote to override a veto of a bill vetoed in its entirety shall be by record vote and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to these 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 record vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to an 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 override an item reduction veto and restore an item that has been reduced shall be by record vote as to each item separately and shall be entered on the Journal. The form of motion with respect to an item shall be: "I move that 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, by record vote, in either of the following manners:

(1) By a motion to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor. The form of motion 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 shall be: "I move that ____ Bill ____ do pass, notwithstanding the specific recommendations of the Governor."

(House Rule 81)

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

(House Rule 82)

82. Disposition of Vetoes. When a bill or item has received the affirmative vote of the number of members elected necessary under the Constitution, 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 attested to by the Clerk who shall note thereon the day the bill passed. The bill and the objections of the Governor shall then be immediately delivered to the Senate. When specific recommendations have been accepted, then the accepting language shall be attached to the original bill, and the bill shall be delivered to the Senate.

ARTICLE X

ELECTION CONTESTS AND QUALIFICATIONS CHALLENGES

(House Rule 83)

83. Election Contests and Qualifications Challenges.

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

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

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

(d) If an election contest or qualifications challenge is filed with the Clerk, the Speaker shall create an Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may be, within 3 legislative days by filing a notice with the Clerk. The creation of any committee under this Rule shall be governed by Rule 10. The election contest or qualifications challenge shall be automatically referred to the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committee, as the case may be. For purposes of this Article, the term "committee" means only the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committees created under this Rule. This subsection may not be suspended.

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

(House Rule 84)

84. Initiating Election Contests.

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

(b) Election contests may be brought only by the procedures and within the time limits established by the Election Code. Notice of intention to contest shall be served on the person certified as elected to the House from the representative district within the time limits established by the Election Code. The requirements of this subsection apply to a member of the House appointed to fill a vacancy the same as if that member had been elected to the House.

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

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

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

(House Rule 85)

85. Initiating Qualifications Challenges.

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

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

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

(House Rule 86)

86. Contests and Challenges; Due Process.

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

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

(c) In addition to notice of meetings required under these Rules, the committee and any subcommittee shall give notice to all parties reasonably in advance of each meeting or other proceeding. The committee shall also give notice of all rules, timetables, or deadlines adopted by the committee. Notice under this subsection shall be in writing and shall be given either personally with receipt, or by certified mail (return receipt requested) addressed to the party at his or her place of residence, and to his or her attorney of record at the attorney's office if so requested by the party.

(House Rule 87)

87. Committee Proceedings and Powers in Contests and Challenges.

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

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

(c) In conducting inquiries, investigations, and recounts in election contests and qualifications challenges, the committee has the power to send for and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, ballots, documents, and records by subpoena signed by the Chairperson of the committee as provided by law and subject to Rule 4(c)(9). In conducting proceedings in election contests and qualifications challenges, the Chairperson of the committee and the Chairperson of any subcommittee may administer oaths to witnesses, as provided by law, and for this purpose a subcommittee is deemed to be a committee of the House.

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

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

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

(House Rule 88)

88. Adoption of Reports in Contests and Challenges.

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

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

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

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

(e) Reports of the committee shall be filed with the Clerk, reproduced, and distributed, along with any dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, as provided in Rule 39. The report shall be listed on the calendar under the heading "Report of Election Contest" or "Report of Qualifications Challenge". The report shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any action by the House.

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

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

ARTICLE XI DISCIPLINE AND PROTEST

(House Rule 89)

89. Disorderly Behavior.

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

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

(House Rule 90)

90. Protest. Any 2 members 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 members determines that the language of a protest is not respectful, the protest shall be referred back to the protesting members.

ARTICLE XII DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

(House Rule 91)

91. Special Investigating Committee.

(a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing with the Speaker and the Minority Leader a petition, signed by 3 or more members of the House, for a special investigating committee. The petition shall contain the alleged charge or charges that, if true, may subject the member named in the petition to disciplinary action by the House and may include any other factual information that supports the charge or charges.

(b) Upon filing the petition, a special investigating committee consisting of 6 members shall be created. The Speaker shall appoint 3 members from the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall appoint 3 members from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint the Chairperson from among the 6 members. Members signing the petition may not be appointed to the special investigating committee. The contents of a petition for a special investigating committee shall be confidential until the appointment of all members except as to the member named, the members signing it, the Speaker, the Minority Leader, and the members of a special investigating committee.

(c) The Chairperson shall give reasonable notice of all meetings to the member named in the petition and to the public. All meetings of the special investigating committee shall be open to the public, unless, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(c) of the Illinois Constitution, the House votes by the affirmative vote of 79 members to hold proceedings in executive session. The Clerk shall keep an audio recording and transcript of all meetings.

(d) The member named in the petition has the right to counsel during all meetings of the special investigating committee.

