

**STATE OF ILLINOIS**



# **HOUSE JOURNAL**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**7TH LEGISLATIVE DAY**

**REGULAR & PERFUNCTORY SESSION**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2009**

**12:37 O'CLOCK P.M.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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The House met pursuant to adjournment.  
Speaker of the House Madigan in the chair.  
Prayer by Assistant Doorkeeper Wayne Padget.  
Representative Nekritz 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)

### REQUEST TO BE SHOWN ON QUORUM

Having been absent when the Quorum Roll Call for Attendance was taken, this is to advise you that I, Representative Scully, should be recorded as present at the hour of 12:45 o'clock p.m.

Having been absent when the Quorum Roll Call for Attendance was taken, this is to advise you that I, Representative Howard, should be recorded as present at the hour of 12:54 o'clock p.m.

### LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

February 4, 2009

Mark Mahoney  
Clerk of the House  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
402 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Listed below are the House Majority appointments to the **Executive Committee** for the 96<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. The membership will be comprised of 7 Majority appointments and 4 Minority appointments.

Representative Dan Burke, Chair  
Representative Joe Lyons, Vice-Chair  
Representative Edward Acevedo  
Representative Luis Arroyo  
Representative Toni Berrios  
Representative Bob Rita  
Representative Arthur Turner

With kindest personal regards, I remain.

Sincerely yours,  
s/Michael J. Madigan  
Speaker of the House

February 4, 2009

Mark Mahoney  
Clerk of the House  
Illinois House of Representatives  
Room 402 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised that the following members will serve as Republican Leaders for the 96<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.

Representative Bill Black	Deputy Republican Leader
Representative Tim Schmitz	Deputy Republican Leader
Representative Mark Beaubien	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative Dan Brady	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative Jim Durkin	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative Renée Kosel	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative David Leitch	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative Ron Stephens	Assistant Republican Leader
Representative JoAnn Osmond	Republican Caucus Chairman

If you have any questions regarding these appointments, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,  
s/Tom Cross  
House Republican Leader

February 4, 2009

Mr. Mark Mahoney  
Clerk of the House  
402 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised that I have appointed the following Republican Members to the **Executive Committee** for the 96<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. These appointments are effective immediately.

Representative Dan Brady (Spokesperson)  
Representative Bill Black  
Representative Tim Schmitz  
Representative Renée Kosel

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,  
s/Tom Cross  
House Republican Leader

February 4, 2009

Mark Mahoney  
Clerk of the House  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
402 Capitol Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Upon adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 1, which creates the **Joint Committee on Government Reform**, my appointments are as follows:

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Michael J. Madigan, Co-Chair  
Barbara Flynn Currie  
Arthur Turner  
Gary Hannig  
Edward Acevedo

Please contact Tim Mapes, my Chief of Staff, at 782-6360 for further information.

With kindest personal regards, I remain.

Sincerely yours,  
s/Michael J. Madigan  
Speaker of the House

#### **TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Representative Schmitz replaced Representative Cross in the Committee on Rules on February 4, 2009.

#### **REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES**

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 4, 2009, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

#### **LEGISLATIVE MEASURES APPROVED FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION:**

That the resolution be reported "recommends be adopted" and be placed on the House Calendar: HOUSE RESOLUTION 45.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure is as follows:

3, Yeas; 0, Nays; 2, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson  
P Schmitz(R) (replacing Cross)  
Y Turner(D)

P Black(R), Republican Spokesperson  
Y Hannig(D)

#### **LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:**

Executive: HOUSE BILL 398.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure is as follows:

5, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson  
Y Cross(R)  
Y Turner(D)

Y Black(R), Republican Spokesperson  
Y Hannig(D)

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 4, 2009, (A) 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 45.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure is as follows:

4, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson  
Y Schmitz(R) (replacing Cross)  
Y Turner(D)

A Black(R), Republican Spokesperson  
Y Hannig(D)

### **MOTION SUBMITTED**

Representative Rose submitted the following written motion, which was placed on the order of Motions in Writing:

#### **MOTION**

Pursuant to Rule 18(g), I move to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of House Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE RESOLUTION 45 and advance to the order of Resolutions.

### **CHANGE OF SPONSORSHIP**

With the consent of the affected members, Representative Franks was removed as principal sponsor, and Representative Mathias became the new principal sponsor of HOUSE BILL 331.

### **AGREED RESOLUTIONS**

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

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 9**

Offered by Representative Reis:

Congratulates the staff and administration of The Hope Center in Albion on the occasion of being selected as a 2008 Governor's Home Town Award winner.

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 12**

Offered by Representative Sacia:

Congratulates Jo Wenzel, fourth grade teacher at Pearl Elementary School, on being named the Illinois Ag Teacher of the Year.

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 13**

Offered by Representative Sullivan:

Congratulates the citizens of the Village of Mundelein on the occasion of the village's 100th year of incorporation.

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 15**

Offered by Representative D'Amico:

Congratulates William G. Grams, President of the Illinois Road and Transportation Builders Association, on his retirement.

#### **HOUSE RESOLUTION 18**

Offered by Representative Chapa LaVia:

Congratulates the members of the Williamsville Junior High School Girls 7th Grade basketball team on the occasion of winning the IESA Girls Seventh Grade Class 3A State Basketball Tournament.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 21

Offered by Representative McAsey:  
Congratulates the members of the Will County Historical Society and the Give Something Back Foundation on the occasion of the dedication of Lincoln Landing, the singular park located in historic downtown Lockport.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 22

Offered by Representative Currie:  
Mourns the death of Reverend Doctor Philip Anthony Harley of Chicago.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 23

Offered by Representative Durkin:  
Congratulates Elizabeth Arts on being named the Western Springs 2008 Woman of the Year.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 24

Offered by Representative Durkin:  
Congratulates Jim Horvath on being named the 2008 Western Springs Man of the Year.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 26

Offered by Representative Lyons:  
Mourns the death of Helen K. Kmiec.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 27

Offered by Representative Chapa LaVia:  
Congratulates Rev. Geri Solomon on the occasion of her 75th birthday.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 28

Offered by Representative Phelps:  
Congratulates Thomas James Gibson of Boy Scout Troop 17 in Carrier Mills on the occasion of attaining the rank of Eagle Scout.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 29

Offered by Representative Rita:  
Congratulates former Crestwood Mayor Chester Stranczek on his retirement.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 31

Offered by Representative Howard:  
Congratulates Hosea Peoples on the occasion of her 109th birthday.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 32

Offered by Representative Connelly:  
Congratulates Coach Gene Pingatore of St. Joseph High School in Westchester on winning his 827th basketball game, surpassing the previous State record.



## HOUSE RESOLUTION 34

Offered by Representative Beaubien:  
Congratulates Patricia Tichnor on the occasion of her retirement.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 35

Offered by Representative Yarbrough:  
Congratulates Hugh A. Muir on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 36

Offered by Representative Tracy:  
Congratulates Frank H. Musholt on the occasion of being inducted into the Quincy Area Chamber of Commerce's Business Hall of Fame.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 37

Offered by Representative Tracy:  
Congratulates Ross J. Centanni on the occasion of being inducted into the Quincy Area Chamber of Commerce's Business Hall of Fame.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 38

Offered by Representative Brosnahan:  
Mourns the death of Michael "Malachy" Mannion of Chicago.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 39

Offered by Representative Madigan:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois House of Representatives are saddened to learn of the death of former Illinois House of Representatives member Carl Soderstrom of Streator, who passed away on January 13, 2009; and

WHEREAS, He was born in Streator on December 14, 1915, and graduated from Streator High School in 1931; he attended the University of Illinois, was a member of the marching band, and graduated from there with a B.S. degree in 1937; he obtained his law degree from the University of Illinois Law School in February of 1943; and he was admitted to the Illinois Bar in March of the same year; and

WHEREAS, In 1941, he married the former Virginia Merriner of Streator and they had five children, who were born and raised in Streator; Virginia Soderstrom taught German and world history at Streator High School for many years; during World War II, he worked in the Seneca shipyards, where the LST's, Landing Ship Tanks, were built; he worked in the steel procurement department, ensuring a constant supply of steel necessary to keep the ship line in constant production for the 10,000 people who worked there; and

WHEREAS, After the war, he opened his general-practice law office in Streator, specializing in worker's compensation cases; he first was elected to the Illinois State Legislature in 1950 and was always proud of the fact that he consistently received strong endorsements from labor, farmers, and educators; while in the Legislature, he sponsored numerous pieces of legislation for the benefit of labor and served as chairman of the House Education Committee; he retired in 1974; in 1964, due to reapportionment, Illinois held a statewide election, and he was the leading Republican with the most votes of any downstate candidate, tallying over 1 million votes; and

WHEREAS, In May of 2003, he received a rare invitation from House Speaker Michael Madigan to return to Springfield to address the Illinois House of Representatives; and last fall he was invited by the AFL-CIO to open ceremonies in Peoria commemorating the 50th anniversary of the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and

WHEREAS, He was preceded in death by his father, Reuben G. Soderstrom, a former State legislator from Streator and president of the American Federation of Labor, and then the AFL-CIO, from 1930 to

1970; his mother, Jeanne Shaw; his brother, Robert; his sister, Jeanne; and his daughter, Jane; and

WHEREAS, He is survived by his children, Dr. Carl Soderstrom (Cris), Virginia Pace (Jack), Dr. Robert Soderstrom (Susan), and William Soderstrom (Lorna); his 14 grandchildren, Carl Soderstrom, Robert Soderstrom, Steven Soderstrom, Erik Soderstrom, John Soderstrom, Denise Pace, David Pace, Phillip Pace, Sara Soderstrom, Paul Soderstrom, Lance Soderstrom, Nathan Soderstrom, Annie Soderstrom, and Lucas Soderstrom; his five great-grandchildren, Drew Soderstrom, Mira Soderstrom, Isaac Soderstrom, Dillon Soderstrom, and Jackson Soderstrom; and

WHEREAS, His memory was honored by the Fighting Illini Marching Band, who played three songs in his honor after his funeral; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we mourn, along with his family and friends, the passing of former State Representative Carl Soderstrom; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Carl Soderstrom as a symbol of our sincere sympathy.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 40

Offered by Representative Connelly:

Mourns the death of Eugene C. "Gene" Drendel of Naperville.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 41

Offered by Representative Myers:

Congratulates Jerald Bartell on his retirement as president and CEO of Marine Bank & Trust.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL CALENDAR

Supplemental Calendar No. 1 was distributed to the Members at 12:02 o'clock p.m.

### RESOLUTION

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on February 4, 2009, HOUSE RESOLUTION 45 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Currie offered the following amendment and moved its adoption.

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend House Resolution 45 as follows:  
on page 9, below line 18, by inserting the following:

"(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 subject to the request, as well as any responses, notifications, or public records included with responses and notifications."; and

on page 9, line 19, by replacing "(14)" with "(15) (44)"; and

on page 44, line 4, by replacing "House adjourning" with "close of the Clerk's Office".

The foregoing motion prevailed and Amendment No. 1 was adopted.

### ACTION ON MOTION

Pursuant to Rule 18(G), Representative Rose moved for unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Resolution 45 and requested a record vote on the motion.

Representative Currie was recognized and announced her opposition to the motion.

The Chair ruled that a record vote was not necessary because the motion had lost due to the denial of unanimous consent.

