SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1-SENATORS FORD AND ROBERSON

PREFILED FEBRUARY 6, 2017

Read and Adopted

SUMMARY—Adopts the Standing Rules of the Senate for the 79th Session of the Legislature. (BDR R-824)

EXPLANATION - Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets {omitted material} is material to be omitted.

SENATE RESOLUTION—Adopting the Standing Rules of the Senate for the 79th Session of the Legislature.

1 RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the 2 Senate Standing Rules are hereby adopted for the 79th Session of 3 the Legislature as follows:

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I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

9 Rule No. 1. President.

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order 10 precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum is 11 present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. 12 The President shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of 13 any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Senate Chamber, 14 shall order the Sergeant at Arms to suppress it, and may order the 15 arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate 16 Chamber. The President may speak to points of order in 17 preference to members, rising from the President's seat for that 18 purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, 19 subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which 20 appeal no member may speak more than once without leave of the 21 Senate. The President shall sign all acts, addresses and joint 22 resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order 23 of the Senate; all of which must be attested by the Secretary. The 24 President has general direction of the Senate Chamber. 25





Rule No. 2. President Pro Tempore and Other Presiding 1 2 **Officers.** 3

Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2: 1.

4 (a) The President Pro Tempore has all the power and shall 5 discharge all the duties of the President during his or her absence 6 or inability to discharge the duties of his or her office.

7 (b) If the President is unwilling to discharge the duties of his or her office, the Senate may, by majority vote of the Senate, call 8 upon the President Pro Tempore to serve as the President. Upon 9 10 such call, the President Pro Tempore has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President during his or her 11 12 unwillingness to discharge the duties of his or her office.

13 (c) In the absence or inability of the President Pro Tempore to 14 discharge the duties of the President's office, the Chair of the 15 Standing Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections shall 16 serve as the presiding officer. In the absence or inability of the 17 Chair, the Vice Chair of the Standing Committee on Legislative 18 Operations and Elections shall serve as the presiding officer. In the absence or inability of the Vice Chair of the Standing 19 Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections, the Senate 20 21 shall elect one of its members to serve as the presiding officer. A 22 member who is serving as the presiding officer has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President until the 23 absence or inability which resulted in the member serving as the 24 25 presiding officer has ended.

When the President Pro Tempore or another member is 26 2. 27 serving as the presiding officer, the President Pro Tempore or other member may vote on any question for which he or she is 28 29 otherwise qualified to vote as a member. If the Senate is equally 30 divided on the question, the President Pro Tempore or other member may not give an additional deciding vote or casting vote 31 32 pursuant to Senate Standing Rule No. 31 or Section 17 of Article 5 33 of the Nevada Constitution.

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Rule No. 3. Secretary.

36 The Secretary of the Senate is elected by the Senate, and 1. 37 shall:

38 (a) Recruit, interview, select, train and supervise all staff 39 employed to assist with the work of the Senate.

(b) See that these employees perform their respective duties. 40

(c) Administer the daily business of the Senate, including the 41 42 provision of staff to its committees.

43 (d) Adopt such administrative policies as the Secretary deems 44 necessary to carry out the business of the Senate.





1 (e) Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, transmit at the end of each working day those bills and resolutions upon which the 2 3 next action is to be taken by the Assembly. The Secretary is responsible to the Majority Leader. 4 2. The President and the Secretary are authorized to make 5 3. any necessary corrections and additions to the final Journal, Daily 6 History and committee minutes of the Senate. 7 8 9 Rule No. 4. Sergeant at Arms. 10 1. The Sergeant at Arms shall: (a) Attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its 11 commands and all process issued by its authority. 12 13 (b) Keep the secrets of the Senate. 14 (c) Superintend the upkeep of the Senate's Chamber, private lounge and meeting rooms for committees. 15 2. The Sergeant at Arms is responsible to the Majority 16 17 Leader. 18 19 Rule No. 5. Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants 20 at Arms. 21 The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms 22 shall serve as doorkeepers and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant at Arms. The Deputy 23 Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms shall keep the 24 secrets of the Senate. In the event that the Sergeant at Arms is 25 incapacitated or absent for any reason, the Deputy Sergeant at 26 27 Arms shall serve as the Sergeant at Arms until the incapacity or absence has ended. 28 29 30 Rule No. 6. Continuation of Leadership of the Senate During 31 the Interim Between Sessions. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, the 32 tenure of the President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader and 33 Minority Leader extends during the interim between regular 34 35 sessions of the Legislature. The President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader and Minority 36 2. Leader for the next succeeding regular session shall perform any 37 duty that is required of that officer by the Standing Rules of the 38 Senate and the Nevada Revised Statutes in the period between 39 the time of their designation after the general election and the 40 organization of the next succeeding regular session. 41 42 The Majority Leader and Minority Leader for the next 3. 43 succeeding regular session shall appoint the regular and alternate members to the Select Committee on Ethics as set forth in Senate 44 45 Standing Rule No. 23.





4. The Majority Leader shall:

2 (a) Determine the start time of the Senate's organizational 3 session.

4 (b) Refer prefiled bills and resolutions to committee, subject to
5 ratification by a majority vote of the members of the Senate once
6 the Senate is organized and ready for business.

7 (c) Appoint committees during the interim between regular 8 sessions of the Legislature for any proper purpose, including, 9 without limitation, taking testimony, compelling the attendance of 10 witnesses, punishing persons or entities for contempt and 11 reporting findings to the next session of the Legislature.

12 5. This Rule shall remain in full force and effect throughout 13 the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature and until 14 new Standing Rules of the Senate are adopted as part of the 15 organization of a newly-constituted Senate at the commencement 16 of a session.

The next rule is 10.

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

22 Rule No. 10. Time of Meeting.

Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the President
 shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at 11:00 o'clock
 a.m., unless the Senate has adjourned to some other hour.

26 2. In the event an emergency occurs during a regular or
27 special session of the Legislature which requires a meeting of the
28 Senate, the Majority Leader shall call the members back to order
29 before the hour to which the Senate has adjourned.