(e) The Chairperson may establish procedural rules (subject to the approval of the Speaker). The Committee may, in the discretion of the Chairperson, administer oaths and compel by subpoena (subject to Rule 4(c)(9)) any person to appear and give testimony as a witness or produce papers, documents, or other materials relevant to the charge or charges.

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

(House Rule 92)

92. Investigation.

(a) At the initial meeting of the special investigating committee, the Chairperson shall enter the petition into the record.

(b) The special investigating committee shall conduct a thorough investigation of all charges alleged in the petition. The special investigating committee shall meet as often as necessary and consider any information or testimony it deems relevant to the charges alleged in the petition, regardless of whether such information was contained in the petition or is discovered through subsequent investigation.

(c) The special investigating committee shall give the member named in the petition an opportunity to be present at all meetings and to testify or otherwise present any relevant information.

(d) The special investigating committee shall determine if reasonable grounds exist to authorize charges against the member named in the petition that may result in disciplinary action by the House. The special investigating committee shall vote on each charge alleged in the petition by record vote. A motion to authorize a charge requires the affirmative vote of a majority of those appointed.

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

(House Rule 93)

93. Report of the Special Investigating Committee.

(a) The special investigating committee shall file with the Clerk a written report that includes, at a minimum, a summary of each charge alleged in the petition, the vote on each charge alleged in the petition, and the reasons the committee did or did not authorize each charge against the member. Any member of the

special investigating committee may include a supplemental statement in the report, either concurring with or dissenting from all or part of the report, or explaining a reason for his or her vote on a charge. The report shall be signed by all of the members of the special investigating committee, regardless of their original vote in the committee proceedings on whether to authorize charges.

(b) If a majority of those appointed determines that reasonable grounds exist to authorize a charge or charges, then for each authorized charge the report shall include a statement of the authorized charge and any factual information supporting that charge. Within the report, the special investigating committee shall appoint 2 members of the House, one from the majority caucus and one from the minority caucus, who are not members of the special investigating committee and did not sign the petition, to be managers for the House at the hearing on the authorized charge or charges.

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

(House Rule 94)

94. Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) If a special investigating committee authorizes charges against any member of the House, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a select committee on discipline to hear and determine those charges. The select committee shall consist of 12 members of the House, 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker from the majority caucus and 6 of whom shall be appointed by the Minority Leader from the minority caucus. The Speaker shall appoint a Chairperson from among the 12 members. No member who signed the petition or served on the special investigating committee may be appointed to the select committee.

(b) All appointments to a select committee shall be completed and the select committee shall convene within 30 days after the filing of a report issued by the special investigating committee.

(c) The Chairperson shall give reasonable notice of all meetings to the member named in the petition and to the public. All meetings of the select committee shall be open to the public, unless, pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(c) of the Illinois Constitution, the House votes by the affirmative vote of 79 members to hold proceedings in executive session. The Clerk shall keep an audio recording and transcript of all meetings.

(d) The Chairperson may establish procedural rules (subject to the approval of the Speaker). The select committee may, at the discretion of the Chairperson, administer oaths and compel by subpoena (subject to Rule 4(c)(9)) any person to appear and give testimony as a witness or produce papers, documents, or other materials relevant to the charge or charges.

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

(House Rule 95)

95. Hearings on Disciplinary Charges.

(a) Proceedings before the select committee shall be adversarial in form, with the managers for the House presenting the case for disciplinary action. The member subject to charges has the right to counsel during all hearings of the select committee.

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

(House Rule 96)

96. Report of the Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) The select committee shall vote on each charge by record vote. For each charge the select committee shall vote on the question, "Is the Member at fault on this charge?" If a majority of those appointed vote in the affirmative, the member shall be found at fault on that charge. If less than a majority of those appointed vote in the affirmative, it shall be reported that there is insufficient evidence to find the member at fault on that charge.

(b) If the select committee finds the member at fault on any charge, the committee shall adopt a recommendation for disciplinary action. The committee may recommend a reprimand, a censure, expulsion from the House, or that no penalty be invoked. The recommendation on disciplinary action requires an affirmative vote of the majority of those appointed. If a majority of those appointed cannot, by record vote, agree on a penalty, it shall report a recommendation that no penalty be invoked.

(c) The select committee shall file a report of its findings on each charge. The report shall include, at a minimum, the vote of the committee on each charge, the reasons for each conclusion, and any recommendation as to a penalty for a finding of fault on a charge. Any member of the select committee may include a supplemental statement in the report, either concurring with or dissenting from all or part of the report, or explaining a reason for his or her vote on a charge.

(d) If the select committee finds the member at fault on any charge, the select committee shall file a resolution that includes its findings, the charge, and the recommended penalty for that charge. Separate resolutions must be filed for each charge.