Representative Rose moved to appeal from the ruling of the Chair.  
On the question on sustaining the ruling of the Chair, a vote was taken resulting as follows:  
70, Yeas; 48, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 2)  
The motion prevailed and the Chair was sustained.

### **RESOLUTION**

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on February 4, 2009, HOUSE RESOLUTION 45, as amended was taken up for consideration.  
Representative Currie moved the adoption of the resolution.  
And on that motion, a vote was taken resulting as follows:  
69, Yeas; 49, Nays; 0, Answering Present.  
(ROLL CALL 3)  
The motion prevailed and the Resolution was adopted, as amended.

### **SUSPEND POSTING REQUIREMENTS**

Pursuant to Rule 25, Representative Currie moved to suspend the posting requirements of Rule 21 in relation to HOUSE BILL 398.  
The motion prevailed.

### **AGREED RESOLUTIONS**

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 were taken up for consideration.  
Representative Currie moved the adoption of the agreed resolutions.  
The motion prevailed and the agreed resolutions were adopted.

At the hour of 1:29 o'clock p.m., Representative Currie moved that the House do now adjourn until Thursday, February 5, 2009, allowing perfunctory time for the Clerk.  
The motion prevailed.  
And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-SIXTH  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

February 04, 2009

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

118 PRESENT

P Acevedo	P Davis, Monique	P Joyce	P Reitz
P Arroyo	P Davis, William	P Kosel	P Riley
P Bassi	P Dugan	P Lang	P Rita
P Beaubien	P Dunkin	P Leitch	P Rose
P Beiser	P Durkin	P Lyons	P Ryg
P Bellock	P Eddy	P Mathias	P Sacia
P Berrios	P Farnham	P Mautino	P Saviano
P Biggins	P Feigenholtz	P May	P Schmitz
P Black	P Flider	P McAsey	P Scully (ADDED)
P Boland	P Flowers	P McAuliffe	P Senger
P Bost	P Ford	P McCarthy	P Smith
P Bradley, John	P Fortner	P McGuire	P Sommer
P Brady	P Franks	P Mell	P Soto
P Brauer	P Fritchey	P Mendoza	P Stephens
P Brosnahan	P Froehlich	P Miller	P Sullivan
P Burke	P Golar	P Mitchell, Bill	P Thapedi
P Burns	P Gordon, Careen	P Mitchell, Jerry	P Tracy
P Cavaletto	P Gordon, Jehan	P Moffitt	P Tryon
P Chapa LaVia	P Graham	P Mulligan	P Turner
P Coladipietro	P Hamos	P Myers	P Verschoore
P Cole	P Hannig	P Nekritz	P Wait
P Collins	P Harris	P Osmond	P Walker
P Colvin	P Hatcher	P Osterman	P Washington
P Connelly	P Hernandez	P Phelps	P Watson
P Coulson	P Hoffman	P Pihos	P Winters
P Crespo	P Holbrook	P Poe	P Yarbrough
P Cross	P Howard (ADDED)	P Pritchard	P Zalewski
P Cultra	P Jackson	P Ramey	P Mr. Speaker
P Currie	P Jakobsson	P Reboletti	
P D'Amico	P Jefferson	P Reis	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 NINETY-SIXTH  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 HOUSE ROLL CALL  
 HOUSE RESOLUTION 45  
 HOUSE RULES-96TH G.A.  
 MOTION TO SUSTAIN THE CHAIR  
 PREVAILED

February 04, 2009

70 YEAS

48 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Davis, Monique	Y Joyce	Y Reitz
Y Arroyo	Y Davis, William	N Kosel	Y Riley
N Bassi	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Rita
N Beaubien	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	N Rose
Y Beiser	N Durkin	Y Lyons	Y Ryg
N Bellock	N Eddy	N Mathias	N Sacia
Y Berrios	Y Farnham	Y Mautino	N Saviano
N Biggins	Y Feigenholtz	Y May	N Schmitz
N Black	Y Flider	Y McAsey	Y Scully
Y Boland	Y Flowers	N McAuliffe	N Senger
N Bost	Y Ford	Y McCarthy	Y Smith
Y Bradley, John	N Fortner	Y McGuire	N Sommer
N Brady	Y Franks	Y Mell	Y Soto
N Brauer	Y Fritchey	Y Mendoza	N Stephens
Y Brosnahan	Y Froehlich	Y Miller	N Sullivan
Y Burke	Y Golar	N Mitchell, Bill	Y Thapedi
Y Burns	Y Gordon, Careen	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Tracy
N Cavaletto	Y Gordon, Jehan	N Moffitt	N Tryon
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Graham	N Mulligan	Y Turner
N Coladipietro	Y Hamos	N Myers	Y Verschoore
N Cole	Y Hannig	Y Nekritz	N Wait
Y Collins	Y Harris	N Osmond	Y Walker
Y Colvin	N Hatcher	Y Osterman	Y Washington
N Connelly	Y Hernandez	Y Phelps	N Watson
N Coulson	Y Hoffman	N Pihos	N Winters
Y Crespo	Y Holbrook	N Poe	Y Yarbrough
N Cross	Y Howard	N Pritchard	Y Zalewski
N Cultra	Y Jackson	N Ramey	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Currie	Y Jakobsson	N Reboletti	
Y D'Amico	Y Jefferson	N Reis	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
NINETY-SIXTH  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE ROLL CALL  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 45  
HOUSE RULES-96TH G.A.  
ADOPTED

February 04, 2009

69 YEAS

49 NAYS

0 PRESENT

Y Acevedo	Y Davis, Monique	Y Joyce	Y Reitz
Y Arroyo	Y Davis, William	N Kosel	Y Riley
N Bassi	Y Dugan	Y Lang	Y Rita
N Beaubien	Y Dunkin	N Leitch	N Rose
Y Beiser	N Durkin	Y Lyons	Y Ryg
N Bellock	N Eddy	N Mathias	N Sacia
Y Berrios	Y Farnham	Y Mautino	N Saviano
N Biggins	Y Feigenholtz	Y May	N Schmitz
N Black	Y Flider	Y McAsey	Y Scully
Y Boland	Y Flowers	N McAuliffe	N Senger
N Bost	Y Ford	Y McCarthy	Y Smith
Y Bradley, John	N Fortner	Y McGuire	N Sommer
N Brady	Y Franks	Y Mell	Y Soto
N Brauer	Y Fritchey	Y Mendoza	N Stephens
Y Brosnahan	Y Froehlich	Y Miller	N Sullivan
Y Burke	Y Golar	N Mitchell, Bill	Y Thapedi
Y Burns	Y Gordon, Careen	N Mitchell, Jerry	N Tracy
N Cavaletto	Y Gordon, Jehan	N Moffitt	N Tryon
Y Chapa LaVia	Y Graham	N Mulligan	Y Turner
N Coladipietro	Y Hamos	N Myers	Y Verschoore
N Cole	Y Hannig	N Nekritz	N Wait
Y Collins	Y Harris	N Osmond	Y Walker
Y Colvin	N Hatcher	Y Osterman	Y Washington
N Connelly	Y Hernandez	Y Phelps	N Watson
N Coulson	Y Hoffman	N Pihos	N Winters
Y Crespo	Y Holbrook	N Poe	Y Yarbrough
N Cross	Y Howard	N Pritchard	Y Zalewski
N Cultra	Y Jackson	N Ramey	Y Mr. Speaker
Y Currie	Y Jakobsson	N Reboletti	
Y D'Amico	Y Jefferson	N Reis	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

**7TH LEGISLATIVE DAY****Perfunctory Session****WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2009**

At the hour of 10:41 o'clock a.m., the House convened perfunctory session.

**HOUSE RESOLUTIONS**

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

**HOUSE RESOLUTION 6**

Offered by Representative Dunkin:

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois House of Representatives are pleased to recognize the contributions of Black nurses across the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago's four Black Nursing Associations have combined together to celebrate National Black Nurses' Day; the Honorable Charles Rangel of New York in 1988 was instrumental in getting the United States Congress to establish the first Friday in the month of February as the day to acknowledge the contributions to health care made by all Black nurses; the first celebration was held on February 3, 1989; and

WHEREAS, The four Black nursing organizations that have joined hands to celebrate National Black Nurses' Day include the Chicago Chapter National Black Nurses' Association, Beta Mu Chapter of Lambda Pi Alpha Sorority, Alpha Eta Chapter of Chi Eta Phi Nursing Sorority, Inc., and Provident Hospital Nurses' Alumni Association; the Chicago Chapter National Black Nurses' Association was established in 1973 under the leadership of the late Rev. Christine Leak R.N.; its membership consists of RNs, LPNs, and student nurses; the current President is Marion Summage; and

WHEREAS, Beta Mu Chapter of Lambda Pi Alpha Sorority was established in 1934 at Provident Hospital; this organization holds the hallmark of being the first professional Black Nursing Organization in the City of Chicago; the current Basileus is Marilyn Parker; Provident Hospital Nurses' Alumni Association consists of graduates of Provident Hospital's School of Nursing; the Alumni Association has been in existence since 1891 and the current President is Louise Hoskins Broadnax; Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc. is a national nursing sorority for nurses and nursing students that was organized October 16, 1932 at Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C.; Alpha Eta Chapter of Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc. was established in Chicago in 1980 and the current President is Dicie Moore; and

WHEREAS, Black nurses practice in all areas of nursing, clinical, education, administrative, research, government, and private enterprise; Black nurses past and present are known for providing quality health care services and they play an integral role in delivering health care within the United States and its territories; and

WHEREAS, Since February is the month that we have set aside to honor the contributions made by Black Americans to this country, it is only fitting that Black nurses be recognized and honored for their outstanding contributions to their community and country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we proclaim February 6, 2009 and each first Friday in February thereafter as Black Nurses Day in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Sandra Webb-Baker, Chair of the National Black Nurses' Day Committee, as a symbol of our respect.