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31 Rule No. 11. Call of Senate—Moved by Three Members.

32 A Call of the Senate may be moved by three Senators, and if carried by a majority of all present, the Secretary shall call the roll 33 and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees 34 shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and the 35 Sergeant at Arms directed to take into custody all who may be 36 absent without leave, and all Senators so taken into custody shall 37 be presented at the bar of the Senate for such action as to the 38 39 Senate may seem proper.

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41	Rule	<i>No</i> .	<i>12</i> .	Absence—	Leave	Req	uired.
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No Senator shall absent himself or herself from the service of
the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness,
and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself or herself, the
per diem of the Senator shall not be allowed to him or her.





1	Rule No. 13. Open Meetings.
2	1. Except as provided in the Constitution of the State of
3	Nevada and in subsection 2, all meetings of the Senate and its
4	committees must be open to the public.
5	2. A Senate committee meeting may be closed to consider the
6	character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, or
7	physical or mental health of a person.
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9	The next rule is 20.
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11	III. DECORUM AND DEBATE
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13	Rule No. 20. Points of Order.
14	1. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the
15	rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call
16	him or her to order. If a Senator is so called to order, he or she
17	shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. If such leave is
18	granted, it must be upon the motion, "That he or she be allowed to
19	proceed in order," and the Senator shall confine himself or herself
20	to the question under consideration and avoid personality.
21	2. Every decision of points of order made by the President is
22	subject to appeal, and a discussion of a question of order may be
23	allowed only upon the appeal of two Senators. In all cases of
24	appeal, the question must be, "Shall the decision of the Chair
25	stand as the judgment of the Senate?"
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27	Rule No. 21. Breaches of Decorum.
28	1. In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety, any Senator,
29	officer or other person is liable to such censure or punishment as
30	the Senate may deem proper.
31	2. If any Senator is called to order for offensive or indecorous
32	language or conduct, the person calling the Senator to order shall
33	report the offensive or indecorous language or conduct to the
34	presiding officer. No member may be held to answer for any
35	language used on the floor of the Senate if business has
36	intervened before exception to the language was taken.
37	3. Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language
38	is not permitted in the Senate Chamber.
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40	Rule No. 22. Senate Parliamentary Rules and Procedures
41	Committee.
42	1. The Senate Parliamentary Rules and Procedures
43	Committee consists of three members of the Senate appointed by
44	the Majority Leader.





1 *2*. The Majority Leader shall appoint the Chair and Vice 2 Chair of the Committee. The Vice Chair shall serve as the acting 3 Chair if the Chair is unable to serve for any reason during the 4 consideration of a specific matter before the Committee. 5 The Committee shall meet and: 3.

(a) Consider and recommend changes to the Senate Standing 6 7 **Rules:** and

8 (b) Consider and approve or disapprove proposed amendments 9 to legislative measures as provided in subsection 4.

10 4. Any Senator who desires to move to amend a legislative measure pursuant to subsection 2 of Senate Standing Rule No. 11 113 must first submit a copy of the proposed amendment to the 12 13 Chair of the Committee not later than 10 a.m. on the legislative day on which the motion is to be made. The motion is in order 14 15 only if the proposed amendment has been approved by the 16 Committee.

17 5. The Chair may waive the deadline set forth in subsection 4 18 for the submission of amendments for consideration by the Committee upon good cause shown. 19 20

6. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chair.

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22 **Rule** No. 23. Committee on Ethics: Legislative Ethics.

1. The Committee on Ethics consists of:

(a) Two members of the Senate appointed by the Majority 24 Leader from the majority political party; 25

(b) One member of the Senate appointed by the Minority 26 27 Leader from the minority political party; and

(c) Four qualified electors of the State, two of whom are 28 29 appointed by the Majority Leader, one who is appointed by the 30 Minority Leader, and one who is appointed by the other members appointed to the Committee, and none of whom is a present 31 32 member of the Legislature or employed by the State of Nevada.

➡ Not more than four members of the Committee may be 33 members of the same political party. 34

35 2. The Majority Leader shall appoint the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee. The Vice Chair shall serve as the acting 36 Chair if the Chair is unable to serve for any reason during the 37 38 consideration of a specific question.

39 The Majority Leader shall appoint an alternate member 3. with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 40 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in 41 paragraph (c) of subsection 1. The Minority Leader shall appoint 42 an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph 43 44 (b) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the 45 qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1. The





1 members of the Committee shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1. If a 2 member of the Committee is unable to serve for any reason during 3 the consideration of a specific question, the alternate appointed 4 with the qualifications from the same paragraph in subsection 1 5 6 by the same appointing authority shall serve as a member of the 7 Committee during the consideration of the specific question. 8

4. A member of the Committee is disqualified to serve during 9 the consideration of a specific question if:

10 (a) The member is the requester of advice concerning the question of ethics or conflict of interest, or the member is the 11 12 subject of the complaint concerning the specific question; or

13 (b) A reasonable person in the member's situation could not exercise independent judgment on the matter in question. 14

The members of the Committee shall perform any duty 15 5. 16 required in the period between the time of their appointment after the general election and the organization of the next succeeding 17 18 regular session, or until the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader appoint new members to the Committee, whichever occurs 19 20 first.

21 The tenure of the members of the Committee shall extend **6**. 22 during the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature. 23

7. The Committee:

24 (a) May hear requests brought by Senators for advice on 25 specific questions of potential breaches of ethics and conflicts of 26 interest: and

27 (b) Shall hear complaints brought by Senators and others on 28 specific questions of alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of 29 interest.

30 8. All proceedings held to consider the character, alleged 31 misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health 32 of any person by the Committee on matters of ethics or conflicts of 33 interest are confidential unless a Legislator:

(a) Against whom a complaint is brought requests a public 34 35 *hearing*;

(b) Discloses the content of an opinion of the Committee at 36 37 any time after his or her hearing; or

38 (c) Discloses the content of an advisory opinion issued to him 39 or her by the Committee.

