# SENATE STANDING RULES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUTIES OF OFFICERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. DECORUM AND DEBATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Bills and Resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Skeleton Bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Information Concerning Bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Second Reading File—Consent Calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Sponsorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Reading of Bills—General File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Referral of Bill With Special Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Reconsideration of Vote on Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>Vetoed Bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>Different Subject Not Admitted as Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>Certain Resolutions Treated as Bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.2.</td>
<td>Memorial Resolutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>Certain Resolutions Treated as Motions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.2.</td>
<td>Return From the Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. Order of Business, Special Orders and Other Matters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>Order of Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>Privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>Preference to Speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>Special Order of Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Seniority Among Senators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. Contests of Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IX. Legislative Investigations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140.</td>
<td>Compensation of Witnesses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDEX OF SENATE STANDING RULES
SENATE STANDING RULES

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Rule No. 1. President.

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum is present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Senate Chamber, shall order the Sergeant at Arms to suppress it, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. The President may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from the President’s 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 may speak more than once without leave of the Senate. The President shall sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which must be attested by the Secretary. The President has general direction of the Senate Chamber.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1865; A 1977, 1649; 1987, 2330]

Rule No. 2. President pro Tempore and Other Presiding Officers.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:
   (a) The President pro Tempore has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President during his or her absence or inability to discharge the duties of his or her office.
   (b) If the President is unwilling to discharge the duties of his or her office, the Senate may, by majority vote of the Senate, call upon the President pro Tempore to serve as the President. Upon such call, the President pro Tempore has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President during his or her unwillingness to discharge the duties of his or her office.
   (c) In the absence or inability of the President pro Tempore to discharge the duties of the President’s office, the Chair of the Standing Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections shall serve as the presiding officer. In the absence or inability of the Chair, the Vice Chair of the Standing Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections shall serve as the presiding officer. In the absence or inability of the Vice Chair of the Standing Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections, the Senate shall elect one of its members to serve as the presiding officer. A member who is serving as the presiding officer has all the power and shall discharge all the duties of the President until the absence or inability which resulted in the member serving as the presiding officer has ended.

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


Rule No. 3. Secretary.

1. The Secretary of the Senate is elected by the Senate, and shall:
   (a) Recruit, interview, select, train and supervise all staff employed to assist with the work of the Senate.
   (b) See that these employees perform their respective duties.
   (c) Administer the daily business of the Senate, including the provision of staff to its committees.
Rule No. 4

Adopt such administrative policies as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the business of the Senate.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, transmit at the end of each working day those bills and resolutions upon which the next action is to be taken by the Assembly.

2. The Secretary is responsible to the Majority Leader.

3. The President and the Secretary are authorized to make any necessary corrections and additions to the final Journal, Daily History and committee minutes of the Senate.


Rule No. 4. Sergeant at Arms.

The Sergeant at Arms shall:

1. Attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its authority.

2. Keep the secrets of the Senate.

3. Superintend the upkeep of the Senate’s Chamber, private lounge and meeting rooms for committees.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866; A 1979, 1925; 1981, 2062; 1987, 2331; 1999, 3818; 2005, 2939; 2007, 3468; 2015, 3979; Senate Resolution No. 1 of the 2019 Session (File No. 6)]

Rule No. 5. Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms shall serve as doorkeepers and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant at Arms. The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeants at Arms shall keep the secrets of the Senate. In the event that the Sergeant at Arms is incapacitated or absent for any reason, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms shall serve as the Sergeant at Arms until the incapacity or absence has ended.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866; A 2013, 3862; 2015, 3979]

Rule No. 6. Continuation of Leadership of the Senate During the Interim Between Sessions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, the tenure of the President pro Tempore, Majority Leader and Minority Leader extends during the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature.

2. The President pro Tempore, Majority Leader and Minority Leader for the next succeeding regular session shall perform any duty that is required of that officer by the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Nevada Revised Statutes in the period between the time of their designation after the general election and the organization of the next succeeding regular session.

3. The Majority Leader and Minority Leader for the next succeeding regular session shall appoint the regular and alternate members to the Select Committee on Ethics as set forth in Senate Standing Rule No. 23.

4. The Majority Leader shall:

(a) Determine the start time of the Senate’s organizational session.