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

(House Rule 97)

97. House Action on the Report of the Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) The report of a select committee and any accompanying resolution shall be filed with the Clerk and reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39. The report and any accompanying resolutions shall be placed on the calendar under the heading "Report and Resolutions of Select Committee on Discipline". The report and resolutions shall be carried on the Daily Calendar for 2 legislative days before any action by the House.

(b) The House shall take action by a record vote on each resolution. The House may amend a resolution for disciplinary action to decrease the recommended penalty by a record vote of 60 members elected.

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

(d) This Rule may be suspended only by the affirmative vote of 79 members elected, except that paragraph (c) may not be suspended.

ARTICLE XIII FORCE AND EFFECT

(House Rule 98)

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

(House Rule 99)

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

(House Rule 100)

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

(House Rule 101)

101. Effective Date. These rules are in full force and effect upon their adoption, and shall remain in full force and effect except as amended in accordance with these 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.

ARTICLE XIV DEFINITIONS

(House Rule 102)

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

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

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

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

(4) Committee. "Committee" means a committee of the House and includes a standing committee, a special committee, any subcommittee of a committee, the Rules Committee, committees created under Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a Committee of the Whole. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice requirements applicable to committees do not apply to conference committees.

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

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

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

(8) Joint Action Motions. "Joint action motions" means the following motions before the House: (i) to concur in a Senate amendment, (ii) to non-concur in a Senate amendment and ask the Senate to recede, (iii) to recede from a House amendment, (iv) to not recede from a House amendment and request that a conference committee be appointed, (v) to adopt a conference committee report, or (vi) to refuse to adopt a conference committee report and request appointment of a second conference committee.

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

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

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

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

(13) Majority of those Appointed. "Majority of those appointed" means a majority of the total number of Representatives authorized to be appointed to a committee, but does not include ex-officio or non-voting members.

(14) Majority of those Elected. "Majority of those elected" means a majority of the total number of Representatives entitled to be elected to the House, regardless of the number of elected or appointed Representatives actually serving in office. So long as 118 Representatives are entitled to be elected to the House, "majority of those elected" means 60 affirmative votes; 71 affirmative votes means three-fifths of the members elected; and 79 affirmative votes means two-thirds of the members elected.

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

(16) (Blank).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(23) Principal Sponsor. "Principal sponsor" means the first listed House sponsor of any legislative measure; with respect to a committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee or the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

Offered by Representative Beiser:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois General Assembly are honored to pay tribute to those who have given their lives to protect and serve the citizens of this great nation; and

WHEREAS, On October 6, 2016, Officer Blake Snyder, a four-year veteran of the St. Louis County Police Department was killed in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, Officer Snyder was a lifelong resident of Madison County, living mostly in Godfrey; he graduated from Alton High School in 2001, and received degrees from Lewis and Clark Community College and Ranken Technical College in St. Louis, Missouri; and

WHEREAS, Officer Snyder was an active member of his community; he served as Creative Director and as a graphic designer for the Destiny Church; he served on the Board of Directors for Riverbend Family Ministries and spent time employed with the Village of Godfrey Parks and Recreation Department; and

WHEREAS, Officer Snyder joined the St. Louis County Police Department in July of 2012, following in the footsteps of his father-in-law who had been a member of the Granite City Police; and

WHEREAS, Officer Snyder brought with him to the St. Louis County Police Department a particular talent for conducting Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) arrests; and

WHEREAS, A former co-worker said this of Officer Snyder's work, "His reports were pristine", and "He could never be beat in court, and defense attorneys knew that"; and

WHEREAS, On October 6, 2016, Officer Snyder was called to action in response to a complaint of disturbing the peace in Green Park, Missouri; he was shot and killed by the perpetrator of the disturbance; and

WHEREAS, Officer Snyder is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Snyder; his son, Malachi Snyder; his parents, Richard and Peggy Snyder; his brother, Adam Snyder; and his half-brother, Scott Harrold; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate Illinois Route 100 beginning at the northwest city limits of Godfrey and ending at the southeast city limits as the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is request to erect, at suitable locations consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name of the "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of Officer Snyder and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2

Offered by Representative Thapedi:

WHEREAS, Illinois has 122 4-year colleges and universities offering bachelor's degrees; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is currently the 5th most populous state in the United States with, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 12,800,000 residents; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Census Bureau has surmised that Illinois is comprised of a diverse demographic population comprised of the following ethnicities: 62% non-Latino White; 17% Latino; 15% Black; and, 6% Asian; and

WHEREAS, The diversity of Illinois' population promotes the opportunity for students to meet and learn about and from people of all backgrounds, cultures, and perspectives; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Census Bureau reports that 88% of Illinoisans 25 years of age and older have obtained at least a high school diploma or its equivalent and 32% of that same demographic have obtained bachelor's degrees or higher; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Higher Education (hereinafter "BHE") found in its 2015 Report to the Governor and General Assembly on Underrepresented Groups in Illinois Higher Education (hereinafter the "Report") that "the main findings specific to enrollment among underrepresented groups from 2010 through 2014 center on the drastic decrease in African American undergraduate enrollment (15.8% total decrease) and a corollary increase in Hispanic undergraduate enrollment (16.9% total increase)"; and