40 9. A complaint which alleges a breach of ethics or a conflict 41 of interest must be:

(a) Made in writing on a form provided by the Secretary of the 42 43 Senate;

44 (b) Signed and verified under penalty of perjury by the person 45 making the allegation; and





1 (c) Filed with the Chair of the Committee or, if the Chair is the subject of the complaint, with the Vice Chair. The Chair or Vice 2 Chair, as appropriate, shall send a copy of the complaint, within 3 24 hours after receiving it, to the Legislator against whom the 4 5 complaint is brought.

10. In determining whether a Legislator has a conflict of 6 interest, the Legislator should consider whether the independence 7 of judgment of a reasonable person in his or her situation upon 8 the matter in question would be materially affected by the 9 10 Legislator's:

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(a) Acceptance of a gift or loan; (b) Private economic interest; or

13 (c) Commitment to a member of his or her household or 14 immediate family.

15 → In interpreting and applying the provisions of this subsection, it must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a 16 reasonable person in the Legislator's situation would not be 17 materially affected by the Legislator's private economic interest or 18 19 the Legislator's commitment to a member of his or her household or immediate family where the resulting benefit or detriment 20 accruing to the Legislator, or if the Legislator has a commitment 21 to a member of his or her household or immediate family, 22 23 accruing to those other persons, is not greater than that accruing to any other member of the general business, profession, 24 25 occupation or group that is affected by the matter.

11. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 12, if a 26 27 Legislator knows he or she has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 10, the Legislator shall make a disclosure of the 28 29 conflict of interest on the record in a meeting of a committee or on 30 the floor of the Senate, as applicable. Such a disclosure must be 31 entered:

32 (a) If the Legislator makes the disclosure in a meeting of a 33 committee, in the minutes for that meeting.

34 (b) If the Legislator makes the disclosure on the floor of the 35 Senate. in the Journal.

12. If, on one or more prior occasions during the current 36 session of the Legislature, a Legislator has made a general 37 38 disclosure of a conflict of interest on the record in a meeting of a committee or on the floor of the Senate, the Legislator is not 39 required to make that general disclosure at length again regarding 40 the same conflict of interest if, when the matter in question arises 41 42 on subsequent occasions, the Legislator makes a reference on the record to the previous disclosure. 43





1 13. In determining whether to abstain from voting upon, 2 advocating or opposing a matter concerning which a Legislator 3 has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 10, the Legislator 4 should consider whether:

5 (a) The conflict impedes his or her independence of judgment; 6 and

7 (b) His or her interest is greater than the interests of an entire 8 class of persons similarly situated.

9 14. The provisions of this Rule do not under any 10 circumstances and regardless of any conflict of interest:

11 (a) Prohibit a Legislator from requesting or introducing a 12 legislative measure; or

(b) Require a Legislator to take any particular action before or
 while requesting or introducing a legislative measure.

15. If a Legislator who is a member of a committee declares 16 on the record when a vote is to be taken by the committee that he 17 or she will abstain from voting because of the requirements of this 18 Rule, the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes 19 necessary to act upon the matter is reduced as though the 20 Legislator abstaining were not a member of the committee.

16. Except as otherwise provided in the Joint Standing Rules,
the standards and procedures set forth in this Rule which govern
whether and to what extent a Senator has a conflict of interest,
should disclose a conflict of interest or should abstain from voting
upon, advocating or opposing a matter concerning which the
Senator has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 10:

(a) Are exclusive and are the only standards and procedures
 that apply to Senators with regard to such matters; and

(b) Supersede and preempt all other standards and procedures
with regard to such matters.

17. For purposes of this Rule, "immediate family" means a *person who is related to the Legislator by blood, adoption or marriage within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity.*

18. This Rule shall remain in full force and effect throughout the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature and until new Standing Rules of the Senate are adopted as part of a newlyconstituted Senate at the Commencement of a session.

The next rule is 30.

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

43 Rule No. 30. Recorded Vote—Three Required to Call For.
44 1. A recorded vote must be taken upon final passage of a bill
45 or joint resolution, and in any other case when called for by three



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1	members. Every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote
2	"yea" or "nay" or record himself or herself as "not voting," unless
3	excused by unanimous vote of the Senate.
4	2. The votes and names of those absent or recorded as "not
5	voting" and the names of Senators demanding the recorded vote
6	must be entered in the Journal.
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8	Rule No. 31. President to Decide—Tie Vote.
9	A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally
10	divided on any question except the passage of a bill or joint
11	resolution, the President may give the deciding vote.
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13	Rule No. 32. Manner of Election—Voting.
14	1. In all cases of election by the Senate, the vote must be
15	taken viva voce. In other cases, if a vote is to be recorded, it may
16	be taken by oral roll-call or by electronic recording.
17	2. When a recorded vote is taken, no Senator may:
18	(a) Vote except when at his or her seat;
19	(b) Explain his or her vote or discuss the question while the
20	voting is in progress; or
21	(c) Change his or her vote after the result is announced.
22	3. The announcement of the result of any vote must not be
23	postponed.
24	<i>postponen</i>
25	The next rule is 40.
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27	V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES
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29	Rule No. 40. Standing and Select Committees.
30	1. The Majority Leader shall determine the majority-minority
31	party composition of all standing and select committees.
32	Appointments to committees shall be made by the Majority Leader
33	for the majority party members and by the Minority Leader for the
34	minority party members. The Majority Leader shall designate the
35	Chair and Vice Chair of all standing and select committees.
36	2. The Majority Leader shall refer prefiled bills and
37	resolutions to committee, subject to ratification by a majority
38	vote of the Senate once the Senate is organized and ready for
39	business.
40	3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the standing
41	and select committees of the Senate and their respective
42	jurisdiction for the reference of bills and resolutions are as
43	follows:





1 (a) Commerce, Labor and Energy, seven members, with 2 jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily titles 52-56 of NRS, 3 and chapters 97-100, 118-119, 119B, 459A, 461, 461A, 489, 679A-4 693A, 694A-697, 701-704B, 706A, 707, 711 and 712 of NRS, 5 except measures affecting marijuana and measures affecting 6 primarily state and local revenue.