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

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

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

[Statutes of Nevada 2013, 3862]

The next rule is 10.
II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

Rule No. 10. Time of Meeting.
1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the President shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at 11:00 o’clock a.m., unless the Senate has adjourned to some other hour.
2. In the event an emergency occurs during a regular or special session of the Legislature which requires a meeting of the Senate, the Majority Leader shall call the members back to order before the hour to which the Senate has adjourned.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866; A 1983, 2104; 2013, 3863]

Rule No. 11. 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.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

No Senator shall absent himself or herself from the service of the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself or herself, the per diem of the Senator shall not be allowed to him or her.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

Rule No. 13. Open Meetings.
1. Except as provided in the Constitution of the State of Nevada and in subsection 2, all meetings of the Senate and its committees must be open to the public.
2. A Senate committee meeting may be closed to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health of a person.
[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1880; A 1991, 2482; 2013, 3864]

The next rule is 20.

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

Rule No. 20. Points of Order.
1. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him or her to order. If a Senator is so called to order, he or she shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. If such leave is granted, it must be upon the motion, “That he or she be allowed to proceed in order,” and the Senator shall confine himself or herself to the question under consideration and avoid personality.
2. Every decision of points of order made by the President is subject to appeal, and a discussion of a question of order may be allowed only upon the appeal of two Senators. In all cases of appeal, the question must be, “Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?”
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867; A 1993, 2932; 1999, 3819]

1. In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety, any Senator, officer or other person is liable to such censure or punishment as the Senate may deem proper.
2. If any Senator is called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling the Senator to order shall report the offensive or indecorous language or conduct to the presiding officer. No member may 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.
3. Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language is not permitted in the Senate Chamber.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867; A 1999, 3819]

Rule No. 22. Reserved.

Rule No. 23. Committee on Ethics; Legislative Ethics.

1. The Committee on Ethics consists of:
   (a) Two members of the Senate appointed by the Majority Leader from the majority political party;
   (b) One member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Leader from the minority political party; and
   (c) Four qualified electors of the State, two of whom are appointed by the Majority Leader, one who is appointed by the Minority Leader, and one who is appointed by the other members appointed to the Committee, and none of whom is a present member of the Legislature or employed by the State of Nevada.
   ✷ Not more than four members of the Committee may be members of the same political party.

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

3. The Majority Leader shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1. The Minority Leader shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 and an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1. The members of the Committee shall appoint an alternate member with the qualifications set forth in paragraph (c) of subsection 1. If a member of the Committee is unable to serve for any reason during the consideration of a specific question, the alternate appointed with the qualifications from the same paragraph in subsection 1 by the same appointing authority shall serve as a member of the Committee during the consideration of the specific question.

4. A member of the Committee is disqualified to serve during the consideration of a specific question if:
   (a) The member is the requester of advice concerning the question of ethics or conflict of interest, or the member is the subject of the complaint concerning the specific question; or
   (b) A reasonable person in the member’s situation could not exercise independent judgment on the matter in question.

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

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

7. The Committee:
   (a) May hear requests brought by Senators for advice on specific questions of potential breaches of ethics and conflicts of interest; and
   (b) Shall hear complaints brought by Senators and others on specific questions of alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interest, including, without limitation, alleged breaches of the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules.

8. All proceedings held by the Committee to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health of any person on matters of ethics or conflicts of interest and all materials related to those proceedings are confidential, unless the person who is the subject of the proceedings requests a public hearing or discloses the content of the proceedings or materials.
9. An individual may file a complaint which alleges a breach of ethics or a conflict of interest, including, without limitation, an alleged breach of the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules. If the alleged breach of ethics or conflict of interest involves the conduct of more than one person, separate complaints must be filed regarding each person. A complaint must be:

(a) Made in writing on a form provided by the Legislative Counsel;
(b) Signed and verified under penalty of perjury by the individual making the allegation; and
(c) Filed with the Legislative Counsel who shall review the complaint and any other relevant information and consult with the Chair of the Committee or, if the Chair is the subject of the complaint, with the Vice Chair, to evaluate whether the Committee has jurisdiction and whether an investigation is warranted in the matter. If it is determined that the Committee:

(1) Does not have jurisdiction or that an investigation is not warranted in the matter, the Legislative Counsel shall send written notice of the determination to the individual who filed the complaint.
(2) Has jurisdiction and an investigation is warranted in the matter, the Legislative Counsel shall send written notice of the determination and a copy of the complaint to the person who is the subject of the complaint.