WHEREAS, In its Report, the BHE further noted that "unfortunately, far too many high school graduates are not prepared for college in essential areas like math, reading and science. According to the 2014-2015 Illinois State Board of Education's Illinois Report Card, just a quarter of high school graduates are college-ready in all four core subjects per ACT benchmarks"; and

WHEREAS, The BHE is responsible for the development and implementation of the strategic courses of action for sustaining and improving higher education; and

WHEREAS, The BHE made specific recommendations in its Report to address the issues with the drastic decrease of certain underrepresented groups in Illinois academia and the unreadiness of such students to meaningfully compete in the halls of Illinois institutions of higher learning; and

WHEREAS, Two of the BHE recommendations in its Report address and are specifically tailored to: (1) increasing the enrollment of underrepresented groups in Illinois institutions of higher learning and (2) improving the preparation and readiness of high school students for their matriculation into institutions of higher learning; and

WHEREAS, According to the BHE in its Report, to promote enrollment increases in the underrepresented groups, a task force is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis and study in order to triangulate results from surveys, focus groups, and key stakeholder communities and to develop a plan of remediation addressing the associated decline of such student groups; and

WHEREAS, According to the BHE, to improve college readiness, it is essential that Illinois effectively address and accelerate its work in the re-design of the high school-to-college transition; to do so, BHE opines in its Report that the State should incorporate alternative strategies of "speeding up" learning for more advanced high school students and, alternatively, strategies of "catching up" high school students who are less advanced, as necessary; and

WHEREAS, The Oxford English Dictionary defines a "laboratory school" as "an institution affiliated to a college or university, combining both a teacher-training college and a school in which innovative or experimental teaching methods are researched and applied"; and

WHEREAS, In that same vein, Merriam-Webster's dictionary defines a "laboratory school" as "a school operated by a college or university and used especially for student teaching and the demonstration of classroom practices"; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has 9 public universities on 12 campuses throughout the State; of those 9 public universities, there exists a dearth of laboratory schools to foster the necessary policies and strategies identified by the BHE in its Report; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there is created a Underrepresented Groups in Academia Task Force within the Board of Higher Education; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall be composed of the following members, to serve without compensation:

- (1) a member appointed by the Speaker of the House;
- (2) a member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House;
- (3) a member appointed by the President of the Senate;
- (4) a member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;
- (5) a member appointed by the Governor;
- (6) a member appointed by the Chairperson of the State Board of Education;
- (7) a member appointed by a group representing principals in the State;
- (8) a member appointed by a group representing African-American attorneys in the State;
- (9) a member appointed by a group representing Latino attorneys in the State;
- (10) a member appointed by a group representing attorneys concerned with the protection of American civil liberties;
- (11) a member appointed by a group representing a federation of labor organizations; and
- (12) 9 members, each appointed by a different board of trustees of a State institution of higher education; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a vacancy in the membership of the Task Force shall be filled in the manner in which the original member was appointed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force is charged with the following tasks:

- (1) perform an in-depth study and analysis to create strategies to sustain and grow Illinois's underrepresented group populations in institutions of higher learning;
- (2) develop transparent and common placement criteria so that students, teachers, and parents understand what is required in high school to ensure enrollment in credit-bearing college courses;
- (3) determine the feasibility of an increase in laboratory schools to support the high school-to-college transition for students;
- (4) ascertain the viability of the creation and construction of State-owned and operated

trade schools in Chicago, Rockford, Springfield, and the Metro-East area for non-college bound high school students, with an emphasis on the enrollment in those trade schools of students from underrepresented groups;

(5) ascertain the cause and effect of the drastic decrease of Black students enrolling in institutions of higher learning; and

(6) ascertain the cause and effect of the drastic increase of Latino students enrolling in institutions of higher learning; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Board of Higher Education shall provide any necessary administrative support; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall elect a chairperson from its membership and shall have the authority to determine its own meeting schedule, hearing schedule, and agendas; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall submit a report concerning its assigned tasks to the Governor and General Assembly no later than December 31, 2018.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 3

Offered by Representative Thapedi:

WHEREAS, According to the United States Census Bureau, Illinois is currently the fifth most populous state in the country, with approximately 12,800,000 residents; and

WHEREAS, Illinois is the largest exporting state in the Midwest, and the fifth largest exporting state in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Since 2009, Illinois exports have increased by \$26.6 billion, or 64%, outperforming the national average of 53.5%; and

WHEREAS, Direct Illinois exports accounted for nearly 10% of the Gross State Product (GSP); and

