

LEGISLATIVE RULES STUDY

Bulletin No. 112



**LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU**

STATE OF NEVADA

December 1972

Carson City, Nevada

FINAL REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

FOR

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LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

B. Mahlon Brown
Carl F. Dodge
James I. Gibson
Warren L. Monroe
Archie Pozzi, Jr.
C. Clifton Young

Keith Ashworth
Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Virgil M. Getto
Zelvin D. Lowman
Donald R. Mello
Roy L. Torvinen

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 25—Messrs. Torvinen, Lowman, Smith, Lingenfelter, Frank Young, Wilson, Mrs. Frazzini, Messrs. Glaser, Roy Young, Ronzone, Homer, Getto, Howard and Mello

FILE NUMBER.....98..

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study the legislative rules.

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that the efficiency of the legislature of the State of Nevada suffers because the senate and assembly convene at different hours on legislative days and the corresponding committees of the two houses do not meet at similar times; and

WHEREAS, It sometimes becomes necessary for senators and assemblymen to leave the floor of their houses during times when measures are being voted on to attend committee meetings of the other house; and

WHEREAS, It is frequently impossible to schedule joint meetings of corresponding committees of the senate and assembly for the purpose of considering major legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concurring, That the legislative commission is hereby directed to make a study of the standing rules of the senate and the assembly and the joint rules of the senate and the assembly and to report and recommend to the 57th session of the legislature changes in such rules which will increase the efficiency of the legislature.

19  71

FINAL REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION'S
SUBCOMMITTEE FOR STUDY OF
LEGISLATIVE RULES

INTRODUCTION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 25 of the 1971 legislative session (file number 97 of the Statutes of Nevada) directed the Legislative Commission to make a study of the standing rules of the senate and the assembly and the joint rules of the legislature, and to report and recommend to the 57th session of the legislature changes in such rules which will increase the efficiency of the legislature.

Pursuant to this directive, the Legislative Commission appointed the following subcommittee to prosecute the study:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen (Chairman)	Legislature
Senator B. Mahlon Brown	Legislature
Senator Floyd R. Lamb	Legislature
Senator C. Coe Swobe	Legislature
Senator Cliff Young	Legislature
Assemblyman Roy L. Torvinen	Legislature
Assemblyman Norman Ty Hilbrecht	Legislature

The subcommittee held its organizational meeting on September 11, 1971. Proposals of the legislative members of the subcommittee, of the legislative counsel bureau, of the legislative staff and of the general public including lobbyists. At this meeting and at subsequent meetings were developed a list of proposals to be considered and tentative action on them is attached as Exhibit A. For purposes of this report, the recommendations can be summarized as follows:

- Legislative process.
- Bills.
- Per diem.
- Ethics.
- Parallel rules.
- Session meetings and committee structure.

Many conflicting interests were presented to the subcommittee. Agreeing that it could not solve all of the problems confronting the legislature, the subcommittee dedicated itself to alleviating those problems which have a greater impact on the efficiency of the legislature and keeping the public better informed of legislative actions.

Some areas of proposed revision do not involve change in legislative rule. This is due in part, to the fact that a change in the legislative rules could not be made without an appropriate modification elsewhere in the law.

Moreover, some proposed changes are not designed to precede changes in legislative rules because the subcommittee had been advised that such areas were not appropriate subjects for legislative rules.

The balance of this report concerns the numerous proposed changes, therefore, in legislative rules, the constitution and in NRS.

Legislative Process

1. The subcommittee was deeply concerned that the legislature might be prevented from carrying out its duties in the time appointed so to do. Threats of interference, riot, violence and obstruction in this and other legislatures have convinced many members that it would be wise to implement procedures which would enable the legislature to deal with such interference in a calm, deliberate and lawful manner.

The subcommittee recommends, therefore, the adoption of an amendment to chapter 218 of NRS, creating the crime of interference with the legislative process. A bill so providing will be submitted by the subcommittee during the legislative session.

In addition, the committee recommends a revision of the legislatures power of subpoena. This provision is concerned with the calling of witnesses to appear by the legislature or any of its committees, and the citing of witnesses for contempt when they fail to obey lawful directions of the legislature. A draft of this measure will be submitted by the subcommittee during the legislative session.

2. The subcommittee was advised that NRS 218.130 provides too much restriction on the hiring of employees of the senate. It was indicated that a rule similar to NRS 218.160, applying to the assembly, would be more appropriate. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends the amendment of NRS 218.130 to conform to NRS 218.160. (See attached Exhibit B, BDR 17-454.)
3. A problem which has confronted legislators in increasing numbers in the past is the problem of material placed on the legislators' desks on the floor of the chambers. In the past, the rule in the assembly has provided that no material could be placed on the legislators' desks without someone's signature placed thereon. This rule has proved unsatisfactory as the volume of handout material increases. Therefore, to place some further screen on material dispensed to legislators on the floors of their respective chambers, the subcommittee has recommended the amendment of Assembly Standing Rule No. 26.5 to require a legislator's signature on the material placed on legislators' desks; and it has recommended the adoption of a parallel rule in the senate to carry out this purpose in the senate. (See attached Exhibit C.)
4. The subcommittee took cognizance of the fact the Senate Standing Rule No. 53, provides an archaic method of compensation of witnesses who are called to testify before the legislature. On the other hand, Assembly Standing Rule No. 24, which aligns the compensation of legislative witnesses with the compensation of witnesses in the courts, is a better statement of the rule. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends the amendment of Senate Standing Rule No. 53, to conform with Assembly Standing Rule No. 24. (See attached Exhibit D.)

Bills

5. The subcommittee was apprised of the fact that Assembly Standing Rule No. 42, providing for the use of skeleton bills relating to legislative reapportionment and redistricting, is too restrictive. Senate Standing Rule No. 59 enables skeleton bills to be used for any type bill. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends the amendment of Assembly Standing Rule No. 42 to conform with Senate Standing Rule No. 59. (See attached Exhibit E.)

6. The problem of concurrent referrals of bills to committees in the assembly and the lack of adequate procedures with which to deal with such occasion was brought to the attention of the subcommittee. It was demonstrated that Senate Standing Rule No. 57 provides a better statement of the rule than does Assembly Standing Rule No. 23. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends the amendment of Assembly Standing Rule No. 23 to conform to Senate Standing Rule No. 57. (See attached Exhibit F.)
7. The assembly provides by rule (Assembly Standing Rule No. 33) limits on the introduction of bills after the 40th day of the session. The subcommittee agreed that the senate should also provide limits on bill introductions, because the laudable purpose of limiting bill introductions in the assembly can easily be avoided by submission of the very same bill in the senate. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends that a rule similar to Assembly Standing Rule No. 33 be made a Senate Standing Rule. (See attached Exhibit G.)
8. Bill analyses have created problems since the 1971 session. Although it is a laudable purpose to require a bill analysis with bills introduced, the practicalities of shortage of staff to adequately prepare the analyses must be considered. Senate Standing Rule No. 6 provides that a bill analysis shall accompany each bill introduced in the senate. This requirement proving unworkable, the subcommittee recommends its repeal, and the amendment of Senate Standing Rule No. 60 to enable a legislator to submit his own bill analysis if he so desires. Moreover, to conform the assembly rules with the senate rules, the subcommittee recommends that an Assembly Standing Rule be adopted to carry out this same result. (See attached Exhibit H.)
9. As the State of Nevada grows, so does the volume of business to be conducted by the legislature. As a corollary, as the State of Nevada grows, so does the volume of uncontested bills introduced and passed by the legislature. As time becomes more and more valuable and becomes less and less available, it is desirable that a procedure be employed to eliminate needless consumption of time on uncontested bills. Such procedure is the so-called consent calendar.