10. Each Legislator is subject, at all times, to the Legislative Code of Ethical Standards in the Joint Standing Rules and, in addition, must determine whether he or she has a conflict of interest upon any matter in question before the Legislator. In determining whether the Legislator has such a conflict of interest, the Legislator should consider whether the independence of judgment of a reasonable person in his or her situation upon the matter in question would be materially affected by the Legislator’s:

(a) Acceptance of a gift or loan;
(b) Private economic interest; or
(c) Commitment to a member of his or her household or immediate family.

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

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

(a) If the Legislator makes the disclosure in a meeting of a committee, in the minutes for that meeting.
(b) If the Legislator makes the disclosure on the floor of the Senate, in the Journal.

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

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

(a) The conflict impedes his or her independence of judgment; and
(b) His or her interest is greater than the interests of an entire class of persons similarly situated.

14. The provisions of this Rule do not under any circumstances and regardless of any conflict of interest:
(a) Prohibit a Legislator from requesting or introducing a legislative measure; or
(b) Require a Legislator to take any particular action before or while requesting or introducing
a legislative measure.

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

16. The standards and procedures set forth in this Rule which govern whether and to what
extent a Senator has a conflict of interest, should disclose a conflict of interest or should abstain
from voting upon, advocating or opposing a matter concerning which the Senator has a conflict of
interest pursuant to subsection 10:
(a) Are exclusive and are the only standards and procedures that apply to Senators with regard
to such matters; and
(b) Supersede and preempt all other standards and procedures with regard to such matters,
except that this subsection does not exempt any Senators from the Legislative Code of Ethical
Standards in the Joint Standing Rules.

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

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

The next rule is 30.

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

Rule No. 30. Recorded Vote—Three Required to Call For.
1. A recorded vote must be taken upon final passage of a bill or joint resolution, and in any
other case when called for by three members. Every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote
“yea” or “nay” or record himself or herself as “not voting,” unless excused by unanimous vote of
the Senate. A Senator who records himself or herself as “not voting” must make a full and complete
disclosure of a conflict of interest pursuant to Senate Standing Rule No. 23.

2. The votes and names of those absent or recorded as “not voting” and the names of Senators
demanding the recorded vote must be entered in the Journal.

Rule No. 31. President to Decide—Tie Vote.
A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally divided on any question except
the passage of a bill or joint resolution, the President may give the deciding vote.

Rule No. 32. Manner of Election—Voting.
1. In all cases of election by the Senate, the vote must be taken viva voce. In other cases, if a
vote is to be recorded, it may be taken by oral roll-call or by electronic recording.

2. When a recorded vote is taken, no Senator may:
(a) Vote except when at his or her seat;
(b) Explain his or her vote or discuss the question while the voting is in progress; or
(c) Change his or her vote after the result is announced.

3. The announcement of the result of any vote must not be postponed.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867; A 1979, 1925; 1999, 3819; 2001, 3281; 2007, 3469; Senate Resolution No. 1 of the
2019 Session (File No. 6)]
The next rule is 40.

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Rule No. 40. Standing and Select Committees.

1. The Majority Leader shall determine the majority-minority party composition of all standing and select committees. Appointments to committees shall be made by the Majority Leader for the majority party members and by the Minority Leader for the minority party members. The Majority Leader shall designate the Chair and Vice Chair of all standing and select committees.

2. The Majority Leader shall refer prefiling bills and resolutions to committee, subject to ratification by a majority vote of the Senate once the Senate is organized and ready for business.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the standing and select committees of the Senate and their respective jurisdiction for the reference of bills and resolutions are as follows:

   (a) Commerce and Labor, eight members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily titles 52-56 of NRS, and chapters 97-100, 118-119, 119B, 461, 461A, 489, 679A-693A, 694A-697, 711 and 712 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.

   (b) Education, seven members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily chapters 353B, 378-380A, 385-386 and 388-399 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.

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

   (d) Government Affairs, five members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily titles 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30, 36 and 37 of NRS, and chapters 223-228, 232-233I, 234-237, 238-242, 271, 277-280, 286-289, 353, 353A, 353C-358, 381, 384, 472-474, 477, 693B, 709, 710 and 720 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily the provisions of the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act that govern the adjudication of contested cases, the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, state and local revenue and state and federal budget issues.

