

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Committee
on Legislative Operations and Elections

FILE NUMBER.....

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Adopting the Joint
Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 80th
Session of the Legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
SENATE CONCURRING, That the Joint Rules of the Senate and
Assembly for the 80th Session of the Legislature are hereby adopted
as follows:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Rule No. 1. Procedure Concerning.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one House, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the amendment, each House may appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other; and, if appointed, the committee shall meet publicly at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective chairs and announced publicly, and shall confer upon the differences between the two Houses as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective Houses.

2. The report shall be made available to all members of both Houses. The whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be considered by the committee, and it may recommend recession by either House, new amendments, a new bill or resolution, or other changes as it sees fit. A new bill or resolution so reported shall be treated as amendments unless the bill or resolution is composed entirely of original matter, in which case it shall receive the treatment required in the respective Houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be. A conference committee shall not recommend any action which would cause the creation of more than one reprint or more than one bill or resolution.

3. The report of a conference committee may be adopted by acclamation. The report is not subject to amendment.



4. There shall be but one conference committee on any bill or resolution. A majority of the members of a conference committee from each House must be members who voted for the passage of the bill or resolution.

MESSAGES

Rule No. 2. Biennial Message of the Governor.

Upon motion, the biennial message of the Governor must be received and read and entered in full in the Journal of proceedings.

Rule No. 2.2. Other Messages From the Governor.

Whenever a message from the Governor is received, it shall be read and entered in full in the Journal of proceedings.

Rule No. 2.4. Proclamation by the Governor Convening Special Session.

Proclamations by the Governor convening the Legislature in special session must, by direction of the presiding officer of each House, be read immediately after the convening of the special session, and must be filed and entered in the Journal of proceedings.

Rule No. 2.6. Messages Between Houses.

Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary or a person designated by the Secretary and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk or a person designated by the Chief Clerk.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACTION

Rule No. 3. Communications.

Each House shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, by written notice. Each such notice sent by the Senate must be signed by the Secretary of the Senate, or a person designated by the Secretary. Each such notice sent by the Assembly must be signed by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, or a person designated by the Chief Clerk.



BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 4. Signature.

Each enrolled bill or joint resolution shall be presented to the presiding officers of both Houses for signature. They shall, after an announcement of their intention to do so is made in open session, sign the bill or joint resolution and their signatures shall be followed by those of the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Rule No. 5. Joint Sponsorship.

1. A bill or resolution introduced by a standing committee of the Senate or Assembly may, at the direction of the chair of the committee, set forth the name of a standing committee of the other House as a joint sponsor, if a majority of all members appointed to the committee of the other House votes in favor of becoming a joint sponsor of the bill or resolution. The name of the committee joint sponsor must be set forth on the face of the bill or resolution immediately below the date on which the bill or resolution is introduced.

2. A bill or resolution introduced by one or more Legislators elected to one House may, at the direction of the Legislator who brings the bill or resolution forward for introduction, set forth the names of one or more Legislators who are members elected to the other House and who wish to be primary joint sponsors or non-primary joint sponsors of the bill or resolution. Not more than five Legislators from each House may be set forth on the face of a bill or resolution as primary joint sponsors. The names of each primary joint sponsor and non-primary joint sponsor must be set forth on the face of the bill or resolution in the following order immediately below the date on which the bill or resolution is introduced:

(a) The name of each primary joint sponsor, in the order indicated on the colored back of the introductory copy of the bill or resolution; and

(b) The name of each non-primary joint sponsor, in alphabetical order.

3. The Legislative Counsel shall not cause to be printed the name of a standing committee as a joint sponsor on the face of a bill or resolution unless the chair of the committee has signed his or her name next to the name of the committee on the colored back of the introductory copy of the bill or resolution that was submitted to the front desk of the House of origin or the statement



required by subsection 5. The Legislative Counsel shall not cause to be printed the name of a Legislator as a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor on the face of a bill or resolution unless the Legislator has signed the colored back of the introductory copy of the bill or resolution that was submitted to the front desk of the House of origin or the statement required by subsection 5.

4. Upon introduction, any bill or resolution that sets forth the names of primary joint sponsors or non-primary joint sponsors, or both, must be numbered in the same numerical sequence as other bills and resolutions of the same House of origin are numbered.

5. Once a bill or resolution has been introduced, a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor may only be added or removed by amendment of the bill or resolution. An amendment which proposes to add or remove a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor must not be considered by the House of origin of the amendment unless a statement requesting the addition or removal is attached to the copy of the amendment submitted to the front desk of the House of origin of the amendment. If the amendment proposes to add or remove a Legislator as a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor, the statement must be signed by that Legislator. If the amendment proposes to add or remove a standing committee as a joint sponsor, the statement must be signed by the chair of the committee. A copy of the statement must be transmitted to the Legislative Counsel if the amendment is adopted.

6. An amendment that proposes to add or remove a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor may include additional proposals to change the substantive provisions of the bill or resolution or may be limited only to the proposal to add or remove a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor.

PUBLICATIONS

Rule No. 6. Ordering and Distribution.

1. The bills, resolutions, journals and histories will be provided electronically to the officers and members of the Senate and Assembly, staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the press and the general public on the Nevada Legislature's Internet website.