7 (b) Éducation, seven members, with jurisdiction over measures
8 affecting primarily chapters 353B, 378-380A, 385-386 and 3889 399 of NRS, except measures affecting marijuana and measures
10 affecting primarily state and local revenue.

11 (c) Finance, seven members, with jurisdiction over measures 12 primarily affecting chapters 1A, 387 and 400 of NRS, 13 appropriations, operating and capital budgets, state and federal 14 budget issues and bonding, except measures affecting marijuana 15 and measures affecting primarily state and local revenue, and over 16 any measures carrying or requiring appropriations and favorably 17 reported by any other committee.

18 (d) Government Affairs, five members, with jurisdiction over 19 measures affecting primarily titles 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30, 36 and 37 of NRS, and chapters 223-228, 232-2331, 234-237, 238-242, 271, 20 277-280, 286-289, 353, 353A, 353C-358, 381, 384, 472-474, 477, 21 693B, 708-710 and 720 of NRS, except measures affecting 22 marijuana and measures affecting primarily the provisions of the 23 Nevada Administrative Procedure Act that govern the adjudication 24 25 of contested cases, the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, state and local revenue and 26 27 state and federal budget issues.

28 (e) Health and Human Services, five members, with 29 jurisdiction over measures primarily affecting titles 38 and 39 of 30 NRS, chapters 439-442 of NRS, NRS 444.002-444.430 and 31 chapters 446-453, 453B, 453C, 454-458A, 460 and 583-585 of 32 NRS, except measures affecting marijuana and measures 33 affecting primarily state and local revenue.

(f) Judiciary, seven members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting marijuana and measures affecting primarily the provisions of the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act that govern the adjudication of contested cases, titles 2-7, 9, 11-16 and 41 of NRS, and chapters 1, 2-7, 101-104A, 111-117, 119A, 120, 120A, 453A, 453D, 475, 719 and 721 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.

41 (g) Legislative Operations and Elections, five members, with 42 jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily titles 17, 24 and 29 43 of NRS, chapters 281-285 of NRS, and the operation of the 44 legislative session, except measures affecting marijuana and 45 measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.





1 (h) Natural Resources, five members, with jurisdiction over 2 measures primarily affecting titles 26, 45-50 of NRS, chapters 383 3 and 407 of NRS, NRS 444.435-444.650 and chapters 444A-445D, 4 459, 488, 581, 582 and 586-590 of NRS, and the Tahoe Regional 5 Planning Compact and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, 6 except measures affecting marijuana and measures affecting 7 primarily state and local revenue.

8 (i) Revenue and Economic Development, seven members, with 9 jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily title 32 of NRS, 10 chapters 231, 231A, 237A and 271A-274 of NRS, and state and 11 local revenue, except measures affecting marijuana.

12 (j) Transportation, five members, with jurisdiction over 13 measures affecting primarily title 44 of NRS, and chapters 403-14 405, 408, 410, 476, 480-487, 490, 705 and 706 of NRS, except 15 measures affecting marijuana and measures affecting primarily 16 state and local revenue.

17 The Chair of the Standing Committee on Finance may 4. 18 assign any portion of a proposed executive budget to any of the other standing or select committees of the Senate for review. Upon 19 receiving such an assignment the standing or select committee 20 shall complete its review expeditiously and report its findings and 21 22 any recommendations to the Standing Committee on Finance for 23 its independent evaluation. 24

25 Rule No. 41. Appointment of Alternates.

26 If the Chair or any member of a committee is temporarily 27 unable to perform his or her duties, the Majority Leader shall 28 appoint an alternate of the same political party to serve in the 29 Chair's or the member's place for such time as is determined by 30 the Majority Leader.

32 Rule No. 42. Committee Expenses.

No committee shall employ assistance or incur any expense,
 except by permission of the Majority Leader previously obtained.

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36 Rule No. 43. Duties of Committees.

The several committees shall acquaint themselves with the interests of the State specially represented by the committee and shall present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the State.

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43 Rule No. 44. Reserved.

45 Rule No. 45. Reserved.





1 Rule No. 46. Forming Committee of the Whole. 2 In forming the Committee of the Whole, the Senator who has so moved shall name a Chair to preside. All amendments proposed 3 4 by the Committee shall be reported by the Chair to the Senate. 5 6 Rule No. 47. Rules Applicable to Committee of the Whole. The Rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings in 7 Committee of the Whole, except that the previous question shall 8 not be ordered, nor the yeas and nays demanded, but the 9 10 Committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak, at any stage of proceedings, during its sitting. Messages 11 may be received by the President while the Committee is sitting; in 12 13 which case the President shall resume the chair and receive the 14 message. After receiving the message, the President shall vacate 15 the chair in favor of the Chair of the Committee. 16 17 Rule No. 48. Motion to Rise Committee of the Whole. 18 A motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, and 19 shall be decided without debate. 20 21 Rule No. 49. Reference to Committee. 22 When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the subject may be referred to the 23 committee with jurisdiction over the subject as set forth in Senate 24 25 Standing Rule No. 40, or to a different committee, upon a majority vote of the members present. 26 27 Rule No. 50. Return From Committee. 28 29 1. Any bill or other matter referred to a committee of the Senate must not be withdrawn or ordered taken from the 30 committee for consideration by the Senate, for re-referral, or for 31 32 any other reason without a majority vote of the Senate, and at least one day's notice of the motion therefor. 33 2. No such motion is in order: 34 35 (a) If the bill to be withdrawn or ordered taken from the committee may no longer be considered by the Senate; or 36 37 (b) On the last day of the session, or on the day preceding the 38 last day of the session. 39 3. This Rule does not take from any committee the rights and duties of committees provided for in Senate Standing Rule No. 43. 40 41 42 Rule No. 51. Reserved. 43 44 Rule No. 52. Reserved.





1 Rule No. 53. Committee Rules.

2 1. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, are the rules 3 of committees of the Senate. Procedure in committees, where not 4 otherwise provided in this Rule, must follow the procedure of the 5 Senate. For matters not included in the rules of the Senate or 6 these rules, Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure must be 7 followed.

8 2. A majority of any committee constitutes a quorum for the 9 transaction of business.