   (e) Growth and Infrastructure, eight members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily title 44 of NRS, and chapters 403-405, 408, 410, 459A, 476, 480-487, 490 and 701-708 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.

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

   (g) Judiciary, eight members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily the provisions of the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act that govern the adjudication of contested cases, titles 2-7, 9, 11-16 and 41 of NRS, and chapters 1, 2-7, 101-104A, 111-117, 119A, 120, 120A, 475, 719, 721 and 722 of NRS, except measures affecting primarily state and local revenue.

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


   (j) Revenue and Economic Development, five members, with jurisdiction over measures affecting primarily title 32 of NRS, chapters 231, 231A, 237A, 271A-274 and 453D of NRS, and state and local revenue.
Rule No. 41. Appointment of Alternates.
If the Chair or any member of a committee is temporarily unable to perform his or her duties, the Majority Leader shall appoint an alternate of the same political party to serve in the Chair’s or the member’s place for such time as is determined by the Majority Leader.

[Statutes of Nevada 2005, 2943; A 2007, 3471]

Rule No. 42. Committee Expenses.
No committee shall employ assistance or incur any expense, except by permission of the Majority Leader previously obtained.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1868; A 2017, 4490]

Rule No. 43. Duties of Committees.
The several committees shall acquaint themselves with the interests of the State specially represented by the committee and shall present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the State.


Rule No. 44. Reserved.

Rule No. 45. Reserved.

Rule No. 46. Forming Committee of the Whole.
In forming the Committee of the Whole, the Senator who has so moved shall name a Chair to preside. All amendments proposed by the Committee shall be reported by the Chair to the Senate.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869; A 1977, 1651; 2007, 3472]

Rule No. 47. 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 yeas and nays 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 shall resume the chair and receive the message. After receiving the message, the President shall vacate the chair in favor of the Chair of the Committee.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869; A 1977, 1651; 2007, 3472]

Rule No. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

Rule No. 49. Reference to Committee.
When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the subject may be referred to the committee with jurisdiction over the subject as set forth in Senate Standing Rule No. 40, or to a different committee, upon a majority vote of the members present.

Rule No. 50. Return From Committee.
1. Any bill or other matter referred to a committee of the Senate must not be withdrawn or ordered taken from the committee for consideration by the Senate, for re-referral, or for any other reason without a majority vote of the Senate, and at least one day’s notice of the motion therefor.
2. No such motion is in order:
   (a) If the bill to be withdrawn or ordered taken from the committee may no longer be considered by the Senate; or
   (b) On the last day of the session, or on the day preceding the last day of the session.
3. This Rule does not take from any committee the rights and duties of committees provided for in Senate Standing Rule No. 43.
   [Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869; A 1999, 3822; 2005, 2944; 2015, 3986]

Rule No. 51. Reserved.

Rule No. 52. Reserved.