**HOUSE RESOLUTION 7**

Offered by Representative Brady:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan was officially approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in the spring of 2008; and

WHEREAS, The plan sets forth a statewide communications strategy that focuses on establishing a mechanism for all public agencies to communicate emergency information during a local, regional, or State-wide disaster; and

WHEREAS, A key component of Illinois' interoperability strategy is Starcom 21, a State-wide interoperable voice radio system designed to provide radio communications, services, and interoperability to federal, State, county, and local public safety practitioners; and

WHEREAS, The system allows public safety and public service agencies throughout Illinois to effectively and cost-efficiently operate on a common network; and

WHEREAS, After the shootings on the Virginia Tech campus in April of 2007, more than 300 Starcom 21 radios were distributed to 70 college campuses around the State; and

WHEREAS, The Starcom 21 system played a vital role in alerting first responders in the wake of the Northern Illinois University tragedy in February of 2008; and

WHEREAS, To date, the State has distributed more than 2,800 Starcom 21 radios to public safety agencies; and

WHEREAS, The Governor's Campus Security Task Force recommended that colleges and universities should make development and implementation of an interoperable communications system a priority of campus emergency planning; and

WHEREAS, The Task Force report specifically named the Starcom 21 system as a central means of implementing an interoperable communications mechanism for colleges and universities, as well as law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The livelihood of all Illinois citizens could someday depend upon the synchronization of local, State, and federal emergency responders via a system like Starcom 21; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge all State, local, and county officials, especially the Bloomington police and fire departments, to join the Normal police and fire departments, the McLean County Sheriff's Department, the Illinois State Police, and numerous other State, county, and municipal law enforcement and emergency services agencies in adopting the Starcom 21 system for interoperable communications to ensure expedient communication and action in the event of a disaster and further enhancing public safety; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be distributed to the Illinois State Police, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the Illinois Fraternal Order of Police, the Illinois Sheriffs Association, the Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts, the Illinois Municipal League, the Illinois Association of School Administrators, the Illinois Principals Association, the Illinois Association of School Boards, the Mayor of the City of Bloomington, the members of the Bloomington City Council, the Bloomington Fire and Police Chiefs, the Mayor of Normal, the Normal Town Council, the McLean County Sheriff, the Normal Fire and Police Chiefs, and the McLean County Board.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 8

Offered by Representative Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The Governmental Joint Purchasing Act authorizes governmental units to purchase personal property, supplies, and services jointly with one or more other governmental units through a competitive bid process; and

WHEREAS, The Governmental Joint Purchasing Act provides that when the State of Illinois is a party to the joint purchase agreement, the Illinois Department of Central Management Services ("CMS") shall conduct the letting of bids; and

WHEREAS, On June 20, 2008, CMS issued Solicitation No. 222600 (the "Original Solicitation") requesting bids for bulk rock salt to be used for ice control by the Department of Transportation, the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, other State agencies, and over 700 units of local government in 98 counties statewide (the "pool participants"); and

WHEREAS, Responses to the Original Solicitation were due on July 16, 2008; responses were submitted by four vendors, but none of the responses received by CMS for the Original Solicitation contained bids for the salt requirements for the majority of the pool participants located in Cook County, or for any of the pool participants located in Lake or McHenry County; and

WHEREAS, On July 25, 2008, CMS issued Solicitation No. 223231, a Supplemental Re-bid seeking bids for the salt requirements of the pool participants in Cook, Lake, and McHenry County (the "Re-bid");



and

WHEREAS, Responses to the Re-bid were due on August 12, 2008; responses to the Re-bid were submitted by three vendors, but all of the vendors responded to the Original Solicitation and limited their bids to the pool participants in Cook County; and

WHEREAS, On August 19, 2008, CMS advised the pool participants in Lake and McHenry County that, if they wished CMS to continue efforts to procure salt for them, they would have to commit to a price per ton in the range of \$145 to \$165; and

WHEREAS, On August 21, 2008, CMS awarded contracts in a total amount of \$182,293,805.48 to the four vendors that responded to the Original Solicitation, notwithstanding the vendors' failure to submit bids for the salt requirements of the pool participants in Cook, Lake, and McHenry County; and

WHEREAS, On August 28, 2008, certain pool participants in Lake and McHenry County submitted a bid protest, claiming, pursuant to the Governmental Joint Purchasing Act and the Illinois Procurement Code, and the rules promulgated thereunder that: (1) the proposals submitted in response to the Original Solicitation were materially incomplete due to their failure to provide bids for the salt requirements of all governmental units participating in the joint procurement; (2) CMS should have rejected the bids as non-responsive; and (3) CMS should conduct an investigation into the bidding activities of the responding vendors to ensure that the vendors complied with all applicable State laws; and

WHEREAS, On August 29, 2008, CMS awarded \$19,564,788.68 in contracts to two of the three vendors responding to the Re-bid, notwithstanding their failure to submit a bid for the salt requirements of the pool participants in Lake and McHenry County in either the Original Solicitation or the Re-Bid; and

WHEREAS, On September 4, 2008, CMS issued a no-bid, emergency purchase award in the amount of \$8,597,382.32 to one of the vendors that had received an award under the Original Solicitation and submitted a response to the Re-bid, but had not submitted a price for pool participants in Lake or McHenry County in either solicitation; and

WHEREAS, Information in the press indicates that certain local governments not participating in the joint procurement, but located in geographic proximity to certain pool participants, were able to obtain bulk rock salt at more competitive prices than the pool participants; and

WHEREAS, Because a sealed bid process was used by CMS, bid documents are not accessible, and CMS has not provided information that would explain the price fluctuations for rock salt within and outside of the joint purchasing pool; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Auditor General is directed pursuant to Section 3-2 of the Illinois State Auditing Act to conduct an audit of CMS' decisions relating to the joint purchasing procurements of bulk rock salt to determine whether good procurement practices were exercised in accordance with applicable State laws and rules; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Auditor General is authorized pursuant to Section 3-2 of the Illinois State Auditing Act to review, determine, and publicly report on whether CMS' activities and decisions in connection with the joint procurement of rock salt were in the best interests of the State and participating units of local government; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Auditor General commence this audit as soon as possible and report his findings and recommendations upon completion in accordance with the Illinois State Auditing Act; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the Auditor General, the Governor, and the Director of Central Management Services.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 10

Offered by Representative Hernandez:

WHEREAS, The Illinois Primary Health Care Association is the sole trade association representing all of Illinois' Federally Qualified Health Centers; and

WHEREAS, Federally Qualified Health Centers are nonprofit, community-owned and operated health providers serving uninsured and medically underserved people in our community; and

WHEREAS, Illinois Federally Qualified Health Centers serve as the medical home for over 1 million people at more than 300 sites statewide, providing access to primary, dental and mental health care; and

WHEREAS, Federally Qualified Health Centers expand access to affordable, high quality, cost-effective health care to all people, regardless of ability to pay, and contain health care costs by fostering prevention and integrating the delivery of primary care with aggressive outreach, patient education, translation and

other enabling services; and

WHEREAS, In Illinois, 1.4 million individuals lack access to health insurance coverage; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Primary Health Care Association has proposed a plan called "ACCESS ILLINOIS" to provide a medical home to 2 million insured and uninsured patients by 2015; and

WHEREAS, This plan will generate substantial benefits for the State of Illinois and all its residents; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we fully support the goals of the Illinois Primary Health Care Association's ACCESS ILLINOIS plan; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we stand together to do our part in preserving, strengthening, and expanding Federally Qualified Health Centers in our State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Illinois House of Representatives does hereby recognize the valued contributions of Federally Qualified Health Centers in expanding access to health care and improving the health and well being of the citizens of the great State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be sent to the Illinois Primary Health Care Association.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 11

Offered by Representative Fritchey:

WHEREAS, During the 95th General Assembly, the Family-Law Study Committee was created pursuant to House Resolution 1101, as modified pursuant to House Resolution 1517, to study and recommend how the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act should be amended to improve and update it; and

WHEREAS, As of the required reporting date, the Family Law Study Committee's work is still ongoing and further investigation and consideration is needed prior to the preparation and submission of its report; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Family-Law Study Committee organized pursuant to House Resolution 1101, as modified by House Resolution 1517, of the 95th General Assembly, is hereby reconstituted; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Study Committee shall be comprised of those persons appointed pursuant to House Resolution 1101, as modified by House Resolution 1517, of the 95th General Assembly until such time as those appointing authorities established in House Resolution 1101, as modified by House Resolution 1517, appoint different persons to the Study Committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Study Committee shall have the authority, duties, and purposes as set forth in House Resolution 1101, as modified by House Resolution 1517, of the 95th General Assembly; and be it further

RESOLVED, That no later than December 31, 2009, the Study Committee shall submit its final report to the Governor and the House of Representatives; and that the Study Committee shall be dissolved after the filing of this report; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to the ex-officio members of the Study Committee and the Governor of the State of Illinois.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 14

Offered by Representative Watson:

WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly recognizes the immeasurable benefit this State receives from the law enforcement community; and

WHEREAS, The law enforcement community attains many needed supplies from the Law Enforcement Surplus Office (LESO), operated by the Department of Central Management Services and supplied by the Department of Defense; and

WHEREAS, The LESO has been short supplied in recent months, putting law enforcement agencies at a disadvantage for attaining necessary supplies; and

WHEREAS, The FCC has mandated a changeover to narrow-band frequencies for public safety; and

WHEREAS, This mandated changeover is costing public safety agencies, including law enforcement and fire safety agencies, thousand of dollars out of their already limited budgets; and

WHEREAS, The timeframe for the changeover has changed for some Illinois communities, putting them in an untenable situation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we strongly urge the United States Congress to place public safety communications infrastructure and supplies at the top of their stimulus package priority list; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we strongly urge the United States Department of Defense to renew and increase its supply of essential equipment to Illinois public safety officers through LESO; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Illinois congressional delegation, and to the Secretary of the United States Department of Defense.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 16

Offered by Representative Boland:

WHEREAS, The Honorable Barack Obama of Illinois was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008; and

WHEREAS, Although other Illinoisans have been elected to the nation's highest office, Barack Obama is the first person, since Abraham Lincoln, to be elected President of the United States while a citizen of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Barack Obama served in the Illinois General Assembly as a State Senator from 1997 until 2005; and

WHEREAS, The Republican side of the aisle in the Chamber of the Illinois House of Representatives is marked by a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican and Illinoisan to serve as President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic side of the aisle in the Chamber of the Illinois House of Representatives is marked by a portrait of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's political rival, who defeated Lincoln in a race for the United States Senate in Illinois in 1858, and who was an important leader of Illinois Democrats in the antebellum period; and

WHEREAS, Although Senator Douglas received his party's nomination for President of the United States in the 1860 election, he was not elected to that post; and

WHEREAS, Other Illinoisans have sought, unsuccessfully, the office of President of the United States in the period since the Lincoln administration; and

WHEREAS, the election of a President from our State is a rare event of epic importance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that a portrait of President Barack Obama should be commissioned to replace the portrait of Senator Douglas and to serve as a visible marker of the Democratic side of the aisle in the Chamber of the Illinois House of Representatives; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the portrait of Senator Douglas should be moved to another appropriate and dignified location within the Illinois State Capitol, where it will continue to be displayed in tribute to Senator Douglas's position as a historical figure of the utmost importance in the development of the American nation.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 17

Offered by Representative Pritchard:

WHEREAS, President Ronald Wilson Reagan, a man of humble background, worked throughout his life serving freedom and advancing the public good, having been employed as an entertainer, union leader, corporate spokesman, Governor of California, and President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Ronald Reagan was a native son of Illinois; he was born on February 6, 1911, in the village of Tampico in Whiteside County and at the age of nine moved with his family to the city of Dixon in Lee County, later furthering his education at Eureka College in Eureka; and

WHEREAS, Ronald Reagan served with honor and distinction for two terms as the 40th President of the United States of America, the second of which he earned the confidence of three-fifths of the electorate and was victorious in 49 of the 50 states in the general election, a record unsurpassed in the history of American presidential elections; and

WHEREAS, During Mr. Reagan's presidency he worked in a bipartisan manner to enact his bold agenda of restoring accountability and common sense to government which led to an unprecedented economic expansion and opportunity for millions of Americans; and

WHEREAS, President Reagan's commitment to our armed forces contributed to the restoration of pride in America, her values and those cherished by the free world, and prepared America's Armed Forces to meet 21st century challenges; and

WHEREAS, President Reagan's vision of "peace through strength" helped lead to the end of the Cold War and the ultimate demise of the Soviet Union, guaranteeing basic human rights for millions of people; and