2. Each House may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matter pertaining to that House only; but no other printing may be ordered except by a



concurrent resolution passed by both Houses. Each Senator is entitled to the free distribution of four copies of each bill introduced in each House, and each Assemblyman and Assemblywoman to such a distribution of two copies. Additional copies of such bills may be distributed at a charge to the person to whom they are addressed. The amount charged for distribution of the additional copies must be determined by the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau to approximate the cost of handling and postage for the entire session.

RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 7. Types, Usage and Approval.

1. A joint resolution must be used to:

(a) Propose an amendment to the Nevada Constitution.

(b) Ratify a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.

(c) Address the President of the United States, Congress, either House or any committee or member of Congress, any department or agency of the Federal Government, or any other state of the Union.

2. A concurrent resolution must be used to:

(a) Amend these Joint Standing Rules, which requires a majority vote of each House for adoption.

(b) Request the return from the Governor of an enrolled bill for further consideration.

(c) Request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled joint or concurrent resolution for further consideration.

(d) Resolve that the return of a bill from one House to the other House is necessary and appropriate.

(e) Express facts, principles, opinion and purposes of the Senate and Assembly.

(f) Establish a joint committee of the two Houses.

(g) Direct the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study.

3. A concurrent resolution or a resolution of one House may be used to memorialize a former member of the Legislature or other notable or distinguished person upon his or her death.

4. A resolution of one House may be used to request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled resolution of the same House for further consideration.



5. *A resolution of one House may be used for any additional purpose determined appropriate by the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Speaker of the Assembly, respectively.*

6. *A concurrent resolution used for the purposes expressed in paragraph (e) of subsection 2 may only be requested by a statutory, interim or standing committee.*

Rule No. 8. Reserved.

ADJOURNMENT

Rule No. 9. Limitations and Calculation of Duration.

1. *In calculating the permissible duration of an adjournment for 3 days or less, Sunday must not be counted.*

2. *The Legislature may adjourn for more than 3 days by motion based on mutual consent of the Houses or by concurrent resolution. One or more such adjournments, for a total of not more than 20 days during any regular session, may be taken to permit standing committees, select committees or the Legislative Counsel Bureau to prepare the matters respectively entrusted to them for the consideration of the Legislature as a whole.*

Rule No. 9.5. Adjournment Sine Die.

1. *The Legislature shall not take any action on a bill or resolution after midnight Pacific time at the end of the 120th consecutive calendar day of session, inclusive of the day on which the session commences. Any legislative action taken after midnight Pacific time at the end of the 120th consecutive calendar day of session is void, unless the legislative action is conducted during a special session.*

2. *A Legislator shall not take any action to impede the progress of the Legislature in completing its business by the time specified in subsection 1.*

3. *The Legislature and its members, officers and employees shall not employ any device, pretense or fiction that adjusts, evades or ignores the measure of time specified in subsection 1 for the purpose of extending the duration of the session.*

4. *Any action taken in violation of subsection 2 or 3 shall be deemed out of order.*

5. *As used in this Rule, “midnight Pacific time” must be determined based on the actual measure of time that, on the final calendar day of the session, is being used and observed by the general population as the uniform time for the portion of Nevada*



which lies within the Pacific time zone, or any legal successor to the Pacific time zone, and which includes the seat of government of this State as designated by Section 1 of Article 15 of the Nevada Constitution.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE FUND

Rule No. 10. Manner of Authorization.

Except for routine salary, travel, equipment and operating expenses, no expenditures shall be made from the Legislative Fund without the authority of a concurrent resolution regularly adopted by the Senate and Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Rule No. 11. Membership and Organization.

1. When members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise one-third or less of the total number elected to that House, minority party membership for that House on the Legislative Commission must be:

(a) One, if such membership is less than one-fifth of the total number elected to that House.

(b) Two, if such membership is at least one-fifth but not more than one-third of the total number elected to that House.

↳ If the members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise more than one-third of the total number elected to that House, minority party membership for that House on the Commission must be three, being equal to the membership of the majority party.

2. Each House shall select one or more alternate members for each member from that House, designating them according to party or according to the individual member whom the alternate would replace.

3. A vacancy in the regular Senate or Assembly membership created by death or by resignation or by the Legislator's ceasing to be a member of the Legislature shall be filled by the proper alternate member as designated by that House. If there is no proper alternate member, the Legislative Commission shall fill the vacancy by appointing a Senator or Assemblyman or Assemblywoman of the same party.

4. If for any reason a member is or will be absent from a meeting and there are no alternates available, the Chair of the



Commission may appoint a member of the same House and political party to attend the meeting as an alternate.

5. The members shall serve until their successors are appointed by resolution as provided in NRS 218E.150, except that the membership of any member who does not become a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection shall terminate on the day next after the election and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in this Rule.

6. The Chair shall be selected at the first meeting of the newly formed Legislative Commission and shall serve until his or her successor is appointed following the formation of the next Legislative Commission.

RECORDS OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

Rule No. 12. Duties of Secretary of Committee and Director.