Rule No. 53. Committee Rules.
1. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, are the rules of committees of the Senate. Procedure in committees, where not otherwise provided in this Rule, must follow the procedure of the Senate. For matters not included in the rules of the Senate or these rules, Mason’s Manual of Legislative Procedure must be followed.
2. A majority of any committee constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
3. A meeting of a committee may not be opened without a quorum present.
4. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings of a committee or those called by the Chair of the committee, meetings may be set by a written petition of a majority of the committee and filed with the Chair of the committee.
5. A bill may be passed from a committee only by a majority of the committee membership. A simple majority of those present and voting is sufficient to adopt committee amendments.
6. Subcommittees may be appointed by the Chair of a committee to consider subjects specified by the Chair and shall report back to the committee. If a member of a subcommittee is not a member of the standing or select committee for which the subcommittee is created, the approval of the Majority Leader is required for that member’s appointment. If a subcommittee is so appointed, the Chair of the committee shall determine whether the subcommittee shall keep minutes of its meetings. Any minutes required to be kept pursuant to this subsection must comply with the provisions of subsection 12.
7. A committee shall act only when together, and all votes must be taken in the presence of the committee. A member shall not be recorded as voting unless the member was actually present in the committee at the time of the vote. The Chair of the committee must be present when the committee votes to take any final actions on bills or resolutions, but the Chair is not required to vote. Upon approval of the Chair, a committee may meet together by video conference or other appropriate remote-technology systems. A member who is actually present in the committee at a posted video conference or other remote location is present and in attendance at the meeting for all purposes. The provisions of this subsection do not prohibit the prefiling of legislative bills and resolutions on behalf of a committee in the manner prescribed by the Legislative Commission.
8. All committee and subcommittee meetings are open to the public, except as otherwise provided in Senate Standing Rule No. 13.
9. Before a Chair of a committee reports a bill or resolution to the Senate, the committee may reconsider its action. A motion to reconsider must be made by any member who voted on the action.
10. The Chair of a committee shall determine the agenda of each meeting of the committee except that a member of the committee may request an item for the agenda by communicating with the Chair at least 4 days before the meeting. A majority of a committee may, by vote, add an item to the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting.
11. Secretaries to committees shall give notices of hearings on bills to anyone requesting notices of particular bills.
12. All committees shall keep minutes of meetings. The minutes must cover members present and absent, subjects under discussion, witnesses who appear, committee members’ statements concerning legislative intent, action taken by the committee, as well as the vote of individual members on all matters on which a vote is taken. Upon approval of the Chair, any member may submit to the secretary additional remarks to be included in the minutes and records of committee meetings. Upon completion of the minutes, the Chair will review for approval. At the conclusion of the legislative session, the Secretary of the Senate shall deliver all minutes and records of committee meetings in his or her possession to the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.
13. In addition to the minutes, the committee secretary shall maintain a record of all bills, including:
   (a) Date bill referred;
   (b) Date bill received;
   (c) Date set for hearing the bill;
   (d) Date or dates bill heard and voted upon; and
   (e) Date report prepared.
14. Each committee secretary shall file the minutes of each meeting with the Secretary of the Senate as soon as practicable after the meeting.
15. All committee minutes and any subcommittee minutes required to be kept pursuant to subsection 6 are open to public inspection upon request and during normal business hours. The official record of the committee meeting is the minutes approved by the Chair.

Rule No. 54. Review of State Agency Programs.
In addition to or concurrent with committee action taken on specific bills and resolutions during a regular session of the Legislature, each standing committee of the Senate is encouraged to plan and conduct a general review of selected programs of state agencies or other areas of public interest within the committee’s jurisdiction.
[Statutes of Nevada 1979, 1977]

The next rule is 60.

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

A. MOTIONS GENERALLY

Rule No. 60. Entertaining.
1. No motion may be debated until it is announced by the President.
2. By consent of the Senate, a motion may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1870; A 1999, 3824]

Rule No. 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 recess.
4. To lay on the table.
5. For the previous question.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To refer to committee.
8. To amend.
9. To postpone indefinitely.
* The first three motions shall be decided without debate, and a motion to lay on the table without question or debate.


**Rule No. 62. When Not Entertained.**
1. When a motion to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it must not be again entertained on the same day.
2. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it must not again be introduced during the session unless this Rule is suspended by a majority vote of the Senate.
3. There must be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely.


**B. PARTICULAR MOTIONS**

**Rule No. 63. To Adjourn.**
A motion to adjourn shall always be in order unless a motion to reconsider a final vote on a bill or resolution or any other action is pending. The name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made, shall be entered in the Journal.


**Rule No. 64. Lay on the Table.**
A motion to lay on or take from the table shall be carried by a majority vote.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

**Rule No. 65. Reserved.**

**Rule No. 66. To Strike Enacting Clause.**
A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill has precedence over a motion to refer to committee or to amend. If a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill is carried, the bill is rejected.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871; A 1999, 3825; 2005, 2946; 2015, 3989]

**Rule No. 67. Division of Question.**
1. Any Senator may call for a division of a question.
2. A question must be divided if the Senate determines it embraces subjects so distinct that if one subject is taken away, a substantive proposition remains for the decision of the Senate.
3. A motion to strike out and insert must not be divided.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871; A 1999, 3825; 2017, 4493]

**Rule No. 68. To Reconsider—Precedence of.**
A motion to reconsider has precedence over every other motion, including a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider a final vote on a bill or resolution or any other action shall be in order only on the day on which the final vote or action is taken and the vote on such a motion to reconsider must be taken on the same day.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871; A 1999, 3825; 2009, 3260; 2017, 4494]
Rule No. 69. **Explanation of Motion.**

Whenever a Senator moves to change the usual disposition of a bill or resolution, he or she shall describe the subject of the bill or resolution and state the reasons for requesting the change in the processing of the bill or resolution.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1883; A 1979, 1928; 1999, 3825]

The next rule is 80.