WHEREAS, February 6, 2009 will be the 98th anniversary of Ronald Reagan's birth and the fifth since his passing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we proclaim and recognize February 6, 2009 and every February 6 thereafter as "Ronald Reagan Day" and urge all the citizens of Illinois to take cognizance of this event and participate fittingly in its observance.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 19

Offered by Representative Cole:

WHEREAS, Illinois ranks in the bottom third of states in the U.S. in the acquisition of land for parks, recreation and habitat; and

WHEREAS, Illinois ranks last by a wide margin among Midwestern states in acres protected per capita with only one percent of protected state-owned recreation land; and

WHEREAS, Land prices continue to rise and development pressures mount making the need for protecting open space more acute; and

WHEREAS, The quantity of water supplied by aquifers, inland streams, and Lake Michigan is limited and land conservation provides water recharge and stream buffering providing for the protection of drinking water resources; and

WHEREAS, Outdoor recreation contributes to a healthy lifestyle for the State's youth and adults alike, and young people need more access to safe, rewarding outdoor experiences to combat the growing epidemic of childhood obesity; and

WHEREAS, The Center for Disease Control and Prevention has called for the creation of more parks and playgrounds to counteract childhood obesity; and

WHEREAS, Parks and natural areas contribute to increased property values of neighboring properties; and

WHEREAS, Native Illinois wildlife populations have declined precipitously, and currently Illinois has 424 State and 24 federally listed threatened and endangered species; and

WHEREAS, Natural habitats have been shown to improve air quality; and

WHEREAS, Illinois has lost more than 90% of its original wetlands and 99% of its original open prairie and it is critical to take steps now to protect the remaining acreage; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Wildlife Action Plan has won national recognition but remains underfunded; and

WHEREAS, Illinois parks and natural areas generate 42,000 jobs and create recreational opportunities for all Illinois citizens; and

WHEREAS, Hunting, fishing, and wildlife associated recreation currently generates nearly \$4,200,000,000 in economic activity in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Voters have given overwhelming support to local referenda for land acquisition and public opinion polls show 92% of the public registering support for the State preserving open space and wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, According to the most recent Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2003-2008, more than \$3,000,000,000 in State and local funding is necessary to, protect an additional

85,000 acres across the State, for renovation and restoration projects in existing parks and for new public recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, Land acquisition is a capital intensive investment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we recognize that current funding for open space is severely lacking; that capital budgets have traditionally provided resources for land acquisition, stewardship, and public recreational opportunities; that the value of parks and natural areas in protecting Illinois from flooding, improving water quality, generating economic activity, and improving public health is without question; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Governor to present a capital budget that includes \$100,000,000 on an annual basis for the Illinois Special Places Acquisition, Conservation and Enhancement (iSPACE) Program, which includes the following:

- (1) a new statewide land acquisition program to protect the State's most precious natural resources and provide recreational opportunities, including matching grants to local governments;
- (2) implementation of the Partners for Conservation Program (formerly Conservation 2000) through land acquisition and management grants; and
- (3) implementation of the Hunting Heritage Protection Act by increasing the amount of land acreage available for hunting opportunities in Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution, be presented to the Speaker of the House of Representative, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Director of Natural Resources, and the Governor.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 20

Offered by Representative Soto:

WHEREAS, The U.S. economy is experiencing the worst slow-down in the past 30 years and is facing a severe recession; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. economy has shed more than 1 million payroll jobs in the 10 months of 2008 and now has on average 2.8 million more unemployed persons than one year ago; and

WHEREAS, At 33%, this was the worst summer teen (16 to 19) employment rate in post-World War II history, and this national employment crisis is crippling the teen job market, with Black and Latino youth the hardest-hit groups; and

WHEREAS, In the summer of 2008, more than 2 million low-income youth were out of work and on the streets; and

WHEREAS, In October 2008, 68% of teens were jobless and there were 500,000 fewer teens employed than in October 2007, and the nation's teen employment rate fell by three percentage points over the past 12 months; and

WHEREAS, Youth, particularly Black and Hispanic, are living in a "Depression" with very high jobless rates - 77% of Black youth and 69% of Hispanic youth across the country; and

WHEREAS, President Obama and the Congress are now proposing a very large stimulus to restart the U.S. economy; and

WHEREAS, From 1964 until 2000, there was a separate summer youth employment program for over 750,000 low-income youth, and these jobs were often the first jobs for low-income youth, giving them a chance to work and gain experience to later find a job on their own; and

WHEREAS, The summer youth employment program was eliminated when the youth employment and training program was revamped in 2000; and

WHEREAS, Teen employment has a variety of long-term benefits for youth as well as the short-term improvement in their earnings and income; the more teens work when they are 16 and 17, the more likely they are to work when they are 18 and 19, and then they are more likely to work when they are 20 and 21; teen employment raises earnings of youth when they reach 25; and

WHEREAS, Teens who work are more likely to get trained by their employers via formal apprenticeship training, and low-income youth who work more in high school, especially males, are less likely to drop out of high school, and female teens who work more are less likely to get pregnant; and

WHEREAS, Illinois has demonstrated this past summer how to quickly and successfully implement a broad-based summer youth employment program that employed nearly 10,000 youth across the State; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Illinois State House of Representatives urges President Obama and the Congress to allocate \$2 billion of the next proposed economic stimulus to create an employment program throughout the year, and with a particular emphasis on the summer, for 1 million youth (13 to 21 years old), combining education and productive work in their neighborhoods; teens would earn money while they are producing meaningful work, and they will spend this money immediately providing a direct economic stimulus to the U.S. economy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to President Obama and each member of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 25

Offered by Representative Sullivan:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States and Congress are poised to enact an economic stimulus package valued at over \$800 billion; and

WHEREAS, On January 12, 2009, Congressman Mark Kirk announced his intention to offer an amendment to the stimulus bill that would prevent any stimulus funds from being controlled by Governor Blagojevich; instead the funds would be directed to the Illinois General Assembly for distribution; and

WHEREAS, Under the economic stimulus proposal, Illinois will likely receive hundreds of millions of dollars for education, social service programs, and various infrastructure improvements and maintenance projects; and

WHEREAS, Federal stimulus moneys must be allocated in a fair and accountable manner to ensure that the funds are distributed where they are needed the most in order to generate jobs and community prosperity throughout the State; and

WHEREAS, Due to the ongoing federal investigation of the Governor and the Illinois Senate's impeachment trial, it is in the best interest of the citizens of Illinois that Governor Blagojevich not have access to federal stimulus moneys; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the United States Congress to include in its economic stimulus bill language to limit Governor Blagojevich's ability to administer and distribute the federal stimulus moneys; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, United States Senators Richard Durbin and Roland Burris, and each of the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 30

Offered by Representative Nekritz:

WHEREAS, Congress and the new administration are working to shape federal policy to respond to the nation's economic crisis; and

WHEREAS, Congress and the new administration are working to stimulate the economy by some of the largest public works investment in 50 years; and

WHEREAS, Difficult choices must be made in determining what types of investments to make in the nation's infrastructure in any federal stimulus and recovery Act; and

WHEREAS, Passenger train service offers some of the best return on investment as expanded and improved passenger train service is an environmentally-friendly transportation choice, a permanent source of economic development by tying together cities and regions, and a creator of permanent jobs both in the operation of the service and in the maintenance of the trainsets, tracks, and related infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, Railroad jobs, whether with Amtrak, host freight railroads, or railroad suppliers, are typically well-paying full-time jobs with benefits that usually pay more than the nation's median income; and

WHEREAS, The United States' passenger rail service is far inferior to those of our global competitors due largely to a lack of rigorous federal investment over the last 50 years; and

WHEREAS, Recently the federal government has begun to invest in passenger rail, and the upcoming debate over the American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan is an opportunity to fully invest in passenger

rail as part of the nation's economic stimulus and recovery; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Illinois House of Representatives calls on Congress and President Barack Obama to maximize the investment in expanded and improved passenger train service as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Congress and President Barack Obama take full advantage of this opportunity for a full, vigorous federal investment in expanding and improving passenger train service with 100% federal sources to build the foundation for lasting prosperity with environmentally-friendly connections between cities and towns in the region and the nation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Barack Obama, the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and each member of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 33

Offered by Representative Rose:

WHEREAS, The Department of Healthcare and Family Services ("Department") administers the medical assistance ("Medicaid") program under the Illinois Public Aid Code; and

WHEREAS, The Medicaid program provides coverage of nursing home and other healthcare expenses for low-income persons; and

WHEREAS, Under the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Department has the authority, in certain circumstances, to file claims against the estates of deceased Medicaid recipients for amounts expended on a recipient's behalf under the Medicaid program; and

WHEREAS, If the deceased recipient was a nursing home resident for a substantial period of time, a claim may amount to many thousands of dollars, which can be quite a shock to the recipient's heirs, executor, and/or administrator; and

WHEREAS, Because of the passage of time, there may be no way to verify the correctness of some items comprising the claim and the executor or administrator may have legitimate concerns about his or her liability for approving such items; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the Department of Healthcare and Family Services examine the methods by which a recipient, or his or her designee, while still living, can be provided with timely notice of each item of goods or services provided to the recipient under the medical assistance program, including in the notice at least the following: (i) a description of the item; (ii) the date the item was provided; (iii) the name and address of the vendor providing the item; and (iv) the cost of the item; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Department of Healthcare and Family Services report its findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be delivered to the Governor and the Director of Healthcare and Family Services.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 42

Offered by Representative Burke:

WHEREAS, Eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia, eating disorders not otherwise specified, and binge eating disorders are serious emotional disorders that can lead to advanced physical illness and death if left untreated; and

WHEREAS, Anorexia nervosa is a particularly deadly disease, and has the highest mortality rate of any psychiatric disorder; and

WHEREAS, Clinical studies have revealed that eating disorders among Illinois youth are increasing at an alarming rate, with more than ten percent of adolescent girls and three percent of boys binge eating or purging at least once a week; and

WHEREAS, In the absence of treatment, twenty percent of all those afflicted with advanced eating disorders will die as a direct result; and

WHEREAS, Early detection, diagnosis, and comprehensive treatment greatly increases the likelihood of

a successful recovery; and

WHEREAS, Eating disorders are multifaceted and complex conditions, typically requiring a comprehensive balance of medical and mental health treatment; and

WHEREAS, Substance abuse often accompanies eating disorders, with alcoholism a contributing factor in more than half of the cases involving female patients under age 30; and

WHEREAS, The chronic and repetitive pattern that characterizes eating disorders necessitates more than one course of treatment; and

WHEREAS, Comprehensive treatment by professionals in a clinical setting is proven to save lives and assist patients in returning to emotional and physical health; and

WHEREAS, The nature of this complex disease is such that persistent treatment after physical symptoms subside is often indicated, and patients remain susceptible to relapse if treatment is terminated prematurely; and

WHEREAS, Greater availability of treatment programs and comprehensive coverage of complete treatment protocols are needed today to save the lives of a growing number of adolescents and adults who are silently struggling with this potentially fatal disease; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we hereby recognize February 25, 2009 as the inaugural Eating Disorders Awareness Day in the State of Illinois, and we invite all Illinoisans to join in observance of this day through appropriate programs and activities directed toward the prevention and recovery of eating disorders; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we support the National Eating Disorder Association's "States for Treatment Access and Research" Program in its goal of advancing public support for programs to increase the availability of care for individuals with eating disorders; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the National Eating Disorder Association in recognition of its outstanding work on this important public health issue.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 43

Offered by Representative Franks:

WHEREAS, President Ronald Wilson Reagan, a man of humble background, worked throughout his life serving freedom and advancing the public good, having been employed as an entertainer, union leader, corporate spokesman, Governor of California, and President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Ronald Reagan was a native son of Illinois; he was born on February 6, 1911, in the village of Tampico in Whiteside County and at the age of nine moved with his family to the city of Dixon in Lee County, later furthering his education at Eureka College in Eureka; and

WHEREAS, Ronald Reagan served with honor and distinction for two terms as the 40th President of the United States of America, the second of which he earned the confidence of three-fifths of the electorate and was victorious in 49 of the 50 states in the general election, a record unsurpassed in the history of American presidential elections; and

WHEREAS, During Mr. Reagan's presidency he worked in a bipartisan manner to enact his bold agenda of restoring accountability and common sense to government which led to an unprecedented economic expansion and opportunity for millions of Americans; and

WHEREAS, President Reagan's commitment to our armed forces contributed to the restoration of pride in America, her values and those cherished by the free world, and prepared America's Armed Forces to meet 21st century challenges; and

WHEREAS, President Reagan's vision of "peace through strength" helped lead to the end of the Cold War and the ultimate demise of the Soviet Union, guaranteeing basic human rights for millions of people; and

WHEREAS, February 6, 2009 will be the 98th anniversary of Ronald Reagan's birth and the fifth since his passing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we proclaim and recognize February 6, 2009 and every February 6 thereafter as "Ronald Reagan Day" and urge all the citizens of Illinois to take cognizance of this event and participate fittingly in its observance.