1. Each standing committee of the Legislature shall cause a record to be made of the proceedings of its meetings.

2. The secretary of a standing committee shall:

(a) Label each record with the date, time and place of the meeting and also indicate on the label the numerical sequence in which the record was made;

(b) Keep the records in chronological order; and

(c) Deposit the records upon completion with the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

3. The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall:

(a) Make the records available for accessing by any person during office hours under such reasonable conditions as the Director may deem necessary; and

(b) Retain the records for two bienniums and at the end of that period keep some form or copy of the record in any manner the Director deems reasonable to ensure access to the record in the foreseeable future.

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

Rule No. 13. Reserved.

Rule No. 13.1. Reserved.

Rule No. 13.2. Reserved.

Rule No. 13.3. Reserved.



Rule No. 13.4. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

1. A redistricting committee will not consider a plan that the redistricting committee determines is a violation of section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, which prohibits any state from imposing any voting qualification, standard, practice or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any United States citizen's right to vote on account of race, color or status as a member of a language minority group.

2. A redistricting committee will not consider a plan that the redistricting committee determines is racially packing or cracking.

3. Racial packing exists when:

(a) Race is the dominant and controlling rationale in drawing district lines; and

(b) The district lines are drawn to concentrate members of a group into a single district, thereby diminishing their impact as individual voters.

4. Racial cracking exists when:

(a) Race is the dominant and controlling rationale in drawing district lines; and

(b) District lines are drawn to split members of a group among multiple districts, so as to dilute their impact and to prevent them from constituting a majority.

5. For the purpose of analyzing the 2010 census data, the redistricting committees shall adopt the method set forth in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 00-02 for aggregating and allocating the 63 categories of race data that was reported to Nevada in 2011 by the United States Census Bureau as part of the federal decennial census.

Rule No. 13.6. Public Participation.

1. The redistricting committees shall seek and encourage:

(a) Public participation in all aspects of the reapportionment and redistricting activities; and

(b) The widest range of public input into the deliberations relating to those activities.

2. Notices of all meetings of the redistricting committees must be transmitted to any member of the public who so requests, without charge.

3. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the redistricting committees and to provide their input regarding the reapportionment and redistricting activities. The redistricting committees shall afford a reasonable opportunity to any interested persons to present plans for redistricting, or amendments to plans



for redistricting, unless such plans demonstrably fail to meet the minimally acceptable criteria set forth in this Rule and Joint Standing Rule No. 13.4.

4. Each of the redistricting committees shall fully utilize available videoconferencing capabilities and shall, either jointly or separately, hold at least one hearing in the southern portion of the State and at least one hearing in a rural portion of the State to allow residents throughout the State an opportunity to participate in the deliberations relating to the reapportionment and redistricting activities.

5. The Legislative Counsel Bureau shall make available to the public copies of the validated 2010 census database for the cost of reproducing the database.

6. The redistricting committees shall make available for review by the public, copies of all maps prepared at the direction of the committees.

LIMITATIONS ON INTRODUCTION AND REQUESTS FOR DRAFTING OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Rule No. 14. Limitations on Drafting and Requirements for Introduction; Indication of Requester on Committee Introductions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 and Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6, after a regular legislative session has convened, the Legislative Counsel shall honor, if submitted before 5 p.m. on the 15th calendar day of the legislative session, not more than 60 requests, in total, from each House for the drafting of a bill or joint resolution. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall, not later than the 8th calendar day of the legislative session, allocate all, some or none of the 60 requests and provide the Legislative Counsel with a written list of the number of requests for the drafting of a bill that may be submitted by each member and standing committee of their respective Houses, and as Majority Leader or Speaker, as applicable, within the limit provided by this subsection. The lists may be revised any time before the 15th calendar day of the legislative session to reallocate any unused requests or requests which were withdrawn before drafting began on the request.

2. A request for the drafting of a bill or resolution that is submitted by a standing committee pursuant to this section must be approved by a majority of all of the members appointed to the



committee before the request is submitted to the Legislative Counsel.

3. A standing committee may only request the drafting of a bill or resolution or introduce a bill or resolution that is within the jurisdiction of the standing committee.

4. A measure introduced by a standing committee at the request of a Legislator or organization must indicate the Legislator or organization at whose request the measure was drafted.

5. The following measures must be introduced by a standing committee:

(a) Measures drafted at the request of agencies and officers of the Executive Branch of State Government, local governments, the courts and other authorized nonlegislative requesters.

(b) Measures requested by statutory committees and interim legislative studies.

(c) Bills requested by a standing committee, or by persons designated to request measures on behalf of a standing committee during the interim. Bills requested by or on behalf of a standing committee must be introduced by that committee.

6. Resolutions requested by or on behalf of a standing committee may be introduced by an individual member.

7. A Legislator may not change the subject matter of a request for a legislative measure after it has been submitted for drafting.

Rule No. 14.1. Secondary Deadline for Submission of Details to the Legislative Counsel.

1. If a request for the drafting of a bill or resolution is submitted to the Legislative Counsel by a Senator or member of the Assembly, a standing committee of the Assembly or Senate or the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Speaker of the Assembly on or before the 15th calendar day of the legislative session pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, the member, chair of the standing committee or his or her designee, and the Majority Leader and Speaker, as applicable, shall, by the 22nd calendar day of the legislative session, provide the Legislative Counsel with information to draft the request which is sufficient in detail to allow for complete drafting of the request.

2. The Legislative Counsel shall give priority to the drafting of bills and resolutions for which sufficient detail to allow complete drafting of the request was submitted within the period required by this Rule.