10 3. A meeting of a committee may not be opened without a 11 quorum present.

4. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings of a committee
or those called by the Chair of the committee, meetings may be set
by a written petition of a majority of the committee and filed with
the Chair of the committee.

16 5. A bill may be passed from a committee only by a majority 17 of the committee membership. A simple majority of those present 18 and voting is sufficient to adopt committee amendments.

19 Subcommittees may be appointed by the Chair of a 6. committee to consider subjects specified by the Chair and shall 20 report back to the committee. If a member of a subcommittee is 21 not a member of the standing or select committee for which the 22 subcommittee is created, the approval of the Majority Leader is 23 required for that member's appointment. If a subcommittee is so 24 25 appointed, the Chair of the committee shall determine whether the subcommittee shall keep minutes of its meetings. Any minutes 26 27 required to be kept pursuant to this subsection must comply with 28 the provisions of subsection 12.

29 7. A committee shall act only when together, and all votes 30 must be taken in the presence of the committee. A member shall 31 not be recorded as voting unless the member was actually present in the committee at the time of the vote. The Chair of the 32 committee must be present when the committee votes to take any 33 final actions on bills or resolutions, but the Chair is not required 34 to vote. Upon approval of the Chair, a committee may meet 35 together by video conference. A member who is actually present in 36 the committee at a posted video conference location is present and 37 in attendance at the meeting for all purposes. The provisions of 38 39 this subsection do not prohibit the prefiling of legislative bills and resolutions on behalf of a committee in the manner prescribed by 40 41 the Legislative Commission.

42 8. All committee and subcommittee meetings are open to the 43 public, except as otherwise provided in Senate Standing Rule 44 No. 13.





9. Before reporting a bill or resolution to the Senate, a 1 committee may reconsider its action. A motion to reconsider must 2 3 be made by any member who voted on the action.

10. The Chair of a committee shall determine the agenda of 4 each meeting of the committee except that a member of the 5 committee may request an item for the agenda by communicating 6 with the Chair at least 4 days before the meeting. A majority of a 7 committee may, by vote, add an item to the agenda of the next 8 9 regularly scheduled meeting.

10 11. Secretaries to committees shall give notices of hearings on bills to anyone requesting notices of particular bills. 11

12. All committees shall keep minutes of meetings. The 12 minutes must cover members present and absent, subjects under 13 discussion, witnesses who appear, committee members' statements 14 concerning legislative intent, action taken by the committee, as 15 well as the vote of individual members on all matters on which a 16 vote is taken. Any member may submit to the secretary additional 17 remarks to be included in the minutes and records of committee 18 meetings. At the conclusion of the legislative session, the Secretary 19 of the Senate shall deliver all minutes and records of committee 20 meetings in his or her possession to the Director of the Legislative 21 Counsel Bureau. 22

13. In addition to the minutes, the committee secretary shall 23 maintain a record of all bills, including: 24

- 25 (a) Date bill referred; 26
 - (b) Date bill received:
 - (c) Date set for hearing the bill;
- (d) Date or dates bill heard and voted upon; and 28
- 29 (e) Date report prepared.

14. Each committee secretary shall file the minutes of each 30 meeting with the Secretary of the Senate as soon as practicable 31 32 after the meeting.

15. All committee minutes and any subcommittee minutes 33 required to be kept pursuant to subsection 6 are open to public 34 inspection upon request and during normal business hours. 35

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37 Rule No. 54. Review of State Agency Programs.

In addition to or concurrent with committee action taken on 38 specific bills and resolutions during a regular session of the 39 Legislature, each standing committee of the Senate is encouraged 40 to plan and conduct a general review of selected programs of state 41 42 agencies or other areas of public interest within the committee's 43 jurisdiction.

44 45

The next rule is 60.





1	VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS
2 3	A. MOTIONS GENERALLY
4 5	Rule No. 60. Entertaining.
6	1. No motion may be debated until it is announced by the
7 8	President.
8 9	2. By consent of the Senate, a motion may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.
10	before unenument of accision.
11	Rule No. 61. Precedence of Motions.
12	When a question is under debate no motion shall be received
13	but the following, which shall have precedence in the order
14	named:
15 16	 To adjourn. For a call of the Senate.
17	3. To recess.
18	4. To lay on the table.
19	5. For the previous question.
20	6. To postpone to a day certain.
21	7. To refer to committee.
22	8. To amend.
23	9. To postpone indefinitely.
24	→ The first three motions shall be decided without debate, and a motion to low on the table without acception on debate.
25 26	motion to lay on the table without question or debate.
20 27	Rule No. 62. When Not Entertained.
28	1. When a motion to postpone indefinitely has been decided,
29	it must not be again entertained on the same day.
30	2. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it must
31	not again be introduced during the session unless this Rule is
32	suspended by a majority vote of the Senate.
33	3. There must be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to
34 35	postpone indefinitely.
35 36	B. PARTICULAR MOTIONS
37	D. TAKITCULAR MOTIONS
38	Rule No. 63. To Adjourn.
39	A motion to adjourn shall always be in order unless a motion to
40	reconsider a final vote on a bill or resolution or any other action is
41	pending. The name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the
42	time when the motion was made, shall be entered in the Journal.





1 Rule No. 64. Lay on the Table. A motion to lay on or take from the table shall be carried by a 2 3 *majority vote.* 4 5 Rule No. 65. Reserved. 6 7 Rule No. 66. To Strike Enacting Clause. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill has 8 precedence over a motion to refer to committee or to amend. If a 9 motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill is carried, the bill 10 11 is rejected. 12 13 Rule No. 67. Division of Ouestion. 1. Any Senator may call for a division of a question. 14 2. A question must be divided if the Senate determines it 15 embraces subjects so distinct that if one subject is taken away, a 16 substantive proposition remains for the decision of the Senate. 17 3. A motion to strike out and insert must not be divided. 18 19 Rule No. 68. To Reconsider—Precedence of. 20 A motion to reconsider has precedence over every other 21 22 motion, including a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider a final vote on a bill or resolution or any other action shall be in 23 order only on the day on which the final vote or action is taken 24 and the vote on such a motion to reconsider must be taken on the 25 26 same day. 27 Rule No. 69. Explanation of Motion. 28 29 Whenever a Senator moves to change the usual disposition of a bill or resolution, he or she shall describe the subject of the bill or 30 resolution and state the reasons for requesting the change in the 31 processing of the bill or resolution. 32 33 34 The next rule is 80. 35 VII. DEBATE 36 37 38 Rule No. 80. Speaking on Question. 1. Every Senator who speaks shall, standing in his or her 39 place, address "Mr. or Madam President," in a courteous manner, 40 and shall confine himself or herself to the question before the 41 Senate. When the Senator has finished, he or she shall sit down. 42 43 2. No Senator may speak: (a) More than twice during the consideration of any one 44 45 question on the same day, except for explanation.