Once such an uncontested bill is reported from committee with a do pass recommendation, it could be placed on the consent calendar. If no objections were received, bills on the consent calendar could be passed. Since the constitution requires a reading of the bills by section, three times in each house, section 4 of article 18 must be amended to enable the legislature to adopt a consent calendar if it chooses in the 1977 session. (See attached Exhibit I, BDR C-455.)

Per Diem

10. Some complaints were heard by the subcommittee of ambiguity of the rule allowing per diem travel allowances for legislators traveling to and from general and special sessions of the legislature. The subcommittee, therefore, recommends the amendment of NRS 218.220 to limit legislators' per diem travel expenses to 1 day before and after the sessions. (See attached Exhibit J, BDR 17-453.)

Ethics

11. The subcommittee recommends the amendment of Senate Standing Rule No. 32A and Assembly Standing Rule No. 21, relating to the committees on legislative functions, to provide that these committees shall hear complaints from legislators and others pertaining to alleged breaches of ethics by legislators; and it will act in an advisory capacity to advise legislators as to whether any future conduct would be a breach of ethics or a conflict of interest. (See attached Exhibit K.)

Parallel Rules

12. One of the ever-present confusions in the legislature is the patchwork of differing rules between the two houses. Add to this the fact that the rules of each house relating to the same subject matter are numbered differently, thus requiring careful research to determine the particular rule for the respective house. A solution which goes far to alleviate the confusion is the adoption of a system of rules for each house which rules are parallel. Thus, a particular rule in one house has the same number in the other house, if a similar rule exists, making the researcher's task simpler. The subcommittee recommends, therefore, the adoption of parallel rules for each house. (See attached Exhibit L.)

Session Meeting and Committee Structure

13. The leadership of the senate and assembly advised the subcommittee of new session meeting time. The Assembly recommends that Assembly Rule 29 be changed to 10:00 a.m. and Senate Rule I be changed to 10:30 a.m. The subcommittee has requested that the session time committee changes for the 1973 session be included in the draft of the parallel rules. In addition, the leadership of each House has advised the subcommittee of changes in committees. In the assembly, the Fish and Game Committee is to be eliminated. The Taxation Committee and the Ways and Means Committee are to be nine-member committees. Assembly Rule 20 should be amended to reflect these changes. In the senate, Health and Welfare Committee and State Institutions are to be combined, Public Resources and Ecology Committees are to be combined, and the Commerce and Labor Committees are to be combined. All senate committees will have seven members. Senate Rule 28 should be amended to set forth these changes.

Conclusion

The subcommittee wishes to thank the persons appearing before the subcommittee who presented proposals toward improving the efficiency of the legislature and keeping the public better informed.

Respectfully submitted,

Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen,
Chairman

Senator B. Mahlon Brown

Senator Floyd R. Lamb

Senator C. Coe Swobe

Senator Cliff Young

Assemblyman Roy L. Torvinen

Assemblyman Norman Ty Hilbrecht

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY
LEGISLATIVE RULES SUBCOMMITTEE

LEGISLATURE LIST

During the course of the meetings, it was recommended by the subcommittee that the first six items listed under this category be considered as one item because of the close relationship of the subject material.

1. Joint leadership meeting. A meeting should be held at least once a week during the session. Recommended and passed by the subcommittee.
2. Consent Calendar. Refer to the suggestions presented at the meeting November 13, 1972, California Joint Rules of Assembly and Senate - 1967. No definite recommendation as yet by the subcommittee.
3. Reporting Rollcall. It was recommended that the cost of an electronic voting procedure be once again determined and that the leadership of both houses be responsible for the decision on this item.
4. Session meeting times. It was recommended that the two houses both convene at the same time each day. A definite time has not yet been determined.
5. Committee meeting times. Committee meetings should not be scheduled when the houses are in session. The recommendation further stated that the rules on committee meetings be rewritten.
6. Parallel committees. The points discussed on this item were included in the legislative counsel bureau list.

(End of listing of six items considered to be closely related.)

7. Electronic voting. This item was brought to the attention of the subcommittee by Richard L. Morgan and Ernest L. Newton. See item 3 above for recommendation.
8. Copying capability. Two machines will be rented for the session--one for the assembly and one for the senate. In addition, the recommendation was made to rent a coin-operated machine for the use of the general public.

9. Office space. This item was deleted because it was decided to be within the jurisdiction of the Legislative Commission.
10. Printing. Meeting to be held November 16, 1972, with Mr. Jacobsen and members of the Printing Office staff in Mr. Palmer's office.
11. Mailings. It was tentatively recommended that mailings of bills be taken care of by the legislature rather than at the printing office. It was also recommended that some limitation be placed on the size of the mailing list of individual legislators.
12. Committee numbers. This item was deleted and was considered to be covered by items 3 to 6, inclusive. At the meeting on November 13, 1972, it was recommended that the number of committees be reduced in both houses.
13. Lobbyists. Please see the list for the lobbyists regarding action recommended. There was discussion of the possibility of changing the name "lobbyist" to "legislative advocate" to keep up with current changes in terminology. The recommendation was made not to require the registration of lobbyists.
14. Ethics Committee. It was recommended that the Conflicts of Interests in Government Subcommittee's suggestion that the legislature have its own committee governing its members be accepted.
15. Joint or concurrent committee referrals of bills. It was decided that Senate Rule No. 57 was preferable to Assembly Rule No. 23.
16. Bill processing in committee. A 5 or 10 day time limit was suggested but no specific recommendation made.
17. Committee rules. Mr. Wooster suggested that the bill cover provide a place for the committee chairman to sign and indicate when the bill had been released by his committee.
18. Delegation of authority to staff. This item is the responsibility of the leadership of both houses and no action was taken on it.

19. Per diem. NRS 218.220, subsection 2, should be amended to read that no more than one day's per diem be allowed enroute to Carson City for the opening of the session. It was further recommended that Senate Rule No. 53 be changed to concur with Assembly Rule No. 24.
20. Distribution of material to legislators. The subcommittee's feeling that joint leadership role of the senate and assembly was adequate to cover this item. The recommendation was that Assembly Rule No. 26.5 should have the word "person" changed to "legislator." Mr. Wooster said there should be a parallel rule in the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU LIST

1. Joint rules. Senator Brown requested that a report of parallel and joint rules be ready for the next meeting. Mr. Wooster said the rules should be parallel and not necessarily joint rules. This item recommended by the subcommittee.
2. Introduction of bills. The Senate Rule governing introduction of bills should be the same as or similar to Assembly Rule No. 33. After the fortieth day, the senate bills exceed the assembly bills largely because of the current disparity in rules.
3. Skeleton bills. The recommendation that Senate Rule No. 59 be accepted and Assembly Rule No. 42 be deleted, was made and the legislative counsel was requested to draft an appropriate assembly equivalent rule.
4. Bill analysis. It was recommended that Senate Rule No. 6 be eliminated and Senate Rule No. 60 be amended to permit the introducer to supply an analysis of the bill introduced.
5. Bill request confidentiality. Mr. Wooster's request for a stamp for the 1973 session indicating whether or not the bill is confidential and a place for the introducer's signature, was approved.
6. Legislative power to punish re contempt. Mr. Wooster suggested that while NRS 218 gives the power to issue subpoenas, it does not list procedures to be followed. At the meeting on November 13, 1972, a draft bill was given to the members for their consideration.