WHEREAS, The role of Illinois in the global marketplace is currently in flux as a new United States Trade Representative takes office and the new presidential administration has created a White House National Trade Council; and

WHEREAS, In recent years, the Illinois General Assembly has taken action on issues involving international trade which, if enacted, would almost certainly trigger claims by the World Trade Organization (WTO) against the United States, and possibly the imposition of countervailing duties or retaliatory tariffs by U.S. global trading partners; and

WHEREAS, The United States Census Bureau generates international trade statistics relative to the importation and exportation of products and goods in and to all 50 states and some territories; and

WHEREAS, Comparative advantage is a concept in international trade law and economics which provides that countries should be encouraged to produce what they are best at producing and export such products and goods, and import those products and goods from a trading partner who is the best at producing that particular product or good; and

WHEREAS, The most recent trade statistics show that the trade preferences provided to some non-market economies affects the theory of comparative advantage and possibly weakens the role that Illinois plays in the global marketplace; and

WHEREAS, According to the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, the United States is the world's largest economy and China is the second largest economy in the world based upon their respective GDPs; and

WHEREAS, China's accession to the WTO was complete as of December 11, 2001; and

WHEREAS, China's accession to the WTO was unique in that China was one of the 23 original contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1948, but withdrew after the Chinese Revolution in 1949, which pitted the ideologies of Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-Shek; and

WHEREAS, Under WTO agreements, there are two types of non-discrimination of interest: the Most Favored Nation (MFN) principle, and the National Treatment (NT) principle; under the MFN principle, a WTO member may not discriminate between its trading partners - goods and services and service providers are to be accorded MFN, i.e. equal treatment; at the same time, a WTO member must provide NT - it may not discriminate on its internal market between its own and foreign products, services, and nationals; and

WHEREAS, China, like all other WTO members, has agreed to abide by all of the WTO agreements, including those provisions requiring application of MFN and National Treatment; and

WHEREAS, In its Protocol of Accession, China agreed to undertake additional actions in order to ensure the smooth phasing in of these non-discrimination principles; and

WHEREAS, The WTO system also promotes undistorted trade through the establishment of disciplines on subsidies and dumping, allowing WTO members to respond to unfair trade through the imposition of countervailing or anti-dumping duties; in addition, WTO members are empowered to impose temporary safeguard measures, under strict rules, when faced with a sudden surge in imports causing serious injury to a domestic industry; and

WHEREAS, In other areas, China has committed to abide by all WTO disciplines relating to subsidies and countervailing measures, anti-dumping, and safeguards; and

WHEREAS, By joining the WTO, China has committed itself to abide by international treaty rules and the rule of law in the conduct of trade; and

WHEREAS, Illinois has eight foreign trade zones where foreign and domestic merchandise is considered international trade and not subject to United States customs duties: Chicago, Rockford, Quad Cities, Peoria, Decatur, Granite City, Lawrenceville, and Savanna; and

WHEREAS, Illinois maintains 10 foreign trade offices: Mexico City, Mexico; Toronto, Canada; Brussels, Belgium; Pretoria, South Africa; Jerusalem, Israel; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Tokyo, Japan; New Delhi, India; and Hong Kong and Shanghai, China; and

WHEREAS, In 1974, Illinois became the first state to open a trade office in China when it opened an office in Hong Kong; Illinois added an office in Shanghai in 2000; both trade offices are dedicated to promoting Illinois-China business relations; and

WHEREAS, Illinois ranks fifth among the 50 states for exports to China; Illinois exports to China totaled over \$4.71 billion in 2014, a 90.8% increase since 2009; Illinois ranks third among the 50 states in imports from China, totaling \$29.5 billion in 2014; and

WHEREAS, Mexico is a WTO member subject to MFN and NT principles; Illinois exports to Mexico totaled over \$7.9 billion in 2014, a 123.0% increase since 2009; Illinois imports from Mexico totaled \$13.3 billion in 2014, a 116.8% increase since 2009; Illinois ranks fourth among the 50 states in imports from Mexico and is Mexico's second largest export partner; and

WHEREAS, Russia is a WTO member subject to MFN and NT principles; Illinois ranks seventh among the 50 states for exports to Russia; Illinois exports to Russia totaled over \$448.1 million in 2014, a 79.5% increase since 2009; Illinois ranks seventh among the 50 states in imports from Russia, totaling \$790.2 million in 2014; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the Trade Policy Task Force is created within the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity - Office of Trade and Investment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Trade Policy Task Force is charged with the following duties: (1) analyze important issues relative to the growth of international trade from and to Illinois; (2) make recommendations to Congress, the United States Trade Representative, and the White House National Trade Council regarding trade policies that best serve Illinois; and (3) promote the exportation of goods and services from Illinois and the importation of goods and services into Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Trade Policy Task Force shall consist of the following members:

(1) two appointed by the Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives - one of which is to be the Chair of the International Trade and Commerce Committee;