1	(b) A second time without leave when others who have not
2	spoken desire the floor.
3	3. Incidental and subsidiary questions arising during debate
4	shall not be considered the same question.
5	
6	Rule No. 81. Previous Question.
7	The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by
8	three Senators, and it shall be in this form: "Shall the main
9	question be put?" When sustained by a majority of Senators
10	present it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a
11	vote on the question or questions before it, and all incidental
12	questions arising after the motion was made shall be decided
13	without debate. A person who is speaking on a question shall not
14	while he or she has the floor move to put that question.
15	The constant is 00
16	The next rule is 90.
17 18	VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
18 19	VIII. CONDUCT OF DUSINESS
20	A. GENERALLY
20	A. UENEKALLI
$\frac{21}{22}$	Rule No. 90. Mason's Manual.
$\frac{22}{23}$	The rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's
24	Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all
25	cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not
26	inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate, and
27	the Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.
28	
29	Rule No. 91. Suspension of Rule.
30	No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or
31	changed without a majority vote of the Senate and one day's
32	notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be
33	temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a majority vote of
34	the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called for,
35	and after due notice from the President no objection is offered, the
36	President can announce the rule suspended and the Senate may
37	proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of
38	Senate Standing Rule No. 109 relating to the third reading of bills,
39	which cannot be suspended.
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41	Rule No. 92. Notices of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings.
42 43	Adequate notice shall be provided to the Legislators and the
43 44	public by posting information relative to the bills, topics and
44 45	public hearings which are to come before committees. Notices
43	shall include the date, time, place and agenda, and shall be posted



1 conspicuously in the Legislative Building and shall be made available to the news media. This requirement of notice may be 2 suspended for an emergency by the affirmative vote of a majority 3 of the committee members appointed. 4 5 6 Rule No. 93. Protest. Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the 7 Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered in the 8 Journal. 9 10 11 Rule No. 94. Privilege of the Floor. 1. To preserve decorum and facilitate the business of the 12 13 Senate, only the following persons may be present on the floor of 14 the Senate during formal sessions: 15 (a) State officers; (b) Officers and members of the Senate; 16 17 (c) Employees of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; 18 (d) Staff of the Senate; and (e) Members of the Assembly whose presence is required for 19 20 the transaction of business. 2. Guests of Senators must be seated in a section of the upper 21 or lower gallery of the Senate Chamber to be specially designated 22 by the Sergeant at Arms. The Majority Leader may specify special 23 occasions when guests may be seated on the floor of the Senate 24 25 with a Senator. 3. A majority of Senators may authorize the President to have 26 27 the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate. 28 29 4. The Senate Chamber may not be used for any business other than legislative business during a legislative session. 30 31 32 Rule No. 95. Material Placed on Legislators' Desks. 1. Only the Sergeant at Arms and officers and employees of 33 the Senate may place papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other 34 written material upon a Senator's desk. Such material must 35 contain the name of the Legislator requesting the placement of 36 the material on the desk or a designation of the origin of the 37 38 *material*. 39 2. This Rule does not apply to books containing the legislative bills and resolutions, the daily histories and daily journals of the 40 Senate or Assembly, or Legislative Counsel Bureau material. 41 42 43 Rule No. 96. Reserved.





1 Rule No. 97. Petitions. 2 The contents of any petition shall be briefly stated by the President or any Senator presenting it. It shall then lie on the table 3 or be referred, as the President or Senate may direct. 4 5 6 Rule No. 98. Reserved. 7 8 Rule No. 99. Reserved. 9 10 Rule No. 100. Reserved. 11 Rule No. 101. Reserved. 12 13 14 Rule No. 102. Objection to Reading of Paper. 15 Where the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to 16 by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and 17 without debate. 18 19 Rule No. 103. **Questions Relating to Priority of Business.** All questions relating to the priority of business shall be 20 decided without debate. 21 22 23 **B. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS** 24 Rule No. 104. Reserved. 25 26 27 Rule No. 105. Reserved. 28 29 Rule No. 106. Skeleton Bills. 30 Skeleton bills may be introduced after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and the Legislative 31 Counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive 32 research or be of considerable length. A skeleton bill will be a 33 presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style 34 35 and expression to enable the Legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of 36 37 the legislation proposed. 38 39 Rule No. 107. Information Concerning Bills.

40 1. Bills introduced may be accompanied by information 41 relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and 42 agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the 43 proposed legislation. At the time of or after introduction of a bill, a 44 list of witnesses who are proponents of the bill together with their 45 addresses and telephone numbers may be given to the secretary of