3. *The provisions of this Rule apply to a request submitted by a Legislator who is not returning to the Legislature for the legislative session if the request was claimed by another Legislator who is or will be serving during the legislative session.*

4. *The provisions of this Rule do not apply to:*

(a) *Emergency requests submitted pursuant to Joint Standing Rule No. 14.4.*

(b) *Requests for which a waiver is granted pursuant to Joint Standing Rule No. 14.5.*

Rule No. 14.2. Limitations on Time for Introduction of Legislation.

1. *Except as otherwise provided in Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6:*

(a) *Unless the provisions of paragraph (b) or (c) are applicable, a bill or joint resolution may only be introduced on or before:*

(1) *The 10th calendar day following delivery of the introductory copy of the bill or joint resolution; or*

(2) *The last day for introduction of the bill or joint resolution as required by paragraph (e),*

↳ whichever is earlier.

(b) *If a bill or joint resolution requires revision after the introductory copy has been delivered, such information as is required to draft the revision must be submitted to the Legislative Counsel before the 10th calendar day following delivery of the introductory copy of the bill or joint resolution. The revised bill or joint resolution may only be introduced on or before:*

(1) *The 15th calendar day following delivery of the original introductory copy of the bill or joint resolution; or*

(2) *The last day for introduction of the bill or joint resolution as required by paragraph (e),*

↳ whichever is earlier.

(c) *If the bill or joint resolution requires a second or subsequent revision, such information as is required to draft the revision must be submitted to the Legislative Counsel before the 15th calendar day following delivery of the original introductory copy of the bill or joint resolution. A bill or joint resolution revised pursuant to this paragraph may only be introduced on or before:*

(1) *The 20th calendar day following delivery of the original introductory copy of the bill or joint resolution; or*



(2) The last day for introduction of the bill or joint resolution as required by paragraph (e),

↳ whichever is earlier.

(d) A request that was designated for pre-filing pursuant to NRS 218D.150 must be introduced on or before the 15th calendar day of the legislative session.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the last day for introduction of a bill or joint resolution that was requested by:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2), a Legislator is the 43rd calendar day of the legislative session.

(2) A Legislator, pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, a standing or interim committee or other requester is the 50th calendar day of the legislative session.

2. The Legislative Counsel shall indicate on the face of the introductory copy of each bill or joint resolution the final date on which the bill or joint resolution may be introduced.

3. If the final date on which the bill or joint resolution may be introduced falls upon a day on which the House in which the bill or joint resolution is to be introduced is not in session, the bill or joint resolution may be introduced on the next day that the House is in session.

SCHEDULE FOR ENACTMENT OF BILLS

Rule No. 14.3. Final Dates for Action by Standing Committees and Houses.

Except as otherwise provided in Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6:

1. The final standing committee to which a bill or joint resolution is referred in its House of origin may only take action on the bill or joint resolution on or before the 68th calendar day of the legislative session. A bill may be re-referred after that date only to the Senate Committee on Finance or the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and only if the bill is exempt pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.6.

2. Final action on a bill or joint resolution may only be taken by the House of origin on or before the 79th calendar day of the legislative session.

3. The final standing committee to which a bill or joint resolution is referred in the second House may only take action on the bill or joint resolution on or before the 103rd calendar day of the legislative session. A bill may be re-referred after that date only to the Senate Committee on Finance or the Assembly



Committee on Ways and Means and only if the bill is exempt pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.6.

4. Final action on a bill or joint resolution may only be taken by the second House on or before the 110th calendar day of the legislative session.

Rule No. 14.4. Emergency Requests.

1. After a legislative session has convened:

(a) The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly may each submit to the Legislative Counsel, on his or her own behalf or on the behalf of another Legislator or a standing committee of the Senate or Assembly, not more than ten requests for the drafting of a bill or resolution.

(b) The Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the Assembly may each submit to the Legislative Counsel, on his or her own behalf or on the behalf of another Legislator or a standing committee of the Senate or Assembly, not more than three requests for the drafting of a bill or resolution.

2. A request submitted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) May be submitted at any time during the legislative session and is not subject to any of the provisions of subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, Joint Standing Rule No. 14.1, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3.

(b) Is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other requests for the drafting of a bill or resolution that are authorized to be submitted to the Legislative Counsel by the Majority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Minority Leader of the Senate or Minority Leader of the Assembly.

3. The list of requests for the preparation of legislative measures prepared pursuant to NRS 218D.130 must include the phrase "EMERGENCY REQUEST OF" and state the title of the person who requested each bill or resolution pursuant to this Rule. If the request was made on behalf of another Legislator or a standing committee, the list must also include the name of the Legislator or standing committee on whose behalf the bill or resolution was requested.

4. The Legislative Counsel shall cause to be printed on the face of the introductory copy and all reprints of each bill or resolution requested pursuant to this Rule the phrase "EMERGENCY REQUEST OF" and state the title of the person who requested the bill or resolution.



Rule No. 14.5. Waivers.

1. At the request of a Legislator or a standing or select committee of the Senate or Assembly, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 or any of the provisions of Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.1 and 14.3, or any combination thereof, may be waived by the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, acting jointly, at any time during a legislative session.