(2) two appointed by the President of the Illinois Senate;

(3) two appointed by the Minority Leader of the Illinois Senate;

(4) one appointed by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce;

(5) one appointed by the Dean of the Consular Corps of Chicago;

(6) one appointed by the Mayor of Chicago;

(7) three appointed by the Governor of Illinois

(8) one appointed by the Illinois Manufacturers Association;

(9) one appointed by the AFL-CIO;

(10) two appointed by the Minority Leader of the Illinois House of Representatives - one of which is to be the Minority Spokesman of the International Trade and Commerce Committee;

(11) one appointed by the Illinois Farm Bureau;

(12) one appointed by the Illinois Petroleum Institute;

(13) one appointed by the Illinois Chemical Association;

(14) one appointed by the Illinois Coal Association;

(15) one appointed by the President of Chicago International Trade Commissioners Association;

(16) one appointed by Metro Export Chicago;

(17) one appointed by the Mayor of Rockford;

(18) one appointed by the Mayor of Peoria;

(19) one appointed by the Mayor of Decatur;

(20) one appointed by the Mayor of Granite City;

(21) one appointed by the Mayor of Lawrenceville; and

(22) one appointed by the Mayor of Savanna; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity - Office of Trade and Investment shall provide administrative support for the Trade Policy Task Force and shall reimburse for their reasonable and prudent expenses; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Trade Policy Task Force shall provide a final report by December 31, 2017.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

Offered by Representative Bennett:

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly pays honor and respect to individuals who gave their lives in service to their communities; and

WHEREAS, Dana Schoolman was a volunteer firefighter with the Ashkum Township Fire Protection District for six years; and

WHEREAS, Dana Schoolman also served as an emergency medical technician with the Ash-Clif Ambulance Service; and

WHEREAS, On November 6, 1988, Dana Schoolman was fatally injured in the line of duty; at approximately 8:00 am, he responded to a medical emergency call in his personal vehicle; he lost control on the ice and snow covered roadway near the intersection of US Route 45 and Iroquois County Road 2400 North and died from injuries sustained in the accident; and

WHEREAS, Dana Schoolman was 31 years of age; he was survived by his wife and two children; and

WHEREAS, Dana Schoolman was honored at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg, Maryland in 1989 and at the Illinois Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Springfield; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate the section of US Route 45, Iroquois County Road 2400 North on the South, to Illinois State Route 116 on the North as the "Firefighter Dana Schoolman Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is requested to erect at suitable locations, consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name "Firefighter Dana Schoolman Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of Dana Schoolman and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

Offered by Representative Ammons:

WHEREAS, The University of Illinois is a world-class public research university system that belongs to the people of Illinois; it is one of the original 37 public land-grant institutions; and

WHEREAS, Over the past 150 years, the three University of Illinois institutions in Urbana-Champaign, Chicago, and Springfield have graduated almost 900,000 men and women; and

WHEREAS, University of Illinois alumni, benefiting from their transformative learning experiences in and out of the classroom, have traversed the nation and the world to make significant societal impacts; and

WHEREAS, The University of Illinois has played a transformational role in the economic development of this State through innovations in engineering, the sciences, medicine, humanities, business, law, the social sciences, arts, media, and much more, transforming the nation and the entire world; and

WHEREAS, As the premier educator in the State, with a brilliant legacy, the University of Illinois attracts world-class faculty and students from across Illinois, across the nation, and across the globe; and

WHEREAS, The University of Illinois serves society by creating and disseminating knowledge, putting it to work with excellence; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we declare February 28, 2017 as "University of Illinois Day" in the State of Illinois, and we urge the citizens of Illinois to celebrate the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the leading institution of higher learning in the State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Chancellor Robert Jones, Champaign Mayor Deborah Frank Feinen, and Urbana Mayor Laurel Lunt Prussing.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 8

Offered by Representative Bennett:

WHEREAS, The juvenile justice system has the goal of rehabilitation and providing educational and therapeutic programming in the juvenile offender's community, or removing the juvenile from the community for placement in a detention facility following conviction for serious criminal offenses; the availability of State juvenile detention facilities prevent children who commit criminal acts from being introduced into the adult prison system in which there are fewer opportunities for treatment services and greater risks for physical and sexual abuse and intimidation; and

WHEREAS, As juvenile crime increased in the late 1980s and early 1990s, so did the population at State juvenile detention facilities, forcing many states to return to non-detention case management for non-violent offenders; this resulted in higher concentrations of the most violent youth, gang-involved youth, and seriously mentally ill youth detained in the facilities; with so many violent and mentally ill children in the same facility, it is often necessary for the safety and protection of the other residents and staff for certain offenders to be placed in isolated confinement for serious violations of rules of conduct in order to maintain facility security; and