## HOUSE RESOLUTION 44

Offered by Representative Soto:

WHEREAS, The United States Tax Code requires income earned in the United States by American firms to be taxed at the 35% corporate income tax rate, but allows foreign subsidiaries of these same firms to defer payment of corporate income tax on income earned in a foreign jurisdiction until that income is returned to the United States; and

WHEREAS, Neither the United States Tax Code nor Internal Revenue Service regulations require American firms to repatriate foreign income for the purpose of taxation; and

WHEREAS, This loophole has allowed American firms, such as General Electric, Pfizer, and Exxon-Mobil, to collectively park more than \$500 billion in "undistributed earnings" offshore; and

WHEREAS, A recent study concludes that these foreign income deferrals caused the federal government to lose \$17.4 billion in tax revenue in the year 2004 alone and simultaneously caused more economic growth in other countries and less here at home; and

WHEREAS, This loophole harms the State of Illinois by decreasing its tax base and encouraging corporate investment outside the United States; and

WHEREAS, During the 110th U.S. Congress, Senator Barack Obama (now, President Obama), Senator Hillary Clinton (now, Secretary of State Clinton), and Senator Richard Durbin took steps to alleviate this problem by sponsoring a bill in the U.S. Senate titled the Patriot Employers Act; and

WHEREAS, The Patriot Employers Act would have made a 1% tax credit available to firms that retain their headquarters in the United States and maintain or increase the number of their full-time workers in the United States relative to the number of their full-time workers outside of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The 110th Congress came to a close without passage of that bill, and a comparable bill has yet to be introduced in the 111th Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the members of Congress to introduce and give full consideration to a bill comparable to the Patriot Employers Act in order to ensure that American firms contribute their fair share to our society's social welfare; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. Senate, and each member of the Illinois congressional delegation.

## HOUSE RESOLUTION 45

Offered by Representative Madigan:

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

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 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. 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 the Rules Committee created by Rule 15 and those committees that may be created under Article XII of 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 of a standing committee or Chairperson or Co-Chairperson of 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 bill and resolution to be reproduced and placed on the desks of the members as soon as it is reproduced, as provided in Rule 16 and 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 tapes 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 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.

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

(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) subcommittees created under these Rules ~~by standing committees or by special committees~~; (iv) the Rules Committee created under Rule 15; (v) the Election Contest or Qualifications Challenge Committees, if any, created under Article X; (vi) any committees created under Article XII; and (vii) any Committee of the Whole. Subcommittees may not create subcommittees. 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 created under Rule 12 that have Co-Chairpersons from different political parties shall not have a Minority Spokesperson. Special committees created under Rule 13 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). 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 any committees that may be created under Article XII, 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 ex-officio 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, ~~or~~ 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. Absent concurrence by a majority of those elected, except as otherwise provided in Rule 15 and except in connection with temporary replacements under Rule 10(b), no member who resigns from a committee shall be re-appointed to that committee for the remainder of the term. 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 ~~that were created by committees~~, 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:

ACCESS TO FEDERAL FUNDING

AGING

AGRICULTURE & CONSERVATION

APPROPRIATIONS-ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

APPROPRIATIONS-GENERAL SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS-HIGHER EDUCATION

APPROPRIATIONS-HUMAN SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS-PUBLIC SAFETY

BIO-TECHNOLOGY

BUSINESS & OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

CITIES & VILLAGES

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

CONSUMER PROTECTION

COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS

~~DCFS OVERSIGHT~~

DISABILITY SERVICES

~~DRIVERS EDUCATION & SAFETY~~

ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGN REFORM

ELECTRIC GENERATION & COMMERCE

ELECTRIC UTILITY OVERSIGHT

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

~~ETHANOL PRODUCTION OVERSIGHT~~

EXECUTIVE

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

HEALTH & HEALTHCARE DISPARITIES

HEALTH CARE AVAILABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY ACCESS

HEALTH CARE LICENSES

HIGHER EDUCATION

HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

HUMAN SERVICES

INFRASTRUCTURE

INSURANCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & COMMERCE

JUDICIARY I-CIVIL LAW  
 JUDICIARY II-CRIMINAL LAW  
 LABOR  
~~LEAST-COST POWER PROCUREMENT~~  
~~LOCAL GOVERNMENT~~  
 MASS TRANSIT  
MEDICAID REFORM, FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES  
 PERSONNEL & PENSIONS  
~~PRISON REFORM~~  
PUBLIC POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EDUCATION  
 PUBLIC UTILITIES  
~~REGISTRATION & REGULATION~~  
 RENEWABLE ENERGY  
REVENUE & FINANCE  
~~RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT~~  
~~SMART GROWTH & REGIONAL PLANNING~~  
 STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION  
~~TELECOMMUNICATIONS~~  
~~TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT~~  
 TOURISM & CONVENTIONS  
 TRANSPORTATION & MOTOR VEHICLES  
TRANSPORTATION, REGULATION, ROADS & BRIDGES  
VEHICLES & SAFETY  
 VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
YOUTH & FAMILY  
 (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  
FIRE PROTECTION  
~~GAMING~~  
INVESTIGATIVE  
 JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM  
~~PENSIONS FUNDS MANAGEMENT~~  
PRISON REFORM

RAILROAD INDUSTRY SAFETY  
TOLLWAY OVERSIGHT

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.

(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, ~~or~~ a special committee, or a committee created under Article X may create a subcommittee by filing a notice with the Clerk and the committee clerk. The number of majority caucus and minority caucus members to be appointed to a subcommittee shall be determined by the Committee Chairperson, and filed with the Clerk and the committee clerk. 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 must be members of the parent committee, and shall be appointed in the manner determined by the committee Chairperson, or in the case of standing or special committees with Co-Chairpersons from different political parties, by the Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus.

The notice creating a subcommittee shall specify the subject matter of the subcommittee and the number of members to be appointed, and may specify a reporting date during the term. 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. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, any Representative who is replaced on the Rules Committee may be re-appointed to the Rules Committee without concurrence of the House.

(c) 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; the Rules Committee, however, shall not so report any bill that has never been favorably reported by or discharged from before a standing committee or a special committee of the House or recommended for action by a joint committee of the House and Senate. 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.

(e) 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 ~~are~~ 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) or (c) of this Rule, may be considered by the House unless (i) referred to the House by the Rules Committee under Rule 18, (ii) favorably reported ~~or~~ 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. 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 House may disapprove of an Executive Order only by resolution adopted by a majority of those elected; no such resolution is in order until a standing committee or a special committee has reported to the House on the executive reorganization, or until the Executive Order has been discharged under Rule 58.

(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.

(b) During odd-numbered years, the Rules Committee shall thereafter refer any such bill before it, ~~and which has a Principal Sponsor,~~ to a standing committee or a special committee within 3 legislative days, provided that referral shall not be required for a House bill that is introduced after the introduction deadline for House bills or a Senate bill that is referred to the Rules Committee after the deadline for House committee consideration of Senate bills. 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 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 bills 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 bill 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 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 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). 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 approved 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 a legislative measure from a committee to a Committee of the Whole or to any other committee.

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

(h) Except for those provisions that require unanimous consent, 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.

(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 appointed, issues a written exception to the Clerk before that 31st day.

(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 provided in Rule 18(e) 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, no standing committees, committee or special committees, committees created under Article X of these Rules, and subcommittees of those committees shall not committee may 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. 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 consideration, 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) Other than the Rules Committee, no 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.

(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 referred by the Rules Committee "be adopted";
- (10) that the floor amendment, joint action motion, conference committee report, or motion to table a committee amendment referred by the Rules Committee "be not adopted";
- (11) "without recommendation"; or
- (12) "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 or committee amendment that provides for an appropriation of money from the State Treasury may be considered by an Appropriations Committee unless the bill or committee amendment is limited to

appropriations to a single department, office, or institution; this provision does not apply to floor amendments, joint action motions, or conference committee reports.

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 Chairperson of each committee, or Co-Chairperson from the majority caucus of a standing or special committee, shall keep, or cause to be kept by the Clerk's Office, 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 ~~A tape~~ recording of the proceedings.

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

(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, be carried on the calendar before it may be taken up by the House, and adopted by the affirmative vote of 60 members elected. The calendar requirements of this Rule may be suspended only by unanimous consent. 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 bill or resolution 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 bill or resolution 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 House adjourning 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. 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, shall be allowed access to the floor of the House at any time during the session.

(e) When he or she deems it necessary for the preservation of order, the Presiding Officer may by order remove any person from the floor of the 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. 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) Approval of the Journal.
- (3) Reading of House Bills a first time.
- (4) Reports from committees, with reports from the Rules Committee ordinarily made at any time.
- (5) Presentation of Resolutions, Petitions, and Messages.
- (6) Introduction of House Bills.
- (7) Messages from the Senate, not including reading Senate Bills a first time.
- (8) Reading of House Bills a second time.
- (9) Reading of House Bills a third time.
- (10) Reading of Senate Bills a third time.
- (11) Reading of Senate Bills a second time.
- (12) Reading of Senate Bills a first time.
- (13) House Bills on the Order of Concurrence.
- (14) Senate Bills on the Order of Non-Concurrence.
- (15) Conference Committee Reports.
- (16) Motions in Writing.
- (17) Constitutional Amendment Resolutions.
- (18) Motions with respect to Vetoes.
- (19) Consideration of Resolutions.
- (20) Motions to Discharge Committee.
- (21) Motions to Take from the Table.
- (22) Motions to Suspend the Rules.
- (23) Consideration of Bills on the Order of Postponed Consideration.

(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.

(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 a notice is automatically referred to the Rules Committee and deemed adopted if approved by the Rules Committee. If disapproved by the Rules Committee, the notice shall lie on the table. If the Rules Committee fails to act on a notice, that notice may be discharged by unanimous consent.