2. A waiver granted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) Must be in writing, executed on a form provided by the Legislative Counsel, and signed by the Majority Leader and the Speaker.

(b) Must indicate the date on which the waiver is granted.

(c) Must indicate the Legislator or committee on whose behalf the waiver is being granted.

(d) Must include the bill number for which the waiver is granted or indicate that the Legislative Counsel is authorized to accept and honor a request for a new bill or resolution.

(e) Must indicate the provisions to which the waiver applies.

(f) May include the conditions under which the bill for which the waiver is being granted must be introduced and processed.

3. The Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of a new bill or resolution for which a waiver is granted pursuant to this Rule unless information which is sufficient in detail to allow for complete drafting of the bill or resolution is submitted to the Legislative Counsel within 2 calendar days after the date on which the waiver is granted.

4. Upon the receipt of a written waiver granted pursuant to this Rule, the Legislative Counsel shall transmit a copy of the waiver to the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The notice that a waiver has been granted for an existing bill must be read on the floor and entered in the Journal, and a notation that the waiver was granted must be included as a part of the history of the bill on the next practicable legislative day. A notation that a waiver was granted authorizing a new bill or resolution must be included as a part of the history of the bill or resolution after introduction.

5. The Legislative Counsel shall secure the original copy of the waiver to the official cover of the bill or resolution.



Rule No. 14.6. Exemptions.

1. Upon request of the draft by or referral to the Senate Committee on Finance or the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, a bill which:

(a) Contains an appropriation; or

(b) Has been determined by the Fiscal Analysis Division to:

(1) Authorize the expenditure by a state agency of sums not appropriated from the State General Fund or the State Highway Fund;

(2) Create or increase any significant fiscal liability of the State;

(3) Implement a budget decision; or

(4) Significantly decrease any revenue of the State,

↳ is exempt from the provisions of subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, Joint Standing Rule No. 14.1, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3. The Fiscal Analysis Division shall give notice to the Legislative Counsel to cause to be printed on the face of the bill the term "exempt" for any bills requested by the Senate Committee on Finance or Assembly Committee on Ways and Means that have been determined to be exempt and shall give written notice to the Legislative Counsel, Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the Assembly of any bill which is determined to be exempt or eligible for exemption after it is printed. When a bill is determined to be exempt or eligible for an exemption after the bill was printed, a notation must be included as a part of the history of the bill on the next practicable legislative day. The term "exempt" must be printed on the face of all reprints of the bill after the bill becomes exempt.

2. Unless exempt pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, all of the provisions of Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14, 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3 apply to a bill until the bill becomes exempt pursuant to subsection 1. A bill that has become exempt does not lose the exemption regardless of subsequent actions taken by the Legislature.

3. A cumulative list of all bills determined by the Fiscal Analysis Division pursuant to subsection 1 to be exempt or eligible for exemption after being printed must be maintained and printed in the back of the list of requests for the preparation of legislative measures prepared pursuant to NRS 218D.130.

4. The provisions of subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, Joint Standing Rule No. 14.1, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3 do not apply to:



(a) A measure that primarily relates to carrying out the business of the Legislature.

(b) A bill returned from enrollment for a technical correction.

(c) A bill that was previously enrolled but, upon request of the Legislature, has been returned from the Governor for further consideration.

Rule No. 14.7. Amendments.

1. The Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of an amendment to a bill or resolution if the subject matter of the amendment is independent of, and not specifically related and properly connected to, the subject that is expressed in the title of the bill or resolution.

2. For the purposes of this Rule, an amendment is independent of, and not specifically related and properly connected to, the subject that is expressed in the title of a bill or resolution if the amendment relates only to the general, single subject that is expressed in that title and not to the specific whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution.

3. This Rule must be narrowly construed to carry out the purposes for which it was adopted, which is to ensure the effectiveness of the limitations set forth in Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14, 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3.

Rule No. 15. Reserved.

Rule No. 16. Reserved.

DATE OF FIRST JOINT BUDGET HEARING

Rule No. 17. Requirement.

The first joint meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Finance and the Assembly Standing Committee on Ways and Means to consider the budgets of the agencies of the State must be held on or before the 89th calendar day of the regular session.

**CRITERIA FOR REVIEWING BILLS THAT REQUIRE
POLICIES OF HEALTH INSURANCE TO PROVIDE
COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN TREATMENT OR SERVICES**

Rule No. 18. Topics of Consideration.

Any standing committee of the Senate or Assembly to which a bill is referred requiring a policy of health insurance delivered or



issued for delivery in this State to provide coverage for any treatment or service shall review the bill giving consideration to:

1. The level of public demand for the treatment or service for which coverage is required and the extent to which such coverage is needed in this State;

2. The extent to which coverage for the treatment or service is currently available;

3. The extent to which the required coverage may increase or decrease the cost of the treatment or service;

4. The effect the required coverage will have on the cost of obtaining policies of health insurance in this State;

5. The effect the required coverage will have on the cost of health care provided in this State; and

6. Such other considerations as are necessary to determine the fiscal and social impact of requiring coverage for the treatment or service.

INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Rule No. 19. Approval for Meeting During Session and Date for Reporting.