WHEREAS, While best practices find that behavior management is more effective when children spend more time out of their rooms learning and practicing new skills, without being overly punitive and prison-like, isolated confinement in their rooms allows for increased time for the staff to evaluate the needs of the offender and to set a plan for improving behavior; the key is a balance to afford more time for learning and practicing behavior skills while at the same time, protecting the rest of the facility population from a violent or seriously disruptive offender; and

WHEREAS, In Department of Juvenile Justice facilities, for certain offenses that present safety risks to the other residents and staff, as well those offenses which cause disruptions which can undermine the goals of the facility, children can be placed in isolated detention in their rooms for up to one month, not to exceed 7 consecutive days or 15 days in any 30-day period, at the discretion of the Chief Administrative Officer with no set minimum standards for the isolation; without a minimum time, the system does not afford the staff with sufficient time to evaluate the needs of the particular child and to set a plan for improving behavior before returning the child to the facility's general population; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the Department of Juvenile Justice to amend its administrative rules for Maximum Penalties on internal rule violations for Youth confinement for the following offenses:

- (1) Violent Assault of any Person - minimum 14-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (2) Arson - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (3) Assaulting any Person - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (4) Bribery and Extortion - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (5) Dangerous Contraband - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (6) Dangerous Disturbance - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (7) Escape or Runaway - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month;
- (8) Sexual Misconduct - minimum 7-day confinement, maximum of one month; and
- (9) Sexual Assault - minimum 14-day confinement, maximum of one month; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Department of Juvenile Justice to amend their administrative rules regarding Maximum Penalties for Youth for the following specified offenses:

- (1) Damage or Misuse of Property:
 - (a) Loss or Restriction of Privileges - 6 months;
 - (b) Confinement - minimum 7-days, maximum of one-month;
 - (c) Good Time Revocation - 6 months;
 - (d) Delay in Recommendation to the Prison Review Board - 6 months; and
- (2) Fighting:
 - (a) Loss or Restriction of Privileges - 2 months;
 - (b) Confinement - minimum 3 days, maximum of one month;
 - (c) Good Time Revocation - 6 months;
 - (d) Delay in Recommendation to the Prison Review Board - 6 months; and
- (3) Unauthorized Movement:
 - (a) Loss or Restriction of Privileges - one month;
 - (b) Confinement - minimum 7-days, maximum of one-month;
 - (c) Good Time Revocation - 6 months; and
 - (d) Delay in Recommendation to the Prison Review Board - 6 months; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the Governor, the Director of Juvenile Justice, and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 9

Offered by Representative Wehrli:

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that the General Assembly, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, shall appoint an Auditor General; and

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that the General Assembly, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, may remove the Auditor General for cause; and

WHEREAS, The Senate and the House of Representatives adopted Senate Joint Resolution 35 on October 20, 2015 to appoint Frank J. Mautino as Auditor General; and

WHEREAS, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino's term commenced on January 1, 2016 for a term of 10 years; and

WHEREAS, Frank J. Mautino served as chairman of the political committee referred to as the Committee for Frank J. Mautino that was established on September 16, 1991 and closed on December 30, 2015; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Elections has ordered the Committee for Frank J. Mautino to provide clarification of spending by the political campaign committee; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Times newspaper in Springfield has reported that a federal grand jury has issued subpoenas to former campaign workers of Auditor General Frank J. Mautino; and

WHEREAS, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino has acknowledged that there is an on-going investigation by the United States Attorney's Office into spending of campaign funds by the Committee for Frank J. Mautino; and

WHEREAS, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino has acknowledged that he is cooperating with the United States Attorney's Office investigation into alleged improprieties involving the Committee for Frank J. Mautino; and

WHEREAS, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino has repeatedly refused to respond to requests for information submitted by members of the General Assembly regarding allegations of misappropriation of campaign funds, ethical concerns, and potential conflicts of interest; and

WHEREAS, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino has sought to avoid answering questions from the State Board of Elections by seeking a stay of the State Board of Elections' investigation while the pending federal criminal investigation proceeds; and

WHEREAS, The investigation by the United States Attorney General may not be concluded for months or years; and

WHEREAS, Taxpayers deserve an Auditor General beyond reproach who is not the subject of an ongoing federal investigation; and

WHEREAS, The ongoing investigations into the Committee for Frank J. Mautino and serious allegations leveled against Frank J. Mautino demonstrate his inability to conduct the Office of Auditor General in an impartial and professional manner; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that, pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII of the Illinois Constitution, Frank J. Mautino is to be removed for cause and shall be removed from office as the Auditor General of the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Frank J. Mautino has neglected his duty to the General Assembly by refusing to respond to legislative inquiries regarding specific allegations involving misappropriation of campaign funds, ethical concerns and potential conflicts of interest; and be it further