VII. DEBATE

Rule No. 80. **Speaking on Question.**

1. Every Senator who speaks shall, standing in his or her place, address “Mr. or Madam President,” in a courteous manner, and shall confine himself or herself to the question before the Senate. When the Senator has finished, he or she shall sit down.

2. No Senator may speak:
   (a) More than twice during the consideration of any one question on the same day, except for explanation.
   (b) A second time without leave when others who have not spoken desire the floor.

3. Incidental and subsidiary questions arising during debate shall not be considered the same question.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871; A 1999, 3825]

Rule No. 81. **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 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. A person who is speaking on a question shall not while he or she has the floor move to put that question.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872; A 1979, 1928; 2005, 2947]

The next rule is 90.

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. GENERALLY

Rule No. 90. **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 Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872; A 2013, 3874]

Rule No. 91. **Suspension of Rule.**

No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without a majority vote 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 majority vote of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called for, and after due notice from the President no objection is offered, the President can announce the rule suspended and the Senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Senate Standing Rule No. 109 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872; A 2005, 2948; 2015, 4044]
Rule No. 92. 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. Notices shall include the date, time, place and agenda, and shall be posted conspicuously in the Legislative Building and shall be made available to the news media. This requirement of notice may be suspended for an emergency by the affirmative vote of a majority of the committee members appointed.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872; A 1977, 1677; 2015, 3991, 4045]

Rule No. 93. Protest.
Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered in the Journal.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872; A 2001, 3288]

Rule No. 94. Privilege of the Floor.
1. To preserve decorum and facilitate the business of the Senate, only the following persons may be present on the floor of the Senate during formal sessions:
   (a) State officers;
   (b) Officers and members of the Senate;
   (c) Employees of the Legislative Counsel Bureau;
   (d) Staff of the Senate; and
   (e) Members of the Assembly whose presence is required for the transaction of business.
2. Guests of Senators must be seated in a section of the upper or lower gallery of the Senate Chamber to be specially designated by the Sergeant at Arms. The Majority Leader may specify special occasions when guests may be seated on the floor of the Senate with a Senator.
3. A majority of Senators may authorize the President to have the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate.
4. The Senate Chamber may not be used for any business other than legislative business during a legislative session.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873; A 1987, 2333; 1999, 3826; 2011, 3783]

Rule No. 95. Material Placed on Legislators’ Desks.
1. Only the Sergeant at Arms and officers and employees of the Senate may place papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material upon a Senator’s desk. Such material must contain the name of the Legislator requesting the placement of the material on the desk or a designation of the origin of the material.
2. This Rule does not apply to books containing the legislative bills and resolutions, the daily histories and daily journals of the Senate or Assembly, or Legislative Counsel Bureau material.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873; A 1979, 1929; 1999, 3827]

Rule No. 96. Reserved.

Rule No. 97. Petitions.
The contents of any petition 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.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873; A 2015, 3992]

Rule No. 98. Reserved.

Rule No. 99. Reserved.

Rule No. 100. Reserved.

Rule No. 101. Reserved.
Rule No. 102. 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.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

Rule No. 103. Questions Relating to Priority of Business.
All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

B. BILLs AND RESOLUTIONS

Rule No. 104. Reserved.

Rule No. 105. Reserved.

Rule No. 106. Skeleton Bills.
Skeleton bills may be introduced 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 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.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1874; A 1999, 3827]

1. Bills introduced may 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 or after introduction of a bill, a list of witnesses who are
proponents of the bill together with their addresses and telephone numbers may be given to the
secretary of the committee to which the bill is referred. This information may be provided by:
   (a) The Senator introducing the bill;
   (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or
   (c) The Chair of the committee introducing the bill.
2. The secretary of the committee shall deliver this information to the Chair of the committee
to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for
witnesses.
3. The Legislator may provide an analysis which may describe the intent, purpose,
justification and effects of the bill, or any of them.

Rule No. 108. Reserved.

Rule No. 109. Reading of Bills.
1. Every bill must receive three readings before its passage, unless, in case of emergency, this
rule is suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.
2. The first reading of a bill is for information, and if there is opposition to the bill, the
question must be, “Shall this bill be rejected?” If there is no opposition to the bill, or if the question
to reject is defeated, the bill must then take the usual course.
3. No bill may be referred to committee until once read, nor amended until twice read.
4. The third reading of every bill must be by sections.
Rule No. 110. Second Reading File—Consent Calendar.