7. Statutory provisions concerning rules.

a. NRS 218.130, reading,

Officers and employees of the senate. The officers and employees of the senate shall not exceed 22 in number.

should be amended so that it is similar to

218.160 Officers and employees of the assembly. The officers and employees of the assembly shall be determined by each session of the assembly as recommended by the assembly committee on legislative functions.

b. NRS 218.170 to be deleted.

218.170 Chief clerk of the assembly. The chief clerk of the assembly shall be elected as an officer by the members of the assembly. The chief clerk shall assign the duties of the assembly employees.

8. Presession organization. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wooster and Mr. Oliver will go to Las Vegas and Reno for orientation sessions at the end of November. The Sunday preceding the opening of the 1973 session another orientation meeting will be held in Carson City for all of the legislators at the Legislative Building in the afternoon.

LOBBYISTS' LIST

1. Reconsideration of legislation. Items 1 through 6 on the legislative list cover the various points brought about by this item.
2. Administration bills introduction by committee. The subcommittee recommended that bulletin boards be placed in strategic places for posting daily notices of meetings, bills or other legislative business regarding the time and place of scheduled hearings.
3. Notice of committee hearings. This item is covered by Senate Rule No. 58 and was discussed with item 2.

4. Registration of lobbyists. The subcommittee members decided against the registration procedure at this time.
5. Copying capability for public for a fee. It was recommended by the subcommittee that a coin-operated machine be rented for the convenience of the general public during the session.
6. Report of committee action. Posting daily committee action sheet and setting time limits on the time a bill should remain in committee were suggestions which would be helpful to the lobbyists in determining the action taken on bills.

STAFF LIST

Bill book consolidation. The subcommittee recommended a consistent method of operating the bill book service for the two houses. Mailings (item 11 on the Legislature List) also relate to this subject.

SUMMARY--Provides for number of employees of senate. Fiscal Note:
No. (BDR 17-454)

AN ACT relating to officers and employees of the legislature;
providing for number of employees of the senate to be deter-
mined by senate legislative functions committee.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 218.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

218.130 [The officers and employees of the senate shall not
exceed 22 in number.] The number of officers and employees of
the senate shall be determined by each session of the senate as
recommended by the senate committee on legislative functions.

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and
approval.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Requires signature of legislator on all material placed on other legislators' desks.

SENATE RESOLUTION--Adopts Senate Standing Rule No. 58 requiring legislators signature on all material placed on other legislators' desks.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That, the Senate Standing Rules are hereby amended by the addition of a new rule, to be designated Senate Standing Rule 58, which shall immediately follow Senate Standing Rule 57, and shall read as follows:

58

MATERIAL PLACED ON LEGISLATORS' DESKS

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon a senator's desk shall contain the signature of a legislator. This rule does not apply to books containing the legislative daily histories and the legislative daily journals.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Requires signature of legislator on all material placed on other legislators' desks.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Amends Assembly Standing Rule 26.5; requiring legislator's signature on all material placed on other legislators' desks.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Assembly Standing Rule 26.5 be amended to read as follows:

26.5

MATERIAL PLACED ON ASSEMBLYMEN'S DESKS

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon an assemblyman's desk shall contain the signature of [the person] a legislator. [requesting the placement of such material on the desk or shall contain a designation of the origin of such material.] This rule does not apply to books containing the legislative daily histories and the legislative daily journals.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Provides for compensation of legislative witnesses.

SENATE RESOLUTION--Amending Senate Standing Rule 53; providing for compensation of legislative witnesses.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Senate Standing Rule 53 is hereby amended to read as follows:

53

WITNESSES

Compensation.

[Witnesses summoned by order or on behalf of the Senate to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three dollars. For each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, twenty-five cents, and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.] Witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be compensated as provided by law for witness required to attend in the courts of the State of Nevada.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Enables Assembly to use skeleton bills.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Amending Assembly Standing Rule 42;
enabling Assembly to use skeleton bills.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Assembly Standing Rule 42 be amended to read as follows:

42

[SKELETON BILLS RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

The introduction of skeleton bills relating to legislative reapportionment and redistricting is authorized. Such bills will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. A skeleton bill will be a presentation of ideas or statements of purposes, sufficient in style and expression (and may refer to an accepted map or maps by number) to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all the necessary ramifications.]

SKELETON BILLS

The introduction of skeleton bills is authorized after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and

the legislative counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive research or be of considerable length. A skeleton bill will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. Such bill will be a presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all their necessary ramifications.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Provides procedure for concurrent referrals of bills to committees of the legislature. (BDR)

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Amending Assembly Standing Rule 23; providing for concurrent referrals of bills to committees.

RESOLVES BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Assembly Standing Rule 23 is hereby amended to read as follows:

23

POWERS OF COMMITTEES

[All committees shall take into consideration such appropriate matters as may be referred to them, or as shall come under their respective titles, and shall report their opinion thereon. When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees, it shall be delivered to the chairman of the first committee named. The two committees may meet as one committee for the consideration of the bill or resolution, or the two committees may meet separately at the discretion of each committee, but if the two committees meet as one committee, the chairman of the first committee named shall preside. In either event, the vote on the bill or resolution shall be taken separately in each committee, and a majority vote of each committee with a quorum present shall be required for any action to be taken. Assemblymen having membership on both committees may vote on the bill or resolution in each committee.] When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees the bill or resolution will go to the first committee named, where it will be

acted upon; then, the bill or resolution will pass to the
second committee named, and that committee will pass upon
it. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other
favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported
to the Assembly. However, the committee which votes not
to report the bill or resolution out with favorable recom-
mendation shall report to the Assembly in regular session,
stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Limits bill drafting requests and introductions.

SENATE RESOLUTION--Adopting a new Senate Standing Rule; relating to limiting bill drafting requests and introductions.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the Senate Standing Rules are hereby amended by adding a Rule 59, which shall read as follows:

59.

LIMITATION ON BILL DRAFTING REQUESTS AND INTRODUCTIONS

1. After the first 40 days of the regular legislative session, bill drafting requests submitted to the legislative counsel for bills and joint resolutions will not be honored by the legislative counsel unless the bill drafting request is approved by:

(a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present,
or

(b) A standing committee of the Senate, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

2. After the first 40 days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced by:

(a) Standing committees without consent.

(b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the 41st day of the legislative session.

3. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on roll call vote, which vote shall be entered in the Senate Journal for that day, and such consent shall apply to no more than one bill or joint resolution or bill drafting request.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Requires certain information to accompany bills introduced in the legislature.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Adopting new Assembly Standing Rule; requiring certain information to accompany bills introduced in the legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the Assembly Standing Rules are hereby amended by addition of a new rule to be designated as Assembly Standing Rule 42, which shall read as follows:

42

BILLS INTRODUCED TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY

CERTAIN INFORMATION

Bills introduced shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the proposed legislation. At the time of introduction of a bill, a list shall be given to the clerk of witnesses who are proponents of the measure together with their addresses and telephone numbers. This information shall be provided by:

- (a) The assemblyman introducing the bill;
- (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill;

or

- (c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill.

The clerk shall deliver this information to the chairman of

the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses. The legislator introducing the legislation may accompany the legislation with a bill analysis which may include the intent, justification, purpose and effect of the legislation, or any of them.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Enables legislator to submit a bill analysis with a bill.

SENATE RESOLUTION--Amending Senate Standing Rule 60; enabling legislator to submit a bill analysis with a bill.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Senate Standing Rule 60 be amended to read as follows:

60

BILLS INTRODUCED TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTAIN INFORMATION

Bills introduced shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the proposed legislation. At the time of introduction of a bill, a list shall be given to the secretary of witnesses who are proponents of the measure together with their addresses and telephone numbers. This information shall be provided by:

- (a) The senator introducing the bill;
- (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or
- (c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill.

Flash The secretary shall deliver this information to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses.

The legislator may accompany the bill with a bill analysis

which analysis may describe the intent, purpose, justification and effects of the bill, or any of them.

RESOLVED, That Senate Standing Rule 6 is hereby repealed.

SUMMARY--Amends constitution to provide for consent calendar.
(BDR C-455)

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION--Amending section 18 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to adoption of consent calendar for uncontested bills.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
JOINTLY, That section 18 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 18: Every bill , except a bill placed on a consent calendar adopted as provided in this section, shall be read by sections on three several days, in each House, unless in case of emergency, two thirds of the House where such bill may be pending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journals of each House; and a majority of all the members elected to each house, shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution, and all bills or joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses and by the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the Assembly. Each House may provide by rule for the creation of a consent calendar and establish the procedure for the passage of uncontested bills.

SUMMARY--Limits legislators' per diem travel allowances.
Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 17-453)

AN ACT to amend NRS 218.220, relating to expenses of legislators; limiting legislators' per diem travel allowance to one day's travel to and from Carson City for the opening and adjournment of the legislature.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 218.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:

218.220 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 281.160 or any other law, the per diem expense allowance and the travel and telephone expenses of senators and assemblymen duly elected or appointed and in attendance at any session of the legislature shall be allowed in the manner set forth in this section.

2. For initial travel from his home to Carson City, Nevada, to attend a regular or special session of the legislature, and for return travel from Carson City, Nevada, to his home upon adjournment sine die of a regular or special session of the legislature, each senator and assemblyman shall receive:

(a) A per diem expense allowance of \$30 [per day.] for one day's travel to and one day's travel from regular and special sessions of the legislature.

(b) Travel expenses computed at the rate of 12 cents per mile traveled.

3. In addition to the per diem and travel expenses authorized by subsection 2, each senator and assemblyman shall be entitled to receive not to exceed the total sum of \$1,200 as a supplemental travel allowance for traveling to and from his home or temporary residence during each regular session of the legislature and not to exceed the total sum of \$500 as a supplemental travel allowance for traveling to and from his home or temporary residence during each special session of the legislature.

4. Each senator and assemblyman shall be allowed for each day that the legislature is in regular or special session a per diem allowance of \$30 per day.

5. Each senator and assemblyman shall be entitled to receive not to exceed the total sum of \$250 as a telephone allowance for the payment of tolls and charges incurred by him in the performance of official business during each regular session of the legislature and not to exceed the total sum of \$100 during each special session of the legislature.

6. Claims for expenses made under the provisions of this section shall be made in the same manner as other claims are made against the state, and shall be allowed and paid from the legislative fund. Claims for per diem expense allowances authorized by subsection 4 shall be allowed and paid once each week during a legislative session.

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Enables Senate Committee on Legislative Functions to hear complaints on breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

SENATE RESOLUTION--Amending Senate Standing Rule 32a; enabling the Senate Committee on Legislative Functions to hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Senate Standing Rule 32a be amended to read as follows:

32a

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Senate not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Senate. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

INFORMATION ONLY

SUMMARY--Enables Assembly Committee on Legislative Functions to hear complaints on breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Amending Assembly Standing Rule 21; enabling the Assembly Committee on Legislative Functions to hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Assembly Standing Rule 21 be amended to read as follows:

21

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Assembly not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any such attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Assembly. It shall function as the Committee on Rules and as the Committee on Credentials of the Assembly. It shall be composed of no more than three members from each county. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests.

SENATE STANDING RULES
[Adopted, Senate Journal 1864, page 23;
Tentative Revision, 1972]

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SENATE STANDING RULES
[Adopted, Senate Journal 1864, page 23]

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

[38] 1

[DUTIES OF OFFICERS]

President.

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Chamber, shall order the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the Senate. He shall see that all officers and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall sign all Acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which shall be attested by the Secretary. He shall have general direction of the Senate Chamber, and shall have a right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair--but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the Senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the President.

[39] 2

President Pro Tem.

The President pro tem shall have all the power and authority, and discharge all the duties of the President during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

In the absence or inability of the President pro tem to discharge the duties of the President's office, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions shall preside. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions shall preside. In the absence of the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions, the Senate shall elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion.

[Amended, Stats. 1965, File No. 22; Stats. 1969, File No. 58]

3

No section.

[40] 4

Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its authority. He shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate. He shall receive for every arrest within the Capitol building or grounds, one dollar; within the limits of Carson City and without the Capitol grounds, one dollar and fifty cents; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for traveling expenses of himself or special messenger outside of Carson City, for one way only, twenty-five cents per mile. All fees for arrest of members shall be paid by members arrested, unless excused by the Senate; and when excused, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall not be allowed fees, except when the arrest was made outside of Carson City, when mileage shall be allowed.

[41] 5

Assistant.

The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms shall be doorkeeper and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant-at-Arms. He shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

No section.

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

[1] 10

[MEETING]

Time of Meeting.

The President shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at 11 o'clock, a.m., unless the Senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

[54] 11

[CALL OF THE SENATE]

Call of Senate--Moved by Three Members.

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 and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all Senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the Senate for such action as to the Senate may seem proper.

[48] 12

[ABSENCE]

Absence--Leave Required.

No Senator shall absent himself 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 his per diem shall not be allowed him, and no Senator shall obtain leave of absence or be excused without consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

[42] 20

[DECORUM AND DEBATE]

Points of Order.

If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him to order, and when a Senator shall be so called to order he shall sit down and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion, "That he be allowed to proceed in order," when he shall confine himself to the question under consideration and avoid personality. Every decision of points of order by the President shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed, except upon appeal of two Senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

[43
and
50] 21

[BEHAVIOR]

Breaches of Decorum.

In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety any Senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the Senate may deem proper, and if any Senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language or conduct excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the Secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used on the floor of the Senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was taken.

Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language shall not be permitted in the Senate Chamber.

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

[26] 30

[AYES AND NOES]

Ayes and Noes--Three Required to Call For.