(d) All bills introduced in the House shall be read by title a first time, ordered reproduced, 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 automatically referred to the Rules Committee in accordance with Rule 18.

(e) All bills introduced into the House shall be accompanied by 6 copies. 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.

(House Rule 38)

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

(House Rule 39)

39. Reproduction and Distribution. The Clerk shall, as soon as any bill is reproduced, cause the bill to be placed upon the desks of 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 of any bill.

(House Rule 40)

40. Amendments.

(a) An amendment to a bill may be adopted by a standing committee or special committee when the bill is before that committee. An 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; ~~or~~ (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 18(g) or Rule 58. All amendments must be in writing. All committee amendments that have been timely filed, as determined by the Chairperson, 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 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.



(b) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, committee amendments may be offered only by the Principal Sponsor or a member of the committee while the affected bill is before that committee, and 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 Chairperson of the committee, and are in order only when sufficient copies have been filed to provide each member of the committee with a copy (which may be done in the same manner as distribution of bills under Rule 39) and 6 additional copies for the Chairperson. Floor amendments shall be filed with the Clerk only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading or Third Reading, and are in order only when 6 copies have been filed. 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) The Clerk shall have reproduced all adopted committee amendments that come before the House. The Clerk shall also have reproduced all floor amendments referred to the House by a committee. No floor amendment may be adopted by the House unless it has been reproduced and placed on the members' desks in the same manner as for bills under Rule 39.

(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, by 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 and shall be reproduced and placed on the members' desks (which may be done in the same manner as provided for bills under Rule 39) before the bill may be read a second time.

(h) 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.

(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 Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil Procedure~~ 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 7-103 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(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 Section 7-103 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 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 43)

#### 43. Changing Order of Business.

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

(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 the members 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. 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.

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, and the names of all sponsors shall be included in the House Journal and in the Legislative Digest. Each resolution introduced shall be accompanied by 6 copies. Consideration of resolutions shall be governed by Rule 16 and Rule 66.

(b) The Principal Sponsor of a resolution controls that resolution. 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. 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 in the same manner in which bills are reproduced and distributed under 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. 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.

(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 call of the committee vote. 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, 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.

(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, referred to the House from a committee, or discharged from a committee, 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, 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, ~~unless the vote on that motion suggests the absence of a quorum,~~ 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 a floor amendment may be taken from the table only while the bill is on the order of Second Reading and a committee amendment 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 a 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. 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.

(b) A motion to reconsider a record vote on the adoption of an 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.

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

(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, a resolution filed under this Rule 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 "do adopt" or "do adopt 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. 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. The amendment, if 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.

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 2 members 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 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 2 members 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 vote of the members 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 consideration 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 placed on the members' desks, in the same manner as provided for bills under 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) Any House Bill amended in the Senate and returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment shall lie upon the desk of the Clerk for not less than one hour before being further considered.

(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.

## ARTICLE IX VETOES

(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 distribute copies of all veto messages to each member's desk, together with copies of the vetoed bill or item, as soon as practical, in the same manner as for bills under 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 the members 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 the members 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 placed on the members' desks, along with any dissents, minority reports, or special concurrences, in the same manner as provided for bills under 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. Initiating Disciplinary Proceedings.

(a) Disciplinary proceedings may be commenced by filing with the Speaker a petition for a special investigating committee. The petition must be signed by at least one member of the House, and shall contain suggested charges which, if true, may subject the member named in the petition to disciplinary action by the House. If the petition is signed by 3 or more members of the House, the Speaker shall appoint 3 members of the majority caucus and the Minority Leader shall appoint 3 members of the minority caucus to a special investigating committee. If the petition is signed by fewer than 3 members of the House, the Speaker shall consult the member named in the petition, and unless that member objects in writing, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a special investigating committee. If the member named in the petition objects to the appointment of a special investigating committee, any member who signed a petition for an investigation under this Rule may introduce a resolution to initiate disciplinary proceedings. Unless a resolution initiating disciplinary proceedings is introduced under this Rule, the contents of a petition for a special investigating committee shall be confidential except as to the member named, the members signing it, the Speaker, and the members of a special investigating committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(House Rule 92)

92. Preliminary Investigation.

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

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

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

The Principal Sponsor of the initiating resolution shall also submit to the special investigating committee all information he or she may have relevant to the charges and allegations.

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

(d) Except for its initial meeting, any posting or notice requirements do not apply to meetings of the

special investigating committee, but the Chairperson shall give notice of all meetings to the member named in and the Principal Sponsor of the initiating resolution and shall give reasonable notice to the public. The member who is the subject of the initiating resolution has the right to counsel during proceedings of the special investigating committee.

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

(House Rule 93)

93. Report of Special Investigating Committee.

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

(b) If a majority of ~~those appointed the members of the special committee~~ determines to prefer charges, it shall file with the Clerk a formal statement of charges and specifications, and 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 to be managers for the House at the hearing on the charges. The statement of charges shall constitute the report of the special committee, but the special committee in its discretion may file a supplementary report stating its reasons for not bringing any other charges that may have been suggested to it.

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

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

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

(House Rule 94)

94. Select Committee on Discipline.

(a) When charges are preferred against any member of the House under Rule 93, the Speaker and the Minority Leader shall appoint a committee, to be known as a select committee on discipline, to hear and determine the 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 of the select committee from among the 12 members. No member who served on the special investigating committee or any sponsor of the initiating resolution may be appointed to the select committee.

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

(c) 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 on discipline shall be adversary in form, with the managers for the House presenting the case for disciplinary action. The respondent member may be represented by counsel.

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

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

(House Rule 96)

96. Report of Select Committee.

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

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

(c) The committee shall file a report of its findings on each specification and charge and a recommendation as to penalty with the Clerk. The report shall state the reasons for each conclusion and recommendation. If the committee finds the respondent member exonerated regarding any charge, it shall report a resolution of exoneration together with its report. If the select committee finds the respondent

member at fault regarding any charge, it shall report a resolution embodying its findings and recommended penalty.

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

(e) When a select committee has found a member at fault regarding a 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 the members appointed to the select committee.

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

(House Rule 97)

97. House Action on Disciplinary Reports.

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

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

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

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

(e) Following record votes on all majority and minority resolutions arising out of a select committee finding of fault on a charge or specification, if there remains any charge or specification on which the House has neither exonerated the member or adopted a finding of fault, then any member may introduce and move a resolution of exoneration on that charge or specification.

(f) 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.

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

### 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 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, the Rules Committee, a special committee, committees created under Article X and Article XII of these Rules, and a subcommittee of a committee. "Committee" does not mean a conference committee, and the procedural and notice requirements applicable to committees do not apply to conference committees.
- (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: to concur in a Senate amendment, to non-concur in a Senate amendment, to recede from a House amendment, to refuse to recede from a House amendment, to request that a conference committee be appointed, and to adopt a conference committee report.
- (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 under these Rules to be appointed to a committee.
- (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) Members Appointed. "Members appointed" means the total number of Representatives authorized under these Rules to be appointed to a committee.
- (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 ~~standing~~ committee-sponsored bill or resolution, it means the Chairperson of the committee ~~or ; with respect to a special committee sponsored bill or resolution, it means~~ 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 Pihos:

WHEREAS, During the 95th General Assembly, House Joint Resolution 24 created a task force to study current special education funding needs and to make recommendations as to how the State can increase special education funding and ease the financial burden on school districts; and

WHEREAS, The task force was to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly by August 1, 2008; and

WHEREAS, The task force needs additional time to complete its work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the task force created by House Joint Resolution 24 of the 95th General Assembly shall submit its report by August 1, 2009; and be it further

RESOLVED, That with this reporting extension, the task force shall continue to operate pursuant to House Joint Resolution 24 of the 95th General Assembly, including appointments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to the State Superintendent of Education.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2

Offered by Representative Reis:

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly pays honor and respect to the truly great individuals who served our country in its time of greatest need; and

WHEREAS, George Rogers Clark was born on November 19, 1752 in Albemarle County near Shadwell, Virginia; he passed away at the age of 66 on February 13, 1818 in Jefferson County, Kentucky; and

WHEREAS, As with most children of the time, George Rogers Clark was tutored at home; he eventually became a farmer and surveyor; and

WHEREAS, In 1777, as the American Revolutionary War intensified in the territory west of the colonies, George Rogers Clark was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia militia and was authorized to capture the British posts in the region; and

WHEREAS, During the winter of 1778, British soldiers, French volunteers, and Indian warriors under the direction of British Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton, captured Fort Sackville located at Vincennes, in what is now known as Indiana; and

WHEREAS, Under George Rogers Clark's determined leadership and direction, a force of approximately 170 men made an incredible eighteen-day trek from Kaskaskia, through the freezing flood waters of the undeveloped Illinois countryside, to Fort Sackville; and

WHEREAS, Upon arriving at nightfall on the evening of February 23, 1779, George Rogers Clark

surrounded the enemy with his men and masterfully displayed sufficient flags for an army of 500 men, thus giving the impression of having a much larger army than he actually had; and

WHEREAS, Along with other military maneuvers, George Rogers Clark's men continued firing at the fort and discharging explosives under the walls of Fort Sackville; and

WHEREAS, The British Flag would not be raised above Fort Sackville on the morning of February 25, 1779, as Lt. Governor Hamilton and his garrison marched out of the fort and surrendered to American Colonel George Rogers Clark; and

WHEREAS, George Rogers Clark's recapture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes is credited by historians as confounding the British plans to attack the newly formed United Colonies, as well as the British war efforts from the west; and

WHEREAS, Without George Rogers Clark's brilliant military actions, General George Washington would have faced a debilitating war on two fronts that might well have changed the outcome of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, As a result of George Rogers Clark's successful battles, the British ceded to the United States a vast area of land west of the Appalachian Mountains, which includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern portion of Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, George Rogers Clark was a peerless military leader, who knew his enemy as well as he knew his own men; and

WHEREAS, The virtues that George Rogers Clark exhibited transcended his era; his actions during times of great distress serve as a reminder that acts of truly great heroes should be recognized and preserved for future generations; and

WHEREAS, The United States National Park Service maintains a George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and a beautiful George Rogers Clark Memorial in Vincennes, directly across the Wabash River from Illinois on what is believed to be the site of Fort Sackville; and

WHEREAS, A portion of U.S. Route 50 extends from Salem to Vincennes, Indiana, and most closely represents the path that Clark and his men took after marching north from Kaskaskia; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the portion of U.S. Route 50, extending east between Salem and the Indiana border at Vincennes, be designated the George Rogers Clark 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 of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Highway; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Secretary of the Illinois Department of Transportation, and the Mayors of Lawrenceville, Bridgeport, Sumner, Claremont, Olney, Clay City, Noble, Flora, Xenia, Iuka, and Salem.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

Offered by Representative Reis:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Education presently gives out an annual award, the Illinois Teacher of the Year Award, to deserving educators who have proven themselves to be caring and committed to bettering the lives of others through quality education; and

WHEREAS, Willard Carl Widerberg spent more than 30 years of his life in teaching and school administration; he was called to teaching at a very early age and has been credited with building the foundation for numerous co-op, special education, and school administrative programs still in use today; he developed innovative educational and administrative programs working for DeKalb Community Unit School District 428, the United States military, and the National Science Program at Northern Illinois University; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Widerberg became an elementary school principal in 1954; during the following years he served as principal in several schools within DeKalb Community Unit School District 428; during the summer months, he worked with the National Science Program at Northern Illinois University, which teaches new and existing elementary and high school teachers nationwide the foundations of various science disciplines; he also taught an Americanization class at De Kalb High School for more than 10 years, working with immigrants from numerous countries; and