RESOLVED, That, pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII of the Illinois Constitution, Auditor General Frank J. Mautino shall have been afforded due process and the opportunity to appear before each house, prior to any vote on removal, to respond to the charges contained in this Resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That, by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, Frank J. Mautino of Spring Valley, Illinois is removed as Auditor General for the State of Illinois immediately.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 10

Offered by Representative D'Amico:

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly pays honor and respect to truly great individuals; and

WHEREAS, General Wladyslaw Anders was born in 1892 in a small town just west of Warsaw in what would one day become the country of Poland; he joined the newly formed Polish military in 1918, attaining the rank of General in 1934; and

WHEREAS, At the start of World War II, General Anders fought with the Polish Army; he was captured by the Soviets and forced into the USSR Army to fight against the Nazis; he escaped and formed the Polish 2nd Corps of the Polish Armed Forces in exile; he fought for the liberation of Italy, leading the successful campaign to free Monte Cassino in May of 1944; and

WHEREAS, After the war, General Anders remained in England with the Polish Army in exile, advocating for a free and democratic Poland, which had become a satellite state of the USSR; and

WHEREAS, General Anders passed away in 1970 and his body lay in state in London; and

WHEREAS, General Anders was later laid to rest alongside the thousands of fallen soldiers from "Anders' Army" at the Polish War Cemetery in Monte Cassino, Italy; many of those who fought with him now lie in rest at Maryhill Cemetery in Niles; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate the section of Milwaukee Avenue in Niles, as it runs from Main Street to Dempster Street as "General Wladyslaw Anders Memorial Way"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Department of Transportation is requested to erect at suitable locations, consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name "General Wladyslaw Anders Memorial Way"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of General Anders, Niles Mayor Andrew Przybylo, and the Secretary of the Illinois Department of Transportation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 11

Offered by Representative Chapa LaVia:

WHEREAS, The early years are a critical period in a child's learning and development, and set the foundation for higher-level thinking skills later in life; and

WHEREAS, Missing too many days of school can make it difficult for youth to stay on track in classes and maintain momentum for graduation from high school; and

WHEREAS, Chronic absenteeism is a powerful predictor of the students who may eventually drop out of school; and

WHEREAS, Chronic absenteeism can lead to poor educational and life outcomes for children; and

WHEREAS, Students with documented disabilities are more likely to be absent from school than their same-aged peers; and

WHEREAS, Children and youth who are homeless benefit from being in school and yet are more likely to be chronically absent; and

WHEREAS, The hard work of educators is undermined by chronic absenteeism among students; and

WHEREAS, Positive re-engagement strategies can decrease chronic absenteeism and youth involvement in the juvenile justice system; and

WHEREAS, Children with involved families have better school attendance, lower suspension rates, and overall higher graduation rates; and

WHEREAS, Students who are in school every day are much more likely to engage in positive behaviors; and

WHEREAS, Community involvement decreases chronic absenteeism and potentially increases the local quality of life; and

WHEREAS, School attendance promotes college and career readiness, thereby increasing the number of students in Illinois with high quality degrees and credentials; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we encourage the Illinois State Board of Education and each

school district in this State to consider the benefits of the attendance awareness campaign "Every Student Counts, Every Day Matters" encouraged by the Illinois Attendance Commission; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Illinois State Board of Education and the Regional Offices of Education.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 12

Offered by Representative Durkin:

WHEREAS, Interstate 55 from Interstate 355 to Interstate 90/Interstate 94 in DuPage, Cook, and Will Counties experiences severe congestion for extended periods of time on a daily basis and is unable to accommodate existing traffic demands; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Department of Transportation is seeking to move forward with a project to provide additional highway capacity along Interstate 55 from Interstate 355 to Interstate 90/Interstate 94 in DuPage, Cook, and Will Counties and toll the additional capacity; and

WHEREAS, The project is contingent upon compliance with applicable environmental requirements and, if federal funds or requirements are involved, approval by the Federal Highway Administration; and

WHEREAS, It is the intent of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act to promote public-private partnerships for transportation by authorizing transportation agencies to enter into public-private agreements related to the development, operation, and financing of transportation facilities; and

WHEREAS, The Department is seeking to move forward with the project to provide additional highway capacity along Interstate 55 from Interstate 355 to Interstate 90/Interstate 94 in DuPage, Cook, and Will Counties and toll the additional capacity pursuant to the authority provided under the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act; and

WHEREAS, It is a requirement of subsection (d) of Section 15 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act that prior to the Department's commencement of a procurement under the Act with respect to any potential project, the General Assembly shall authorize the commencement of the procurement by a joint resolution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that in accordance with subsection (d) of Section 15 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act, we authorize the Department to commence a procurement process for a project to provide additional highway capacity along Interstate 55 from Interstate 355 to Interstate 90/Interstate 94 in DuPage, Cook, and Will Counties and toll the additional capacity; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution shall be presented to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

At the hour of 4:02 o'clock p.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.