The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members, and every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote, unless excused by unanimous vote of the Senate, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal, and the names of Senators demanding the ayes and noes shall also be entered on the Journal.

[27] 31

[TIE VOTE]

President to Decide [.] Tie Vote.

A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally divided, the President may give the deciding vote.

[47] 32

[ELECTION--VOTING]

Manner Of [.] Election--Voting.

In all cases of election by the Senate the vote shall be taken viva voce, and no Senator or other person shall remain by the Secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No Senator shall be allowed to vote except when at his seat, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the ayes and noes are being called, nor change his vote after the result is announced, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

[28] 40

[STANDING COMMITTEES]

Standing Committees.

Standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

1. Commerce and Labor, seven members.
2. Ecology and Public Resources, seven members.
3. Education, seven members.
4. Federal, State, and Local Governments, seven members.
5. Finance, seven members.
6. Health, Welfare and State Institutions, seven members.
7. Judiciary, seven members.
8. Legislative Functions, seven members.
9. Taxation, seven members.
10. Transportation, seven members.

[Added, Stats. 1971, File No. 1]--(Amended, BDR 570, 1973 session)

[29] 41

Appointment of Committees.

All committees of the Senate, special and standing, and all joint committees on the part thereof, shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

[30] 42

[To Incur Expense.] Committee Expenses.

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

[32] 43

Duties of Committees.

The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them and report thereon. They shall acquaint themselves with the interests of the State specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the State, and shall fully consider and report their opinion upon any matter committed or referred to them by the Senate.

[32a] 44

Committee on Legislative Functions.

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attaches and employees of the Senate not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any attache or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Senate.

[Added, Senate Journal 1947, S.R. 2]

45

No section.

[34] 46

[COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE]

Forming [Of.] Committee of the Whole.

In forming the Committee of the Whole Senate the President shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections, and the chairman shall call for amendments at the conclusion of the reading of each section. All amendments proposed by the committee shall be reported by the chairman to the Senate.

[35] 47

[Rules of Senate.] Rules Applicable to Committee of the Whole.

The Rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered, nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak, at any stage of proceedings, during its sitting. Messages may be received by the President while the committee is sitting; in which case the President will resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair in favor of the chairman of the committee.

[36] 48

Motion to Rise [.] Committee of the Whole.

A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

[31] 49

Reference [.] to Committee.

When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. The Committee of the Whole Senate.
2. A Standing Committee.
3. A Select Committee.

[33] 50

[To Return Bills.] Return From Committee.

Any bill or other matter referred to a committee of the Senate shall not be withdrawn or ordered taken from such committee for consideration by the Senate, recommitment, or for any other reason without a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and at least one day's notice of the motion therefor. No such motion shall be in order on the last day of the session, or on the day preceding the last day of the session. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to take from any committee the rights and duties of committees provided for in Rule [32] 43 of Senate Standing Rules.

[37] 51

[PRIVILEGED COMMITTEES]

Privileged Committees Always in Order.

The Committees on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills may report at any time.

[57] 52

[CONCURRENT REFERRALS]

Concurrent Referrals.

When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees the bill or resolution will go to the first committee named, where it will be acted upon; then, regardless of the action or recommendation of that committee, the bill or resolution will pass to the second committee named, and that committee will pass upon it. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the Senate. However, the committee which votes

not to report the bill or resolution out with a favorable recommendation shall report to the Senate in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

[Added by Stats. 1963, File No. 69; amended, Stats. 1971, File No. 63]

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

A. Motions Generally

[12] 60

[MOTIONS]

[To Be Seconded.] Entertaining.

No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded; nor debated until announced by the President. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the President or any Senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the Senate may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.

[15] 61

Precedence of Motions.

When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named:

1. To adjourn.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a day certain.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

The first four shall be decided without debate.

[16] 62

When Not Entertained.

When a motion to commit, to postpone to a day certain, or to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it shall not be again entertained on the same day and at the same

stage of proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session except this rule be suspended by a two-thirds vote, and there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone.

B. Particular Motions

[13] 63

To Adjourn.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made, shall be entered on the Journal.

[14] 64

[Lie] Lay on the Table.

A motion to [lie] lay on or take from the table shall be carried by a majority vote.

65

No section.

[17] 66

[MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ENACTING CLAUSE]

To Strike Enacting Clause.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution shall have precedence of a motion to commit or amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

[20] 67

[DIVISION OF QUESTION]

[Necessary to Division.] Division of Question.

Any Senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

[RECONSIDERATION]

[Precedence Of.] To Reconsider--Precedence Of.

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the Senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending, or before passing the order of Motions and Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

VII. DEBATE

[When Not Entitled to the Floor.] Speaking on Question.

Every Senator when he speaks, shall, standing in his place, address "Mr. President," in a courteous manner, and shall confine himself to the question before the Senate, and when he has finished, shall sit down. No Senator shall speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question on the same day, nor a second time without leave when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during debate shall not be considered the same question.

[PREVIOUS QUESTION]

[How Put.] Previous Question.

The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three Senators, and it shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of Senators present it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a vote on the question or questions before it, and all incidental questions arising after the motion was made shall be decided without debate.

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Generally

[55] 90

[MASON'S MANUAL]

[To Govern.] Mason's Manual.

The Rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate, and the joint rules of the Senate and Assembly.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S.R. 6]

[56] 91

[SUSPENSION OF RULE]

[How Effected.] Suspension of Rule.

No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the Senate and one day's notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called for, and after due notice from the President no objection is offered, he can announce the rule suspended and the Senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Senate Standing Rule No. [4] 109 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended; and further, this rule shall not apply to the suspension of Senate Standing Rule No. [33.] 50.

[58] 92

[NOTICES OF BILLS, TOPICS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS]

Notices of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings.

Adequate notice shall be provided to the legislators and the public by posting information relative to the bills, topics and public hearings which are to come before committees. Such notice and posting shall be made at appropriate, convenient places in the legislative building as well as appearing in the daily history.

[Added Stats. 1971, File No. 1]

[51] 93

[PROTEST]

[Entered in Journal.] Protest.

Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the Journal.

[49] 94

[PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR]

[Who Entitled.] Privilege of the Floor.

No person, except State Officers and officers and members of the Senate and Assembly, shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except by special invitation on the part of some member; and a majority may authorize the President to have the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate; and the Senate Chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business except by permission given by a two-thirds vote.

95

No section.

96

No section.

[3] 97

[PETITIONS]

[Disposition Of.] Petitions and Memorials.

The contents of any petition or memorial shall be briefly stated by the President or any Senator presenting it. It shall then lie on the table or be referred, as the President or Senate may direct.

98

No section.

99

No section.

100

No section.

101

No section.

[19] 102

[OBJECTION TO READING OF PAPER]

[How Determined.] Objection to Reading of Paper.

Where the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

[23] 103

[PRIORITY OF BUSINESS]

[Without Debate.] Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

B. Bills

104

No section.

105

No section.

[59] 106

[SKELETON BILLS]

Skeleton Bills.

The introduction of skeleton bills is authorized after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and the legislative counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive research or be of considerable length.

A skeleton bill will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. Such bill will be a presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all their necessary ramifications.