1. A legislative committee that meets during the interim shall not schedule or otherwise hold a meeting during a regular session of the Legislature or during an adjournment pursuant to Joint Standing Rule No. 9 without the prior approval of the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

2. Each legislative committee that adopted any findings or recommendations during the interim since the last regular session of the Legislature shall, not later than the 14th calendar day of the regular session, inform interested members of the Senate and Assembly of those findings and recommendations.

ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY

Rule No. 20. Maintenance of Working Environment; Procedure for Filing, Investigating and Taking Remedial Action on Complaints.

1. The Legislature hereby declares that it is the policy of the Legislature to prohibit any conduct, whether intentional or unintentional, which results in sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment based upon any other protected category. The Legislature intends to maintain a working environment which is free from sexual harassment and other unlawful harassment.



Each Legislator is responsible to conduct himself or herself in a manner which will ensure that others are able to work in such an environment.

2. In accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e et seq., for the purposes of this Rule, "sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's employment;

(b) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the person; or

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

3. Each Legislator must exercise his or her own good judgment to avoid engaging in conduct that may be perceived by others as sexual harassment. The following noninclusive list provides illustrations of conduct that the Legislature deems to be inappropriate:

(a) Verbal conduct such as epithets, derogatory comments, slurs or unwanted sexual advances, invitations or comments;

(b) Visual conduct such as derogatory posters, photography, cartoons, drawings or gestures;

(c) Physical conduct such as unwanted touching, blocking normal movement or interfering with the work directed at a person because of his or her sex; and

(d) Threats and demands to submit to sexual requests to keep a person's job or avoid some other loss, and offers of employment benefits in return for sexual favors.

4. In addition to other prohibited conduct, a complaint may be brought pursuant to this Rule for engaging in conduct prohibited by Rule No. 37 when the prohibited conduct is based on or because of the gender or other protected category of the person.

5. Retaliation against a person for engaging in protected activity is prohibited. Retaliation occurs when an adverse action is taken against a person which is reasonably likely to deter the person from engaging in the protected activity. Protected activity includes, without limitation:

(a) Opposing conduct that the person reasonably believes constitutes sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment;

(b) Filing a complaint about the conduct; or



(c) *Testifying, assisting or participating in any manner in an investigation or other proceeding related to a complaint of sexual harassment or other unlawful harassment.*

6. *A Legislator who encounters conduct that the Legislator believes is sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or otherwise inconsistent with this policy may file a written complaint with:*

(a) *The Speaker of the Assembly;*

(b) *The Majority Leader of the Senate;*

(c) *The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, if the complaint involves the conduct of the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate; or*

(d) *The reporting system established pursuant to subsection II.*

↳ *The complaint must include the details of the incident or incidents, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses. Unless the Legislative Counsel is the subject of the complaint, the Legislative Counsel must be informed upon receipt of a complaint.*

7. *The Speaker of the Assembly, the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, as appropriate, shall cause a discreet and impartial investigation to be conducted and may, when deemed necessary and appropriate, assign the complaint to a committee consisting of Legislators of the appropriate House.*

8. *If the investigation reveals that sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or other conduct in violation of this policy has occurred, appropriate disciplinary or remedial action, or both, will be taken. The appropriate persons will be informed when any such action is taken. The Legislature will also take any action necessary to deter any future harassment.*

9. *The Legislature encourages a Legislator to report any incident of sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or other conduct inconsistent with this policy immediately so that the complaint can be quickly and fairly resolved.*

10. *All Legislators are responsible for adhering to the provisions of this policy. The prohibitions against engaging in sexual harassment and other unlawful harassment which are set forth in this Rule also apply to employees, Legislators, lobbyists, vendors, contractors, customers and any other visitors to the Legislature.*



11. *The Legislative Counsel Bureau shall establish a reporting system which allows a person to submit a complaint of a violation of this Rule with or without identifying himself or herself. Such a complaint must provide enough details of the incident or incidents alleged, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses to allow an appropriate inquiry to occur.*

12. *This policy does not create any private right of action or enforceable legal rights in any person.*

Rule No. 20.5. Lobbyists to Maintain Appropriate Working Environment; Procedure for Filing, Investigating and Taking Remedial Action on Complaints.

1. *A lobbyist shall not engage in any conduct with a Legislator or any other person working in the Legislature which is prohibited by a Legislator under Rule No. 20. Each lobbyist is responsible to conduct himself or herself in a manner which will ensure that others who work in the Legislature are able to work in an environment free from sexual harassment and other unlawful harassment.*

2. *Each lobbyist must exercise his or her own good judgment to avoid engaging in conduct that may be perceived by others as sexual harassment as described in Rule No. 20.*

3. *A lobbyist who encounters conduct that he or she believes is sexual harassment, other unlawful harassment, retaliation or otherwise inconsistent with this policy may file a written complaint with:*

- (a) The Speaker of the Assembly;*
- (b) The Majority Leader of the Senate;*
- (c) The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; or*
- (d) The reporting system established pursuant to subsection 11 of Rule No. 20.*

↳ *Such a complaint must include the details of the incident or incidents alleged, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses. Unless the Legislative Counsel is the subject of the complaint, the Legislative Counsel must be informed upon receipt of a complaint.*

4. *If a person encounters conduct by a lobbyist which he or she believes is sexual harassment, or other unlawful harassment, retaliation or otherwise inconsistent with this policy, the person may file a complaint in the manner listed in subsection 3, or may submit a complaint in accordance with the reporting system established pursuant to subsection 11 of Rule No. 20.*



5. *If a complaint made against a lobbyist pursuant to this Rule is substantiated, appropriate disciplinary action may be brought against the lobbyist which may include, without limitation, having his or her registration as a lobbyist suspended.*

6. *This policy does not create any private right of action or enforceable legal rights in any person.*

VOTE ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Rule No. 21. *Waiting Period Between Introduction and Final Passage.*

A period of at least 24 hours must elapse between the introduction of the general appropriation bill and a vote on its final passage by its House of origin.