WHEREAS, He retired in 1979 after 32 years in teaching and administrative roles within DeKalb area

schools; throughout his career, he volunteered with numerous local and State organizations focused on developing and enriching the educational environment, as well as the community's wellbeing; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Widerberg received the very first Illinois Teacher of the Year Award in 1954; in addition, that same year he was the first Illinois teacher to be recognized as the National Teacher of the Year; and

WHEREAS, Willard Carl Widerberg has proven over the years that his heart is all about education; he has shown his determination to teach, to lead, and to place others on a path that pushes them towards a brighter future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we urge the State Board of Education to rename the Illinois Teacher of the Year Award the Willard Carl Widerberg Illinois Teacher of the Year Award in honor of Mr. Widerberg's many achievements and dedication to education in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be delivered to the State Board of Education.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

Offered by Representative William Davis:

WHEREAS, While the School Code authorizes school boards to suspend and expel students if they are found guilty of gross disobedience or misconduct, there are no statewide policies and procedures for school boards to follow in order to carry out their duties; and

WHEREAS, There is a correlation between the number of students suspended, expelled, and truant and high school dropout rates; numerous studies have shown that the main reasons students dropped out of school often focused on being bullied at school, a lack of interest in school, behavioral problems, family problems, and financial problems; and

WHEREAS, The increasing number of students who are suspended, expelled, and truant is of great concern in the African-American and Hispanic communities; according to the State Board of Education, a total of 3,451 students were expelled during the 2006-2007 school year; of this number, 39% (1,359) were Caucasian, 43% (1,467) were African-American, and 12% (511) were Hispanic; and

WHEREAS, During the same school year, Chicago Public Schools had a total of 549 students expelled, with 79% (436) of them African-American, 15% (81) Hispanic, and 1.6% (9) Caucasian; and

WHEREAS, For public school districts in selected townships (Bloom Rich, Bremen, and Thornton) of south suburban Cook County (referred to as "the Townships"), the numbers were just as alarming; both Caucasian and Hispanic students made up 10.4% (14) of students expelled, while African-American students made up 79.2% (107) of expelled students; and

WHEREAS, This issue is not restricted to the Chicago area; the total numbers of students expelled during the 2006-2007 school year for selected downstate counties were as follows: Champaign County had a total number of 18 students expelled for the 2006-2007 school year, with 13 of them being African-American; in Peoria County, 231 students were expelled, of which 68% (156) were African-American, 0.1% (3) were Hispanic, and 29% (68) were Caucasian; a total of 74 students were expelled in Sangamon County, with 65% (47) being African-American and 32% (24) Caucasian; and in Winnebago County, 186 students were suspended, of which 55% (103) were African-American, 25% (47) were Caucasian, and 14% (26) were Hispanic; and

WHEREAS, The total numbers of students suspended statewide during the 2006-2007 school year was 174,930; of this number, 31% (54,550) were Caucasian, 49% (84,995) were African-American, and 17% (30,306) were Hispanic; and

WHEREAS, Chicago Public Schools had a total of 45,288 students suspended (1,721); 4% of the students suspended were Caucasian, 72% (32,715) were African-American, and 20% (9,131) were Hispanic; and

WHEREAS, Within the Townships, 7,437 students were suspended; of this number, 83% (6,199) were African-American, 8% (610) were Caucasian, and 7% (544) were Hispanic; and

WHEREAS, Totals for selected downstate counties were as follows: Champaign County suspended 1,993 students during the 2006-2007 school year; 36% (717) were Caucasian, over half, 57% (1,143), were African-American, and 2.8% (56) were Hispanic; in Sangamon County, a total of 2,981 students were suspended; 45% (1,344) were Caucasian, 50% (1,508) were African-American, and 0.7% (22) were Hispanic; in Winnebago County, 6,848 students were suspended; of this number, 36% (2,476) were

Caucasian, 47% (3,210) were African-American, and 13% (873) were Hispanic; and 4,274 students were suspended in Peoria County; within Peoria County, Caucasian students made up 25% (1,059) of those suspended, while African-American students made up 71% (3,056) of those suspended and Hispanic students made up 2% (101) of those suspended; and

WHEREAS, The total number of truant students statewide for the 2006-2007 school year was 392,058; the number of truant students in the Chicago Public Schools was 71,789; the total number of truancies within the Townships was 13,270; in downstate Illinois, Champaign County had 6,595 truant students, Peoria County had 8,918 truant students, Winnebago County had 25,032 truant students, and Sangamon County had 7,356 truant students; and

WHEREAS, According to the American Civil Liberties Union's (ACLU's) report on "Best Practices for Dismantling the School to Prison Pipeline", students who are suspended or expelled are far more likely than other students to drop out of school, and these students are 3 times more likely to be incarcerated than their peers; and

WHEREAS, In May 2003, The Illinois African-American Family Commission interviewed 119 detainees at Cook County Jail; of the detainees, 61% were male, 39% were female, 82% were between the ages of 17 and 29, 14% were between the ages of 30 and 39, 4% were between the ages of 40 and 49, 78% were Black, 12% were Hispanic, 7% were White, and 3% were Other; the results from that study showed that most of those interviewed had low levels of education; indeed, 10% reported that they had dropped out of elementary school, 69% reported that they had dropped out of high school, 20% had received a high school diploma, and 1% had graduated from college; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there is created the School Success Task Force, consisting of the following members:

- (1) one member appointed by the President of the Senate;
- (2) one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;
- (3) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- (4) one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;
- (5) one member of the Governor's staff, appointed by the Governor;
- (6) one member appointed by the Joint Chair of the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus;
- (7) one member appointed by the Joint Chair of the Illinois Legislative Latino Caucus;
- (8) one member from each of the following State agencies and commissions appointed by their respective director or secretary:
  - (A) the Department of Children and Family Services;
  - (B) the Department of Human Services;
  - (C) the State Board of Education;
  - (D) the Department of Corrections;
  - (E) the Department of Juvenile Justice;
  - (F) the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity;
  - (G) the Board of Higher Education; and
  - (H) the Illinois African-American Family Commission; and

(9) 4 public members, including a representative from Link & Option Center, Inc., appointed by the head of Link & Option Center, Inc., and the 3 remaining public members appointed by the Governor and representing the interests of child welfare advocates, education personnel, community-based organizations, faith-based institutions, criminal justice advocates, parents, and students; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall meet initially at the call of the Speaker and the President and that members of the Task Force shall select a chairperson at that initial meeting; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State Board of Education shall provide staff and administrative support to the Task Force; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall examine issues and make recommendations related to current State Board of Education policies regarding suspensions, expulsions, and truancies, including without limitation the following:

- (1) studying how current State Board policies impact student's statewide;
- (2) studying how school districts create, interpret, and administer their own disciplinary policies;
- (3) hearing testimony from school officials, parents, students, and community-based providers on the effects of suspension and expulsion policies; and



(4) studying annual reports on the number of children who reenroll in school after being suspended and expelled, by age, race, and education level; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall identify different strategies and approaches to help educators work effectively with the families of students of color, promote professional development and other learning opportunities that will equip school personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to reduce factors that often contribute to suspensions, expulsions, and truancies, and support community-based organizations and parents in their ongoing efforts to encourage youths to adopt and practice positive social behaviors that will allow them to be successful in school and in their communities; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Task Force shall hold public hearings in every legislative district it deems necessary and shall report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly before December 31, 2010; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Governor, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Human Services, the State Board of Education, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, the Board of Higher Education, the Illinois African-American Family Commission, and Link & Option Center, Inc.

At the hour of 10:42 o'clock a.m., the House Perfunctory Session stands adjourned.

At the hour of 4:05 o'clock p.m., the House reconvened perfunctory session.

#### **TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Representative Hannig replaced Representative Turner in the Committee on Executive on February 4, 2009.

Representative Beaubien replaced Representative Cross in the Committee on Rules (B) on February 4, 2009.

#### **REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEES**

Representative Burke, Chairperson, from the Committee on Executive to which the following were referred, action taken on February 4, 2009, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

That the bill be reported "do pass" and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: HOUSE BILL 398.

That the bill be reported "do pass as amended" and be placed on the order of Second Reading-- Short Debate: HOUSE BILL 308.

The committee roll call vote on House Bills 308 and 398 is as follows:

11, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Burke(D), Chairperson	Y Lyons(D), Vice-Chairperson
Y Brady(R), Republican Spokesperson	Y Acevedo(D)
Y Arroyo(D)	Y Berrios(D)
Y Black(R)	Y Kosel(R)
Y Rita(D)	Y Schmitz(R)
Y Hannig(D) (replacing Turner)	

**REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES**

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 4, 2009, (B) reported the same back with the following recommendations:

**LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:**

Agriculture & Conservation: HOUSE BILLS 26, 36, 78, 229 and 232.  
Approp-Elementary & Secondary Education: HOUSE BILL 15.  
Appropriations-General Services: HOUSE BILLS 84, 210, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320 and 321.  
Appropriations-Higher Education: HOUSE BILLS 41, 251 and 278.  
Appropriations-Human Services: HOUSE BILLS 13 and 83.  
Business/Occupation Licenses: HOUSE BILLS 70, 198, 231, 271 and 335.  
Cities & Villages: HOUSE BILLS 14 and 159.  
Computer Technology: HOUSE BILLS 184 and 249.  
Consumer Protection: HOUSE BILLS 44, 181 and 339.  
Counties & Townships: HOUSE BILLS 60, 61, 146, 211, 329 and 347.  
Elections & Campaign Reform: HOUSE BILLS 7, 85, 87, 267, 268 and 292.  
Elementary & Secondary Education: HOUSE BILLS 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 33, 80, 89, 205, 209, 272, 281, 288, 325, 326, 337 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS 1 and 4.  
Environment & Energy: HOUSE BILLS 170, 266, 346, 350 and HOUSE RESOLUTION 19.  
Environmental Health: HOUSE BILLS 263, 322 and 334.  
Executive: HOUSE BILLS 11, 24, 25, 40, 56, 57, 63, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 161, 162, 175, 176, 177, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 201, 233, 235, 246, 252, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 283, 284, 285, 287, 293, 295, 299, 302, 304, 305, 311, 324, 340, 345, 352, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359 and HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 16 and 25.  
Financial Institutions: HOUSE BILL 341.  
Health Care Availability and Access: HOUSE BILLS 9, 28, 29, 152, 213, 342 and HOUSE RESOLUTION 6.  
Health Care Licenses: HOUSE BILLS 64, 68, 149 and 226.  
Higher Education: HOUSE BILLS 54, 79, 150, 168 and 336.  
Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness: HOUSE BILL 46 and HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 7 and 14.  
Human Services: HOUSE BILLS 39, 90, 154, 185, 203, 204, 277, 332, 333 and HOUSE RESOLUTION 33.  
Infrastructure: HOUSE BILL 208.  
Insurance: HOUSE BILLS 244 and 274.  
International Trade & Commerce: HOUSE BILLS 264 and 301.  
Judiciary I - Civil Law: HOUSE BILLS 53, 55, 59, 66, 151, 153, 155, 158, 200, 214, 236, 279, 331, 344 and HOUSE RESOLUTION 11.  
Judiciary II - Criminal Law: HOUSE BILLS 10, 20, 42, 67, 69, 164, 192, 215, 224, 230, 248, 262, 280, 282 and 327.  
Labor: HOUSE BILLS 58, 163, 207, 323 and HOUSE RESOLUTION 20.  
Personnel and Pensions: HOUSE BILL 157.  
Prison Reform: HOUSE BILL 45.  
Renewable Energy: HOUSE BILL 338.  
Revenue & Finances: HOUSE BILLS 1, 3, 23, 51, 62, 74, 75, 76, 147, 148, 167, 169, 174, 195, 197, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 227, 238, 241, 242, 250, 254, 255, 269, 273, 291, 294, 296, 298, 300, 303, 328, 330, 343 and 351.  
State Government Administration: HOUSE BILLS 4, 5, 6, 35, 37, 47, 49, 50, 52, 65, 77, 82, 88, 194, 228, 237, 239, 240, 247, 276, 286, 310 and HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 8 and 17.  
Tollway Oversight: HOUSE BILL 309.