[Added Stats. 1971, File No. 1]

[60] 107

[BILLS INTRODUCED TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY
CERTAIN INFORMATION]

Information to Accompany Certain Bills.

Bills introduced shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the proposed legislation. At the time of introduction of a bill, a list shall be given to the secretary of witnesses who are proponents of the measure together with their addresses and telephone numbers. This information shall be provided by:

- (a) The senator introducing the bill;
 - (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or
 - (c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill.
- The secretary shall deliver this information to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses.

[Added Stats. 1971, File No. 1]

108

No section.

[4] 109

[Notice of Bills--] Reading of Bills.

At least one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of a bill unless by consent of two-thirds of the Senate, or the bill be presented by a committee in the

discharge of its duty. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the Senate shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second, or third reading. The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then take the usual course. No bill shall be committed until once read, nor amended until twice read. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S.R. 3]

110

No section.

[5] 111

Printing.

One thousand copies of all bills and resolutions of general interest shall be printed for the use of the Senate and Assembly, and two hundred and fifty copies of such as are of only local interest; also such other matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the Senate.

[6] 112

Bill Analysis.

A bill analysis shall be printed with each bill, preceding the body of the bill, in a series of a few paragraphs indicating why the legislation is proposed, what specific problems it is designed to counter, and how it actually attempts to accomplish the intent. Amendments to this analysis shall be made by brackets and italics for any reprints of the bill incorporating amendments. Reference to the amended analysis shall disclose the effect of amendments to the entire bill.

[Added, Stats. 1971, File No. 1]

[7] 113

General File.

All bills shall be read the second time in the order in which they are reported by committees. Upon second reading, Senate bills reported without amendments shall be engrossed and placed on the general file, and Assembly bills reported without amendments shall be placed on the general file.

Committee amendments reported with bills shall be considered upon their second reading and such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Senate bills so amended shall be reprinted, engrossed, and placed on the general file, and Assembly bills so amended shall be reprinted, reengrossed and placed on the general file. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file in the order in which they are reported engrossed, except general appropriation bills, which shall be at the head of the file. The file, with each bill in order, shall be conspicuously posted in the Senate Chamber each day by the Secretary.

Any member may move to amend a bill during its second or third reading and such motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended on second reading shall be treated the same as bills with committee amendments. Any bill so amended upon the general file shall be reprinted and reengrossed.

The reprinting of amended bills may be dispensed with only in accordance with the provisions of law. Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, one thousand copies of all amended bills shall be printed.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S.R. 3]

[8] 114

[May be Committed.] Commitment of Bill with Special Instructions.

A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

[9] 115

Reconsideration [.] of Vote on Bill.

On the day next succeeding the final vote on any bill, said vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member, provided notice of intention to move a reconsideration was given on the day such final vote was taken, by a Senator who voted on that side which prevailed, and no motion to reconsider shall be in order on the day such final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

116

No section.

[10] 117

Different Subject Not Admitted as Amendment.

No subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted as an amendment; and no bill or resolution shall be amended by incorporating any irrelevant subject matter or by association or annexing any other bill or resolution pending in the Senate, but a substitute may be offered at any time so long as the original is open to amendment.

C. Resolutions

[11] 118

Treated as Bills.

Joint and concurrent resolutions addressed to Congress, or to either House thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the National Departments, or proposing amendments to the State Constitution shall be subject, in all respects, to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

[24] 119

[RESOLUTIONS]

[Exceptions.] Treated as Motions.

Resolutions, other than those referred to in Rule [11,] 118, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

[2] 120

[ORDER OF BUSINESS]

Order of Business.

1. Roll Call.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.
4. Reading and Approval of the Journal.
5. Presentation of Petitions.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Select Committees.
8. Messages from the Governor.
9. Communications from State Officers.

10. Messages from the Assembly.
11. Second Reading and Amendment of Bills.
12. Introduction, First Reading, and Reference of Bills.
13. Motions, Resolutions, and Notices.
14. Business on General File and Third Reading of Bills.
15. Unfinished Business.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S.R. 3; Stats. 1967,
File No. 13]

[46] 121

Privilege.

Any Senator may rise and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the President, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

122

No section.

123

No section.

[45] 124

Preference to Speak.

When two or more Senators rise at the same time the President shall name the one who may first speak--giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

[52] 125

[SPECIAL ORDER]

[Time to Consider.] Special Order.

The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall be considered, unless it be postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the Senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall go to Unfinished Business.

126

No section.

[25] 127

[MESSAGES]

[Always in Order.] Messages.

Messages from the Governor, state officers and from the Assembly may be considered at any time by a vote of the Senate.

[22] 128

[BLANKS]

Filling Of [.] Blanks.

In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

[53] 140

[WITNESSES]

Compensation [.] of Witnesses.

Witnesses summoned by order or on behalf of the Senate to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three dollars. For each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, twenty-five cents, and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

SUMMARY--Makes Assembly Standing Rules parallel with Senate Standing Rules.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION--Amending Assembly Standing Rules 1 through 42, inclusive, to make numbering parallel with Senate Standing Rules.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That Assembly Standing Rules 1 through 42, inclusive, be amended to read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE RULES

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Rule No.

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

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No section.....	2
No section.....	3
No section.....	4
No section.....	5
Tenure of Office.....	6

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

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No section.....	12

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

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Assembly

Rule No.

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IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS

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ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES
[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1957, A.R. 21]

[3]

[RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY]

These rules shall be the Rules of the Assembly of the present session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 22(5); Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 4]

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

1

No section.

2

No section.

3

No section.

4

No section.

5

No section.

[19] 6

[TENURE OF OFFICE]

Tenure of Office.

Elective officers of the Assembly shall hold office during the session and at the close of the session their tenure shall cease.

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

[29] 10

[MEETING]

Time of Meeting.

The Assembly shall meet each day at [9 a.m.,] 10 a.m., unless the Assembly adjourns to some other hour.

[See NRS 218.100; Mason's Manual, Secs. 203, 705(2); Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 4]--(Amended by BDR 571, 1973 Session)

11

No section.

12

No section.

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

[10] 20

[POINTS OF ORDER]

Points of Order.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Assembly, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, in which case the member so called to

order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and if called to order by a member, such member shall immediately state the point of order. If the point of order be sustained by the Speaker, the member shall not be allowed to proceed; but if it be not sustained, then he shall be permitted to go on. Every such decision from the Speaker shall be subject to an appeal to the house; but no discussion of the question of order shall be allowed unless an appeal be taken from the decision of the Speaker.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 240-246]

21

No section.

[26] 22

[PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR AND LOBBYING]

Privilege of the Floor and Lobbying.

No person, except Senators and state officers, shall be admitted at the bar of the Assembly, except by special invitation on the part of some member; but a majority may authorize the Speaker to have the Assembly cleared of all such persons. No person shall do any lobbying upon the floor of the Assembly at any time, and it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this rule.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 705, 706]

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

[17] 30

[MANNER OF VOTING]

Manner of Voting.

The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members present, and every member within the bar of the Assembly, when his name is called, shall (unless for special reasons he be excused) declare, openly and without debate, his vote. In taking the ayes and noes, and upon call of the

house, the names of members shall be taken alphabetically, and the Chief Clerk shall enter on the Journal the names of those demanding the ayes and noes.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 14; Mason's Manual, Sec. 531]

31

Section not required.