USE OF LOCK BOXES BY STATE AGENCIES

Rule No. 22. *Duties of Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Assembly Standing Committee on Ways and Means.*

To expedite the deposit of state revenue, the Senate Standing Committee on Finance and the Assembly Standing Committee on Ways and Means shall, when reviewing the proposed budget of a state agency which collects state revenue, require, if practicable, the agency to deposit revenue that it has received within 24 hours after receipt. The Committees shall allow such agencies to deposit the revenue directly or contract with a service to deposit the revenue within the specified period.

Rule No. 23. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 24. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 25. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 26. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 27. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 28. *Reserved.*

Rule No. 29. *Reserved.*



LEGISLATIVE CODE OF ETHICAL STANDARDS

Rule No. 30. Short Title; Applicability; Relation to Other Ethical Standards.

1. Rules Nos. 30 to 39, inclusive, may be cited as the *Legislative Code of Ethical Standards*.

2. *The Legislative Code of Ethical Standards applies to:*

(a) *All Legislators at all times.*

(b) *All members of legislative staff when performing or exercising their legislative assignments, tasks, duties, responsibilities or powers.*

(c) *All lobbyists when they:*

(1) *Appear in person in the Legislative Building or any other building in which the Legislature or any of its legislative committees hold meetings during a regular or special session or the interim between sessions, including, without limitation, any building in which a meeting is held by teleconference or videoconference; or*

(2) *Represent the interests of any lobbying client to a Legislator or a member of legislative staff, regardless of whether such representation occurs during a regular or special session or the interim between sessions and regardless of the location where such representation occurs or the means of communication used to provide such representation.*

3. *The Legislative Code of Ethical Standards is intended to supplement all other ethical standards recognized by rules and laws governing ethics and does not limit the application of such other ethical standards but is cumulative thereto, so that the application or attempted application of any one of the ethical standards does not bar the application or attempted application of any other, except in circumstances where Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers.*

4. *The Legislative Code of Ethical Standards does not create any private right of action or enforceable legal rights in any person.*

Rule No. 31. Purpose and Construction.

1. *The purpose of the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards is to:*

(a) *Establish the highest standards of ethical behavior founded upon principles of dignity, decorum, civility and respect;*



(b) Prohibit any conduct that creates the appearance of impropriety; and

(c) Prohibit any improper, inappropriate or dishonorable conduct that is unbecoming to the legislative process or is inconsistent with or undermines the people's faith, trust and confidence in the integrity of the legislative process.

2. The Legislative Code of Ethical Standards must be construed:

(a) Liberally to carry out and achieve its purposes; and

(b) Strictly against any person alleging that his or her conduct is not subject to its provisions, so that any doubt or uncertainty as to the application of its provisions must be resolved against such a person and in favor of removing unethical behavior from the legislative process.

Rule No. 32. Definitions.

As used in the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in Rules Nos. 33 to 36, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those rules.

Rule No. 33. "Legislative Committee" Defined.

1. "Legislative committee" means any legislative committee or commission appointed to conduct or perform legislative business during a regular or special session or the interim between sessions.

2. The term includes, without limitation:

(a) Any joint, standing, temporary, special or select committee;

(b) Any committee of the whole;

(c) Any interim committee; or

(d) Any subcommittee.

Rule No. 34. "Lobbying Client" Defined.

1. "Lobbying client" means a person who employs, retains, contracts for or otherwise uses or engages the services of a lobbyist to represent the interests of the person to one or more Legislators or members of legislative staff, whether or not any compensation is paid for the services.

2. The term includes, without limitation, a client that is a government, governmental agency or political subdivision of a government.



Rule No. 35. "Lobbyist" Defined.

1. "Lobbyist" means a person who:

(a) Is required to register as a lobbyist during a regular or special session pursuant to chapter 218H of NRS, regardless of whether the person properly registers or fails to register as a lobbyist as required by that chapter; or

(b) Represents the interests of any lobbying client to a Legislator or a member of legislative staff, regardless of whether such representation occurs during a regular or special session or the interim between sessions and regardless of the location where such representation occurs or the means of communication used to provide such representation.

2. The term does not include a person who is excluded from the term "lobbyist" as defined in NRS 218H.080.

Rule No. 36. "Member of Legislative Staff" Defined.

1. "Member of legislative staff" means any member of a Legislator's staff or any officer, employee, assistant or other person employed with reference to the legislative duties of a Legislator or the Legislative Branch, regardless of whether they are paid or otherwise compensated to serve in their positions.

2. The term includes, without limitation, any officers, employees, attaches, interns or other staff of:

(a) The Legislature or either House;

(b) Any legislative committee;

(c) Any legislative office or caucus;

(d) Any division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; or

(e) Any other agency, body, office, organization or unit of the Legislative Branch.