1 the committee to which the bill is referred. This information may 2 be provided by: (a) The Senator introducing the bill: 3 (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; 4 5 or 6 (c) The Chair of the committee introducing the bill. 2. The secretary of the committee shall deliver this 7 information to the Chair of the committee to which the bill is 8 referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names 9 10 for witnesses. 3. The Legislator may provide an analysis which may 11 describe the intent, purpose, justification and effects of the bill, or 12 13 any of them. 14 15 Rule No. 108. Reserved. 16 17 Rule No. 109. Reading of Bills. 18 1. Every bill must receive three readings before its passage, 19 unless, in case of emergency, this rule is suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. 20 2. The first reading of a bill is for information, and if there is 21 opposition to the bill, the question must be, "Shall this bill be 22 rejected?" If there is no opposition to the bill, or if the question to 23 reject is defeated, the bill must then take the usual course. 24 25 3. No bill may be referred to committee until once read, nor amended until twice read. 26 27 4. The third reading of every bill must be by sections. 28 29 Rule No. 110. Second Reading File—Consent Calendar. 30 1. All bills or joint resolutions reported by committee must be placed on a Second Reading File unless recommended for 31 32 placement on the Consent Calendar. 2. A committee shall not recommend a bill or joint resolution 33 34 for placement on the Consent Calendar if: (a) An amendment of the bill or joint resolution is 35 36 recommended: 37 (b) It contains an appropriation; (c) It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate; or 38 39 (d) It is controversial in nature. A bill or joint resolution recommended for placement on 40 *3*. the Consent Calendar must be included in the Daily File listed in 41 the Daily History of the Senate at least 1 calendar day before it 42 may be considered. 43 44 4. A bill or joint resolution must be removed from the Consent Calendar at the request of any Senator, without question 45





or debate. A bill or joint resolution so removed must be
 immediately placed on the Second Reading File for consideration
 in the usual order of business.

4 5. When the Consent Calendar is called:

5 (a) The bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be read
6 by number and summary, and the vote must be taken on their final
7 passage as a group.

8 (b) No remarks or questions are in order and the bills 9 remaining on the Consent Calendar must be voted upon without 10 debate.

11

12 Rule No. 111. Publications.

13 1. An appropriate number of copies of all bills and 14 resolutions of general interest must be printed for the use of the 15 Senate and Assembly. Such other matter must be printed as may 16 be ordered by the Senate.

17 2. Bill books will not be prepared for legislators unless they 18 qualify for and request the service. The service, if approved, will 19 be limited to the provision of one full set of bills, journals, 20 histories and indexes for the Senator's desk in the Senate 21 chamber. Bill books will not be prepared for a Senator for 22 individual committees.

23 3. A Senator may request the provision of bill book service 24 pursuant to subsection 1 if either:

(a) The Senator has served in the Senate for 10 or more years;
 or

(b) A physical or medical condition requires the Senator to use
 the bill books rather than viewing bills on a laptop computer.

4. A request for bill book service must be made to the
Majority Leader of the Senate. If the Majority Leader determines
that the Senator qualifies for the service, the Majority Leader shall
direct the Legislative Counsel Bureau to provide the service.

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Rule No. 112. Sponsorship.

1. A Senator may rise and request that his or her name be added as a sponsor of a bill or resolution that is introduced in the Senate if the Senator has submitted to the Secretary of the Senate a statement approving the request signed by the Senator who introduced the bill or resolution. A Senator may make a request to have his or her name added as a sponsor of:

(a) A resolution of the Senate, at any time after the resolution
is introduced in the Senate and before the resolution is passed by
the Senate.





(b) A bill or a joint or concurrent resolution:

(1) At any time after the bill or resolution is introduced in 2 3 the Senate and before the bill or resolution is passed out of the 4 Senate to the Assembly; and

5 (2) At any time after the bill or resolution is returned to the Senate following passage by the Assembly and before the bill or 6 7 resolution is enrolled.

2. A Senator who is a sponsor of a bill or resolution that is 8 introduced in the Senate may rise and request that his or her name 9 10 be removed as a sponsor of the bill or resolution. A Senator may make a request to have his or her name removed as a sponsor of: 11

12 (a) A resolution of the Senate, at any time after the resolution 13 is introduced in the Senate and before the resolution is passed by 14 the Senate. 15

(b) A bill or a joint or concurrent resolution:

16 (1) At any time after the bill or resolution is introduced in 17 the Senate and before the bill or resolution is passed out of the 18 Senate to the Assembly; and

19 (2) At any time after the bill or resolution is returned to the 20 Senate following passage by the Assembly and before the bill or resolution is enrolled. 21

22 → In such case, if the Senator is the only sponsor of the bill or resolution, another Senator may rise and request that his or her 23 name be added to the bill or resolution as a sponsor without 24 25 receiving the approval from the original sponsor.

3. If a Senator makes a request to have his or her name 26 27 added or removed as a sponsor of a bill or resolution that was introduced in the Senate, the request must be entered in the 28 29 Journal.

30 4. If a Senator who is the only sponsor of a bill or resolution that was introduced in the Senate removes his or her name from 31 the bill or resolution while the bill is in the Senate and no other 32 Senator adds his or her name as the sponsor of the bill or 33 resolution at the time of the request for removal, no further action 34 on the bill or resolution is allowed for that legislative session. 35

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37 **Rule** No. 113. **Reading of Bills—General File.**

Upon reading of bills on the Second Reading File, Senate 38 1. 39 and Assembly bills reported without amendments must be ordered to the General File. Committee amendments reported with bills 40 must be considered upon their second reading and such 41 amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members 42 present. Bills so amended must be reprinted, engrossed or 43 reengrossed, and ordered to the General File. The File must be 44





1 made available to members of the public each day by the 2 Secretary. 2. If the proposed amendment has first been submitted to the 3 4 Chair of the Senate Parliamentary Rules and Procedures Committee and approved by the Committee as provided in Senate 5 6 Standing Rule No. 22, any member may move to amend a legislative measure during its reading on the Second Reading File 7 or during its third reading and the motion to amend may be 8 9 adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Measures so 10 amended on second reading must be treated the same as measures with committee amendments. Any measure so amended upon the 11 12 General File must be reprinted and engrossed or reengrossed. 13 3. An appropriate number of copies of all amended measures 14 must be printed. 15 16 Rule No. 114. Referral of Bill With Special Instructions. 17 A bill may be referred to committee with special instructions to 18 amend at any time before taking the final vote. 19 20 Rule No. 115. Reconsideration of Vote on Bill. 21 A vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member. 1. 22 2. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question and upon a final vote on a bill or resolution may 23 be made and decided at once. 24 25 Rule No. 116. Vetoed Bills. 26 27 Bills which have passed the Legislature, and forwarded by letter, to the Senate by the Secretary of State or the Governor and 28 29 which are accompanied by a message of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become a special order and, 30 31 at which time, the said message shall be read, together with the bill 32 or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, 33 and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message 34 35 shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by rule, custom and law; that is to say, that 36 immediately following such reading the only questions (except as 37 38 hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Chair is, "Shall the 39 bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without 40 the same having first been read; the merits of the bill itself may be 41 42 debated and the only motions entertained after the Chair has 43 stated the question are a motion for "The previous question," or a 44 motion for "No further consideration" of the vetoed bill.