[16] 32

[ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE]

Announcement of the vote.

The announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 525]

[18] 33

VOTING BY DIVISION

Upon a division and county of the Assembly on any question, no person without the bar shall be counted.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 533]

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

[20] 40

[STANDING COMMITTEES]

Standing Committees.

The standing committees of the Assembly shall be as follows:

1. Ways and Means, nine members.
2. Judiciary, nine members.
3. Taxation, nine members.
4. Elections, seven members.
5. Education, seven members.
6. Legislative Functions, seven members.

7. Agriculture, seven members.
8. Labor and Management, seven members.
9. Transportation, seven members.
10. Commerce, nine members.
11. Environment and Public Resources, nine members.
12. Health and Welfare, nine members.
13. Government Affairs, nine members.

The number of members representing the majority political party on a standing committee shall only exceed the number of members of the minority political party by one.

[Amended, Assembly Journal 1959, A.R. 3; Assembly Journal 1960, A.R. 4; Stats. 1961, File No. 6, File No. 80; Stats. 1963, File No. 3; Stats. 1965, File No. 5; Stats. 1967, File No. 4, File No. 6; Stats. 1969, File No. 4, File No. 56; A Stats. 1971, File No. 17]--(Added by BDR 571, 1973 Session)

[22] 41

[APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES]

Appointment of Committees.

Except as provided in Assembly Standing Rule [41,] 101, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise directed by the Assembly.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 602; Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 56]

42

No section.

[23] 43

[POWERS OF COMMITTEES]

Duties of Committees.

All committees shall take into consideration such appropriate matters as may be referred to them, or as shall come under their respective titles, and shall report their opinion thereon. When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees, it shall be delivered to the chairman of the first committee named. The two committees may meet as one committee

for the consideration of the bill or resolution, or the two committees may meet separately at the discretion of each committee, but if the two committees meet as one committee, the chairman of the first committee named shall preside. In either event, the vote on the bill or resolution shall be taken separately in each committee, and a majority vote of each committee with a quorum present shall be required for any action to be taken. Assemblymen having membership on both committees may vote on the bill or resolution in each committee.

[Amended Stats. 1963, File No. 74; See Mason's Manual, Secs. 615-622]

[21] 44

[COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS]

Committee on Legislative Functions.

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attaches and employees of the Assembly not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any such attache or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Assembly. It shall function as the Committee on Rules and as the Committee on Credentials of the Assembly. It shall be composed of no more than three members from each county.

[Amended Stats. 1967, File No. 21; A 1971, Stats 1971, File No. 17]

[25] 45

[REPORTS OF COMMITTEES]

Reports of Committees.

All bills, resolutions, or other matter referred to any committee shall be reported back by such committee to the Assembly, together with the action of the committee thereon, as soon as practicable after such reference.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 672-688]

46

No section.

47

No section.

48

No section.

49

No section.

50

No section.

51

No section.

52

No section.

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

[8] 60

[MOTIONS]

Entertaining.

No motion shall be debated until the same be distinctly announced by the Speaker; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, and be read by the Chief Clerk before the same shall be debated. A motion may be withdrawn by the maker at any time before amendment or before the motion is put to vote.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 156, 273]

61

No section.

62

No section.

Particular Motions

63

No section.

64

No section.

[13] 65

[INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT]

Indefinite Postponement.

When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be considered again during the session and the question shall not be subject to a motion for reconsideration.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 430(2) and 436(2)]

[37] 66

[STRIKING ENACTING CLAUSES]

To Strike Enacting Clause.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution shall not take precedence over any other subsidiary motion. If the motion is carried, it shall be considered equivalent to the rejection of such bill or resolution.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 23]

[5] 67

[DIVISION OF QUESTION]

Division of Question.

Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 101(8), 113]

[15] 68

[PRECEDENCE OF MOTION TO RECONSIDER]

To Reconsider--Precedence Of.

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn, or to fix the time to which to adjourn; and when the Assembly adjourns, while a motion to reconsider is pending, or before passing the order of Motions and Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 469]

VII. DEBATE

[6] 80

[SPEAKING ON QUESTION]

Speaking on Question.

No member shall speak more than twice during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, and at the same stage of proceedings, without leave. Members who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) to the exclusion of others who have not spoken.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 102]

[12] 81

[PREVIOUS QUESTION]

Previous Question.

The previous question shall be put only when demanded by three members. The previous question shall not be moved by the member last speaking on the question.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 345-352]

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Rules and Procedure

[2] 90

[MASON'S MANUAL]

Mason's Manual.

The rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Assembly in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and orders of the Assembly, and the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 30-32]

[11] 91

[RESCINDING, AMENDING OR SUSPENDING RULES]

Suspension of Rule.

No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, and one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be suspended temporarily by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

[Rescinded, Assembly Journal 1961, page 27. See Mason's Manual, Secs. 22 (1) (2) (6), 279-287, 408; readopted 1967, Stats. 1967, File No. 18]

92

No section.

93

No section.

94

No section.

[26.5] 95

[MATERIAL PLACED ON ASSEMBLYMEN'S DESKS]

Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon an assemblyman's desk shall contain the signature of the person requesting the placement of such material on the desk or shall contain a designation of the origin of such material. This rule does not apply to books containing the legislative bills and resolutions, the legislative daily histories and the legislative daily journals.

[Added, Stats. 1969, File No. 74]

[27] 96

[PEDDLING AND SOLICITING]

Peddling and Soliciting.

Peddling, begging and soliciting are strictly forbidden in the Assembly Chamber, and in the lobby, gallery and halls adjacent thereto, and no part of said chamber or halls shall be used for, or occupied by signs or other devices for any kind of advertising.

[PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS]

Petitions and Memorials.

Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer. They shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, but shall be on the table, or be referred, as the Assembly shall determine.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 148]

[PURPOSE OF INTRODUCTIONS]

Request of Purpose.

A member may request the purpose of a bill or joint resolution upon its introduction.

[REMARKS]

Remarks.

It shall be in order for members to make remarks and to have such remarks entered in the Journal.

[PRECEDENCE OF PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY]

Precedence of Parliamentary Authority.

The precedence of parliamentary authority in the Assembly shall be as follows:

1. The Constitution of the State of Nevada.
2. The Statutes of the State of Nevada.
3. The Standing Rules of the Assembly and the Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.
4. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 6, 7, 19-21]

[ORGANIZATION OF ASSEMBLY WHEN TOTAL NUMBER OF
MEMBERS-ELECT EVENLY DIVIDED BETWEEN
POLITICAL PARTIES]

Organization of Assembly--Even Division of Members-Elect.

1. The provisions of this rule shall be applicable only if it appears from the roll of the members-elect of the Assembly prepared by the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 218.100 that the total number of the members-elect of the Assembly is evenly divided between two political parties.

2. If the total number of members-elect of the Assembly is evenly divided between two political parties, on the first day of each session of the legislature following the call of the Assembly to order by the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 218.100, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the taking of the oath by members of the Assembly, the members of each political party shall designate one member and such designees shall meet together publicly in the Assembly chambers with the Secretary of State, who shall determine, by lot, which party shall have leadership of the Assembly. The winning political party shall select the Speaker and Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly and shall have the majority of the members on the even-numbered standing committees as designated in Assembly Standing Rule [20.] 40. The losing political party shall have the majority of the members on the remaining standing committees designated in Assembly Standing Rule [20.] 40.