Rule No. 37. Ethical Standards; Prohibited Conduct.

1. The people of the State of Nevada have the right to expect and demand that each Legislator, member of legislative staff or lobbyist adheres to the highest standards of ethical behavior founded upon principles of dignity, decorum, civility and respect because such ethical standards are essential to ensure and enhance the people's faith, trust and confidence in the integrity of the legislative process.

2. Each Legislator, member of legislative staff or lobbyist has a solemn and unerring responsibility and duty to do everything in his or her power to:



(a) *Behave properly, appropriately and honorably with each other and with members of the public who participate in the legislative process; and*

(b) *Encourage, promote and secure an atmosphere in which ethical behavior is the highest priority and is practiced unceasingly and without fail.*

3. *Each Legislator, member of legislative staff or lobbyist shall not engage in or attempt, offer, or agree to engage in, or assist or induce another person to engage in:*

(a) *Any conduct that creates the appearance of impropriety; or*

(b) *Any improper, inappropriate or dishonorable conduct that is unbecoming to the legislative process or is inconsistent with or undermines the people's faith, trust and confidence in the integrity of the legislative process.*

4. *The conduct prohibited by this Rule includes, without limitation, any conduct that:*

(a) *Is intended to threaten, harass, intimidate or improperly influence another person who is participating in the legislative process.*

(b) *Creates a hostile work environment for another person who is participating in the legislative process.*

(c) *Causes harm or serious emotional distress, or the reasonable apprehension thereof, to another person who is participating in the legislative process.*

(d) *Involves impolite, disrespectful or disorderly behavior that results in unreasonable or harmful interference with another person who is participating in the legislative process.*

(e) *Involves false or misleading accusations or allegations against another person who is participating in the legislative process.*

(f) *Involves dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation.*

(g) *Is intended to assist or induce another person to violate or attempt to violate the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards.*

Rule No. 38. Complaints.

1. *A person may file a complaint alleging a breach of the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in accordance with the Standing Rules of each House, except that a person may not file a complaint alleging the same or substantially similar conduct with more than one House.*

2. *If the complaint alleges an ethical breach by or against a Legislator or the ethical breach otherwise involves a particular Legislator, the complaint must be filed with the Legislator's*



House, even if the complaint also alleges an ethical breach by or against a member of legislative staff or a lobbyist.

Rule No. 39. Authority of Senate and Assembly to Adopt Ethical Standards and Prohibit and Sanction Ethical Breaches.

1. The Senate and Assembly hereby find and declare that:

(a) Section 6 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers to govern, control and regulate its membership and its internal organization, affairs and management, expressly providing that: "Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, choose its own officers (except the President of the Senate), determine the rules of its proceedings and may punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member." (Heller v. Legislature, 120 Nev. 456 (2004); Commission on Ethics v. Hardy, 125 Nev. 285 (2009); Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure §§ 2-3 and 560-564 (2010) (Mason's Manual))

(b) Section 7 of Article 4 of the Nevada Constitution invests each House with plenary and exclusive constitutional powers to govern, control and regulate any person who is not a member but who is guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, and each House also has inherent powers, according to the common parliamentary law, to prohibit and sanction all offensive behavior committed against it by any person who is not a member. (Mason's Manual §§ 805-806; Luther S. Cushing, Elements of the Law & Practice of Legislative Assemblies §§ 690-695 (1856) (Cushing's Legislative Assemblies))

(c) In addition to its other powers, each House possesses certain inherent powers of institutional self-protection and self-preservation to govern, control and regulate its membership and its internal organization, affairs and management. (In re Chapman, 166 U.S. 661, 668 (1897); Mason's Manual § 2; Cushing's Legislative Assemblies § 533)

(d) The inherent powers of each House are considered "so essential to the authority of a legislative assembly, that it cannot well exist without them; and they are consequently entitled to be regarded as belonging to every such assembly as a necessary incident." (Cushing's Legislative Assemblies § 533)

(e) The inherent powers of each House authorize it to take all necessary and proper institutional actions that are "recognized by



the common parliamentary law.” (Cushing’s Legislative Assemblies § 684)

(f) Thus, it is well established that each House is “vested with all the powers and privileges which are necessary and incidental to a free and unobstructed exercise of its appropriate functions. These powers and privileges are derived not from the Constitution; on the contrary, they arise from the very creation of a legislative body, and are founded upon the principle of self-preservation.” (Ex parte McCarthy, 29 Cal. 395, 403 (1866))

2. The Senate and Assembly hereby exercise their constitutional and inherent powers and privileges and adopt the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules to:

- (a) Establish ethical standards to regulate the behavior and conduct of persons who participate in the legislative process; and*
- (b) Prohibit and sanction ethical breaches.*

CONTINUATION OF RULES

Rule No. 40. Continuation of Joint Standing Rules During the Interim Between Regular Sessions.

The Joint Standing Rules set forth herein shall remain in full force and effect throughout the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature and until new Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly are adopted as part of the organization of a newly-constituted Legislature at the commencement of a session, unless a conflict exists with a rule adopted by the Senate and Assembly for a special session occurring between regular sessions.