1 Rule No. 117. Different Subject Not Admitted as Amendment. No subject different from that under consideration shall be 2 admitted as an amendment; and no bill or resolution shall be 3 amended by incorporating any irrelevant subject matter or by 4 association or annexing any other bill or resolution pending in the 5 Senate, but a substitute may be offered at any time so long as the 6 7 original is open to amendment. 8 Rule No. 118. Certain Resolutions Treated as Bills. 9 1. Joint resolutions addressed to Congress, or to either House 10 thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of 11 any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the 12 State Constitution are subject, in all respects, to the foregoing 13 14 rules governing the course of bills. 2. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution must be entered in the Journal in its entirety. 15 16 17 Rule No. 118.2. Memorial Resolutions. 18 Once the sponsor has moved for the adoption of a memorial 19 resolution, not more than one member from each caucus, and, 20 upon request of a member of the body and the approval of the 21 Majority Leader, one additional member may speak on the 22 23 resolution. 24 Rule No. 119. Certain Resolutions Treated as Motions. 25 Except as otherwise provided in Senate Standing Rules Nos. 26 27 118 and 118.2, resolutions must be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate. 28 29 30 Rule No. 119.2. Return From the Secretary of State. A Senate resolution may be used to request the return from the 31 Secretary of State of an enrolled Senate resolution for further 32 consideration. 33 34 **ORDER OF BUSINESS. SPECIAL ORDERS AND OTHER MATTERS** 35 С. 36 37 Rule No. 120. Order of Business. 38 1. Roll Call. 39 2. Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. 3. Reading and Approval of the Journal. 40 4. Reports of Committees. 41 42 5. Messages from the Governor. 43 6. Messages from the Assembly. 7. Communications. 44





1 **8**. Waivers and Exemptions. 2 9. Motions, Resolutions and Notices. 3 10. Introduction, First Reading and Reference. 4 11. Consent Calendar. 12. Second Reading and Amendment. 5 13. General File and Third Reading. 6 7 14. Unfinished Business. 8 15. Special Orders of the Day. Remarks from the Floor; Introduction of Guests. A 9 *16*. Senator may speak under this order of business for a period of not 10 more than 10 minutes. 11 12 13 Rule No. 121. Privilege. Any Senator may rise and explain a matter personal to himself 14 15 or herself by leave of the President, but the Senator shall not 16 discuss any pending question in such explanation. 17 18 Rule No. 122. Reserved. 19 20 Rule No. 123. Reserved. 21 22 Rule No. 124. Preference to Speak. When two or more Senators rise at the same time the President 23 shall name the one who may first speak—giving preference, when 24 practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under 25 consideration. 26 27 Special Order of Business. 28 *Rule No. 125.* 29 The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and 30 announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall 31 be considered, unless it be postponed by a majority vote of the 32 Senate, and any business before the Senate at the time of the 33 announcement of the special order shall go to Unfinished 34 35 Business. 36 37 Rule No. 126. Reserved. 38 39 Rule No. 127. Reserved. 40 41 Rule No. 128. Seniority Among Senators. 1. The Senate shall determine seniority among the Senators 42 43 as follows: 44 (a) Credit total continuous service in the Senate first; 45 (b) Credit total noncontinuous service in the Senate second:

1 (c) Credit total continuous service in the Assembly third; and 2 (d) Credit total noncontinuous service in the Assembly fourth. 3 2. In every case where there are ties, those ties are broken by 4 alphabetical order. 5 Rule No. 129. Reserved. 6 7 8 **D.** CONTESTS OF ELECTIONS 9 10 Rule No. 130. Procedure. The Senate shall not dismiss a statement of contest for 11 1. want of form if any ground of contest is alleged with sufficient 12 certainty to inform the defendant of the charges he or she is 13 required to meet. The following grounds are sufficient, but are not 14 15 exclusive: 16 (a) That the election board or any member thereof was guilty 17 of malfeasance. (b) That a person who has been declared elected to an office 18 19 was not at the time of election eligible to that office. (c) That illegal votes were cast and counted for the defendant, 20 which, if taken from the defendant, will reduce the number of 21 22 legal votes below the number necessary to elect him or her. (d) That the election board, in conducting the election or in 23 canvassing the returns, made errors sufficient to change the result 24 of the election as to any person who has been declared elected. 25 (e) That the defendant has given, or offered to give, to any 26 person a bribe for the purpose of procuring his or her election. 27 (f) That there was a possible malfunction of any voting or 28 29 counting device. 30 The contest must be submitted so far as may be possible 2. upon depositions or by written or oral arguments as the Senate 31 may order. Any party to a contest may take the deposition of any 32 witness at any time after the statement of contest is filed with the 33 Secretary of State and before the contest is finally decided. At least 34 5 days' notice must be given to the prospective deponent and to the 35 other party. If oral statements are made at any hearing before the 36 Senate or a committee thereof which purport to establish matters 37 of fact, they must be made under oath. Strict rules of evidence do 38 39 not apply. The contestant has the burden of proving that any 40 3. irregularities shown were of such nature as to establish the 41 probability that the result of the election was changed thereby. 42 After consideration of all the evidence, the Senate shall declare 43 the defendant elected unless the Senate finds from the evidence 44 45 that a person other than the defendant received the greatest





number of legal votes, in which case the Senate shall declare that 1 person elected. 2 3 4 The next rule is 140. 5 6 **LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS** IX. 7 8 Rule No. 140. Compensation of Witnesses. Witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be compensated as provided by law for witnesses required to attend in the courts of the State of Nevada. 9 10 11

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