Transportation Regulation, Roads & Bridges: HOUSE BILLS 270, 353 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2.

Vehicle Safety: HOUSE BILLS 43, 71, 72, 73, 156, 160, 166, 275 and 349.

Veterans Affairs: HOUSE BILL 22.

Youth and Family: HOUSE BILLS 30, 31, 32 and 178.

Adoption Reform: HOUSE BILL 243.

Fire Protection: HOUSE BILLS 34, 38 and 297.

Railroad Industry: HOUSE RESOLUTION 30.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measures is as follows:

5, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson

Y Black(R), Republican Spokesperson

Y Beaubien(R) (replacing Cross)

Y Hannig(D)

Y Turner(D)

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS  
FIRST READING**

Representative Black introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 10**

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to add Section 7 to Article III of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

SECTION 7. RECALL OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Electors may petition for the recall of an executive branch officer as identified in Section 1 of Article V or a member of the General Assembly. If the recall petition is valid, on a separate ballot the question "Shall (officer) be recalled from the office of (office)" must be submitted to the electors, along with the names of any candidates certified for the successor election, at a special election called by the State Board of Elections or at a regularly scheduled election to occur not more than 100 days after the date of certification of the recall petition. The officer or member subject to recall may be a candidate in the successor election.

(b) An executive branch officer or member of the General Assembly is immediately removed upon certification of the recall election results if a majority of the electors voting on the question vote to recall the officer or member. If an officer or member is recalled, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in the successor election is elected successor for the balance of the term. Once a recall election petition is certified, the petition may not be withdrawn and another recall petition may not be initiated against that officer or member during the remainder of his or her current term of office.

(c) Any elector of the State, or the applicable Legislative or Representative District, may file an affidavit with the State Board of Elections providing notice of intent to circulate a petition to recall an officer or member no sooner than 6 months after the beginning of the officer's or member's current term of office. The affidavit must identify the name of the officer or member and the office to be recalled, the name and address of the proponents of the recall petition, and the date of filing with the State Board of Elections. A recall petition shall not be circulated prior to filing the affidavit, and a recall petition must be filed with the State Board of Elections no later than 160 days after filing the affidavit.

(d) A petition to recall an executive branch officer must include signatures of electors of the State equal to at least 12% of the total votes cast for the office in the election at which the officer was elected, with

signatures equal to at least 1% of the vote for the office from at least 5 separate counties. A petition to recall a member of the General Assembly must be signed by electors of the respective Legislative District or Representative District equal to at least 20% of the total votes cast for the office in the election at which the member was elected. The form, circulation, and manner of filing a recall petition shall comply with the requirements provided by law for a statewide advisory public question, except the deadlines set forth in this Section.

(e) A recall petition is valid unless an objection is made within 45 days after the date the petition is filed, and an objection to the recall petition may be made in the same manner as to a candidate for the office subject to recall. The State Board of Elections shall certify the recall petition not more than 105 days after the date the recall petition is filed. Any recall petition or election pending on the date of the next general election at which a candidate for the office subject to recall is elected is moot.

(f) If a recall election is initiated, the name of no successor candidate may appear on the ballot unless a nominating petition has been filed with the State Board of Elections no more than 40 days after filing of the recall petition. The nominating petition of an established party candidate must contain the same number of signatures and be circulated in the same manner as an established party candidate for nomination to the office subject to recall, except the petition must be circulated no more than 40 days prior to the last day for filing nomination petitions. The nominating petition of an independent or new party candidate must contain the same number of signatures and be circulated in the same manner as an independent or new party candidate, respectively, for election to the office subject to recall, except the petition must be circulated no more than 40 days prior to the last day for filing nomination petitions. A nominating petition may be objected to in the same manner as a candidate for the office subject to recall, unless otherwise provided by law. The State Board of Elections shall certify a valid nominating petition not more than 105 days after the date the recall petition is filed.

(g) An election to determine whether to recall an executive officer or member of the General Assembly and to elect a successor shall be proclaimed by the State Board of Elections and held not less than 60 days and no more than 100 days after the date of certification of the recall petition.

(h) The provisions of this Section are self-executing and judicially enforceable.

#### SCHEDULE

The State Board of Elections shall proceed, as soon as all the returns are received but no later than 31 days after the election, to canvass the votes given for and against this Constitutional Amendment, as shown by the abstracts of votes cast. If this Constitutional Amendment is approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election, then the State Board of Elections shall declare the adoption of this Constitutional Amendment and it shall, upon declaration of its adoption, take effect and become a part of the Constitution of this State. This Schedule supersedes and applies notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, and no other requirements, including without limitation proclamation of the results of the vote or notice by publication, are necessary for its effectiveness.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 10 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

#### 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 0435. Introduced by Representative Mitchell, Bill, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0436. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0437. Introduced by Representative Beiser, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0438. Introduced by Representative Crespo, AN ACT concerning violence prevention.

HOUSE BILL 0439. Introduced by Representative Crespo, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 0440. Introduced by Representatives Crespo - Boland, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0441. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 0442. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0443. Introduced by Representative Golar, AN ACT concerning appropriations.

HOUSE BILL 0444. Introduced by Representative Golar, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0445. Introduced by Representatives Harris - Gordon, Careen - Reboletti - Brosnahan - Joyce, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0446. Introduced by Representative Froehlich, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0447. Introduced by Representative Froehlich, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 0448. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0449. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0450. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0451. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0452. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0453. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning utilities.

HOUSE BILL 0454. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0455. Introduced by Representative Hannig, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0456. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 0457. Introduced by Representatives Verschoore - Phelps - Reitz - Holbrook - Smith, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0458. Introduced by Representative Sullivan, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0459. Introduced by Representative Sullivan, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0460. Introduced by Representative Sullivan, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0461. Introduced by Representative Jakobsson, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0462. Introduced by Representatives Phelps - Reis - Verschoore, AN ACT concerning firearms.

HOUSE BILL 0463. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0464. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0465. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 0466. Introduced by Representative Jakobsson, AN ACT concerning local government.

- HOUSE BILL 0467. Introduced by Representative Jakobsson, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0468. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning insurance.
- HOUSE BILL 0469. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0470. Introduced by Representative Berrios, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 0471. Introduced by Representatives Pritchard - Mautino, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0472. Introduced by Representative Lyons, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0473. Introduced by Representative Mitchell, Jerry, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0474. Introduced by Representative Winters, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0475. Introduced by Representative Winters, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0476. Introduced by Representative Winters, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0477. Introduced by Representative Winters, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0478. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0479. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0480. Introduced by Representative Boland, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0481. Introduced by Representative Burns, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0482. Introduced by Representative Poe, AN ACT in relation to public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0483. Introduced by Representative Burke, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 0484. Introduced by Representative Burke, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0485. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning healthcare.
- HOUSE BILL 0486. Introduced by Representative Miller, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0487. Introduced by Representative McCarthy, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 0488. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0489. Introduced by Representative Hernandez, AN ACT concerning deferred compensation.
- HOUSE BILL 0490. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning insurance.
- HOUSE BILL 0491. Introduced by Representative Sacia, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0492. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 0493. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning revenue.

- HOUSE BILL 0494. Introduced by Representative Fritchey, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 0495. Introduced by Representative Mathias, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0496. Introduced by Representative Miller, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0497. Introduced by Representative Miller, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 0498. Introduced by Representative Ramey, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0499. Introduced by Representative Farnham, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 0500. Introduced by Representative Farnham, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 0501. Introduced by Representative Farnham, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 0502. Introduced by Representative Farnham, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 0503. Introduced by Representative Colvin, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 0504. Introduced by Representative Colvin, AN ACT concerning appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 0505. Introduced by Representative Miller, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0506. Introduced by Representative Gordon, Careen, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 0507. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0508. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0509. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0510. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0511. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0512. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning insurance.
- HOUSE BILL 0513. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 0514. Introduced by Representative Eddy, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 0515. Introduced by Representative Tracy, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 0516. Introduced by Representative Dugan, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 0517. Introduced by Representative Mendoza, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 0518. Introduced by Representative Reboletti, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 0519. Introduced by Representative Beiser, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 0520. Introduced by Representative Golar, AN ACT concerning courts.
- HOUSE BILL 0521. Introduced by Representative Golar, AN ACT concerning foreclosure.
- HOUSE BILL 0522. Introduced by Representative Acevedo, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0523. Introduced by Representative Acevedo, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0524. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0525. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0526. Introduced by Representative Joyce, AN ACT in relation to public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 0527. Introduced by Representative Black, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0528. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 0529. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning children.

HOUSE BILL 0530. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 0531. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0532. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0533. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning financial regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0534. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 0535. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0536. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 0537. Introduced by Representatives Jefferson - Farnham - Crespo, AN ACT concerning financial regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0538. Introduced by Representative Jefferson, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0539. Introduced by Representative Davis, Monique, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0540. Introduced by Representative Davis, Monique, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0541. Introduced by Representative Davis, Monique, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0542. Introduced by Representative Reitz, AN ACT concerning public aid.

HOUSE BILL 0543. Introduced by Representative Reitz, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 0544. Introduced by Representative Osmond, AN ACT concerning taxes.

HOUSE BILL 0545. Introduced by Representative Osmond, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 0546. Introduced by Representative Schmitz, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 0547. Introduced by Representative Pihos, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 0548. Introduced by Representative Pihos, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0549. Introduced by Representatives Pihos - Bellock, AN ACT concerning employment.



HOUSE BILL 0550. Introduced by Representative Pihos, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0551. Introduced by Representative Burke, AN ACT in relation to public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 0552. Introduced by Representative Franks, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 0553. Introduced by Representative Franks, AN ACT concerning ethics.

HOUSE BILL 0554. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning juvenile justice.

HOUSE BILL 0555. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0556. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 0557. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 0558. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 0559. Introduced by Representative Joyce, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 0560. Introduced by Representative Joyce, AN ACT in relation to public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 0561. Introduced by Representative Joyce, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

#### **HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING**

Having been reproduced, the following bills were taken up, read by title a second time and held on the order of Second Reading: HOUSE BILLS 308 and 398.

At the hour of 4:20 o'clock p.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.