1. All bills or joint resolutions reported by committee must be placed on a Second Reading File unless recommended for placement on the Consent Calendar.

2. A committee shall not recommend a bill or joint resolution for placement on the Consent Calendar if:
   (a) An amendment of the bill or joint resolution is recommended;
   (b) It contains an appropriation;
   (c) It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate; or
   (d) It is controversial in nature.

3. A bill or joint resolution recommended for placement on the Consent Calendar must be included in the Daily File listed in the Daily History of the Senate at least 1 calendar day before it may be considered.

4. A bill or joint resolution must be removed from the Consent Calendar at the request of any Senator, without question or debate. A bill or joint resolution so removed must be immediately placed on the Second Reading File for consideration in the usual order of business.

5. When the Consent Calendar is called:
   (a) The bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be read by number and summary, and the vote must be taken on their final passage as a group.
   (b) No remarks or questions are in order and the bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be voted upon without debate.


Rule No. 111. Publications.

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

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

3. A Senator may request the provision of bill book service pursuant to subsection 1 if either:
   (a) The Senator has served in the Senate for 10 or more years; or
   (b) A physical or medical condition requires the Senator to use the bill books rather than viewing bills on a laptop computer.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1875; A 1999, 3829; 2003, 3626; 2011, 3785; 2013, 3877]

Rule No. 112. Sponsorship.

1. A Senator may rise and request that his or her name be added as a sponsor of a bill or resolution that is introduced in the Senate if the Senator has submitted to the Secretary of the Senate a statement approving the request signed by the Senator who introduced the bill or resolution. A Senator may make a request to have his or her name added as a sponsor of:
   (a) A resolution of the Senate, at any time after the resolution is introduced in the Senate and before the resolution is passed by the Senate.
   (b) A bill or a joint or concurrent resolution:
      (1) At any time after the bill or resolution is introduced in the Senate and before the bill or resolution is passed out of the Senate to the Assembly; and
      (2) At any time after the bill or resolution is returned to the Senate following passage by the Assembly and before the bill or resolution is enrolled.
2. A Senator who is a sponsor of a bill or resolution that is introduced in the Senate may rise and request that his or her name be removed as a sponsor of the bill or resolution. A Senator may make a request to have his or her name removed as a sponsor of:
   (a) A resolution of the Senate, at any time after the resolution is introduced in the Senate and before the resolution is passed by the Senate.
   (b) A bill or a joint or concurrent resolution:
      (1) At any time after the bill or resolution is introduced in the Senate and before the bill or resolution is passed out of the Senate to the Assembly; and
      (2) At any time after the bill or resolution is returned to the Senate following passage by the Assembly and before the bill or resolution is enrolled.
   ➡️ In such case, if the Senator is the only sponsor of the bill or resolution, another Senator may rise and request that his or her name be added to the bill or resolution as a sponsor without receiving the approval from the original sponsor.
3. If a Senator makes a request to have his or her name added or removed as a sponsor of a bill or resolution that was introduced in the Senate, the request must be entered in the Journal.
4. If a Senator who is the only sponsor of a bill or resolution that was introduced in the Senate removes his or her name from the bill or resolution while the bill is in the Senate and no other Senator adds his or her name as the sponsor of the bill or resolution at the time of the request for removal, no further action on the bill or resolution is allowed for that legislative session.

[Statutes of Nevada 2005, 2951; A 2007, 3479; 2015, 3994; 2017, 4498]

Rule No. 113. Reading of Bills—General File.
1. Upon reading of bills on the Second Reading File, Senate and Assembly bills reported without amendments must be ordered to the General File. Committee amendments reported with bills must be considered upon their second reading and such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended must be reprinted, engrossed or reengrossed, and ordered to the General File. The File must be made available to members of the public each day by the Secretary.
2. Any member may move to amend a legislative measure during its reading on the Second Reading File or during its third reading and the motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Measures so amended on second reading must be treated the same as measures with committee amendments. Any measure so amended upon the General File must be reprinted and engrossed or reengrossed.
3. Committee amendments and all other amendments must be made available to members of the public after the amendments are submitted to the Secretary for processing in order to be considered on the Second Reading File or the General File.
4. An appropriate number of copies of all amended measures must be printed.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873; A 1977, 1652; 1997, 3532; 1999, 3829; 2003, 3626; 2007, 3480; 2015, 4048; Senate Resolution No. 1 of the 2019 Session (File No. 6)]