3. Following completion of the procedures specified in subsection 2, the winning political party shall select the Speaker and Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly and report its selection to the Secretary of State. The person so selected as Speaker shall thereupon assume the chair of the Assembly.

4. The members representing each political party shall then retire from the chambers and meet privately. The political party having the majority of members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule [20,] 40, and designate one of such number as chairman of the standing committee. The political party having a minority of

members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule [20.] 40. Having completed the duties imposed by this subsection, both political parties shall report in writing to the Speaker, the chairman and members of the standing committees designated.

5. The Speaker shall not change the designation of chairmen and committee members made pursuant to subsection 4.

[Added, Stats. 1969, File No. 56]

102

No section.

103

No section.

B. Bills

[33] 104

[LIMITATION ON BILL DRAFTING REQUESTS
AND INTRODUCTIONS]

Limitation on Bill Drafting Requests and Introductions.

1. After the first 40 days of a regular legislative session, bill drafting requests submitted to the legislative counsel for bills and joint resolutions will not be honored by the legislative counsel unless the bill drafting request is approved by:

(a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present, or

(b) A standing committee of the Assembly, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

2. After the first 40 days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced by:

(a) Standing committees without consent.

(b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the 41st day of the legislative session.

3. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on rollcall vote, which vote shall be entered in the Assembly Journal for that day, and such consent shall apply to no more than one bill or joint resolution or bill drafting request.

[Amended, Assembly Journal 1959, A.R. 27. See Mason's Manual, Sec. 726 (7); Stats. 1967, File No. 22; Stats. 1969, File No. 63; A Stats. 1971, File No. 17]

[36] 105

[SUBSTITUTES]

Substitute Bills.

A substitute bill shall be deemed and held to be an amendment, and treated in all respects as such. However, a substitute bill may be amended after its adoption, in the same manner as if it were an original bill.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 617]

[42] 106

[SKELETON BILLS RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE
REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING]

Skeleton Bills.

The introduction of skeleton bills relating to legislative reapportionment and redistricting is authorized. Such bills will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. A skeleton bill will be a presentation of ideas or statements of purposes, sufficient in style and expression (and may refer to an accepted map or maps by number) to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all the necessary ramifications.

[Added, Stats. 1971, File No. 71]

107

No section.

108

No section.

[34] 109

[PROCEDURE ON READING OF BILLS]

Reading of Bills.

The Speaker shall announce at each reading of a bill whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first reading of a bill shall be for information. If there is objection, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If the question to reject fails to receive a majority vote by the members present, or if there is no objection, the bill shall take the proper course. No bill shall be referred to a committee until after the first reading, nor amended until after the second reading.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 733]

[35] 110

[SECOND READING AND AMENDMENT OF BILLS]

Second Reading and Amendment of Bills.

All bills shall be read the second time in the order in which they are reported by committees, unless different order is designated by motion. Upon second reading, Assembly bills reported without amendments shall be engrossed and placed on the General File, and Senate bills reported without amendments shall be placed on the General File. Committee amendments reported with bills shall be considered upon their second reading, and such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Assembly bills so amended shall be reprinted, engrossed, and placed on the General File, and Senate bills so amended shall be reprinted, re-engrossed, and placed on the General File.

Any member may move to amend a bill during its second or third reading, and such motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended on second reading shall be treated the same as bills with committee amendments. Any bill so amended upon the General File shall be reprinted and re-engrossed.

The reprinting of amended bills may be dispensed with only in accordance with the provisions of law.

[See NRS 218.320, 218.330; Mason's Manual, Sec. 734]

111

No section.

112

No section.

[38] 113

[GENERAL FILE]

General File.

All bills reported to the Assembly, by either standing or special committees, after receiving their second readings shall be placed upon a General File, to be kept by the Chief Clerk. No bill shall be considered by the Assembly until the regular order of business shall have been gone through. Then bills shall be taken from the General File and acted upon in the order in which they were reported, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Assembly. But engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file, in the order in which they are received. The Chief Clerk shall post, in a conspicuous place in the Chamber, a daily statement of the bills on the General File, setting forth the order in which they are filed, and specifying the alterations arising from the disposal of business each day. He shall likewise post notices of special orders as made.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 736]

114

No section.

[14] 115

[RECONSIDERATION]

Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

On the first legislative day that the Assembly is in session succeeding that on which a final vote on any bill or resolution has been taken, a vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any member. Notice of intention to move such reconsideration shall be given on the day on which such final vote was taken by a member voting with the prevailing party. It shall not be in order for any member to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent. But there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made at once.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 450-473]

116

No section.

117

No section.

C. Resolutions

[39] 118

[JOINT RESOLUTIONS]

Treated as Bills--Joint Resolutions.

The procedure of enacting joint resolutions shall be identical to that of enacting bills. However, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be entered in the Journal in their entirety.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 18; Art. XVI, Sec. 1; NRS 218.280-218.440]

119

No section.

[30] 120

[ORDER OF BUSINESS]

Order of Business.

The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading and Approval of Journal.
3. Presentation of Petitions.
4. Reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Select Committees.
6. Messages from the Governor.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
9. Introduction, First Reading and Reference.
10. Second Reading and Amendment.
11. General File and Third Reading.
12. Unfinished Business of Preceding Day.
13. Special Orders of the Day.
14. Remarks from the Floor, limited to ten minutes.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 710-714]

121

No section.

[9] 122

[PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS]

Privileged Questions.

Privileged questions shall have precedence of all others in the following order:

1. Motions to fix the time to which the Assembly shall adjourn.
2. Motions to adjourn.
3. Questions relating to the rights and privileges of the Assembly or any of its members.
4. A call of the house.
5. Motions for special orders.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 176(B), 192, 225, 258]

[7] 123

[CLOSING DEBATE]

Privilege of Closing Debate.

The author of a bill, resolution or a main question shall have the privilege of closing the debate, unless the previous question has been sustained.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 94(5), 130-133]

124

No section.

125

No section.

[40] 126

[VETOES]

Vetoed Bills.

Bills which have passed both houses of the Legislature and are transmitted to the Assembly accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval or veto of the same, shall be taken up and considered immediately upon the coming in of the message transmitting the same, or shall become the subject of a special order, and when the message is received, or (if made a special order) when the special order is called, the said message or statement shall be read together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Chief Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall first have been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of

its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Speaker has stated the question, save a motion to adjourn or a motion for the previous question, but the merits of the bill itself may be debated. The message or statement containing the objections of the Governor to the bill shall be entered upon the Journal of the Assembly. The consideration of a vetoed bill, and the objections of the Governor thereto, shall be a privileged question, and shall take precedence over all others.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 35; NRS 218.420, 218.-430]

127

No section.

128

No section.

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS

[24] 140

[COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES]

Compensation of Witnesses.

Witnesses summoned to appear before the Assembly 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.

[See NRS 48.290]

[28] 141

USE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

The Assembly Chamber shall not be used for any public or private business other than legislative, except by permission of the Assembly.