Rule No. 114. Referral of Bill With Special Instructions.
A bill may be referred to committee with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1875; A 2005, 2951]

Rule No. 115. Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.
1. A vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member.
2. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question and upon a final vote on a bill or resolution may be made and decided at once.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876; A 1999, 3830; 2009, 3260]

Bills which have passed the Legislature, and forwarded by letter, to the Senate by the Secretary of State or the Governor and which are accompanied by a message of the Governor’s disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become a special order and, at which time, the said message shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read 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 rule, custom and law; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only questions (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Chair 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 having first been read; the merits of the bill itself may be debated and the only motions entertained after the Chair has stated the question are a motion for “The previous question,” or a motion for “No further consideration” of the vetoed bill.

[Statutes of Nevada 2017, 4499]

Rule No. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

Rule No. 118. Certain Resolutions Treated as Bills.

1. Joint 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 are subject, in all respects, to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

2. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution must be entered in the Journal in its entirety.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876; A 1977, 1757; 2009, 3123; 2015, 3995]

Rule No. 118.2. Memorial Resolutions.

Once the sponsor has moved for the adoption of a memorial resolution, not more than one member from each caucus, and, upon request of a member of the body and the approval of the Majority Leader, one additional member may speak on the resolution.

[Statutes of Nevada 2011, 3787]

Rule No. 119. Certain Resolutions Treated as Motions.

Except as otherwise provided in Senate Standing Rules Nos. 118 and 118.2, resolutions must be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876; A 2009, 3123; 2011, 3787]

Rule No. 119.2. Return From the Secretary of State.

A Senate resolution may be used to request the return from the Secretary of State of an enrolled Senate resolution for further consideration.

[Statutes of Nevada 2009, 3123]

C. ORDER OF BUSINESS, SPECIAL ORDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

Rule No. 120. Order of Business.

1. Roll Call.

2. Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

3. Reading and Approval of the Journal.

4. Reports of Committees.

5. Messages from the Governor.
Rule No. 121

SENATE STANDING RULES

6. Messages from the Assembly.
7. Communications.
8. Waivers and Exemptions.
10. Introduction, First Reading and Reference.
11. Consent Calendar.
12. Second Reading and Amendment.
13. General File and Third Reading.
15. Special Orders of the Day.
16. Remarks from the Floor; Introduction of Guests. A Senator may speak under this order of business for a period of not more than 10 minutes.


Rule No. 121. Privilege.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

Rule No. 122. Reserved.

Rule No. 123. Reserved.

Rule No. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

Rule No. 125. Special Order of Business.

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 majority vote of the Senate, and any business before the Senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall go to Unfinished Business.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877; A 2015, 4050]

Rule No. 126. Reserved.

Rule No. 127. Reserved.

Rule No. 128. Seniority Among Senators.

1. The Senate shall determine seniority among the Senators as follows:
   (a) Credit total continuous service in the Senate first;
   (b) Credit total noncontinuous service in the Senate second;
   (c) Credit total continuous service in the Assembly third; and
   (d) Credit total noncontinuous service in the Assembly fourth.
2. In every case where there are ties, those ties are broken by alphabetical order.

[Statutes of Nevada 2013, 3880]

Rule No. 129. Reserved.
D. CONTESTS OF ELECTIONS

Rule No. 130. Procedure.
1. The Senate shall not dismiss a statement of contest for want of form if any ground of contest is alleged with sufficient certainty to inform the defendant of the charges he or she is required to meet. The following grounds are sufficient, but are not exclusive:
   (a) That the election board or any member thereof was guilty of malfeasance.
   (b) That a person who has been declared elected to an office was not at the time of election eligible to that office.
   (c) That illegal votes were cast and counted for the defendant, which, if taken from the defendant, will reduce the number of legal votes below the number necessary to elect him or her.
   (d) That the election board, in conducting the election or in canvassing the returns, made errors sufficient to change the result of the election as to any person who has been declared elected.
   (e) That the defendant has given, or offered to give, to any person a bribe for the purpose of procuring his or her election.
   (f) That there was a possible malfunction of any voting or counting device.
2. The contest must be submitted so far as may be possible upon depositions or by written or oral arguments as the Senate may order. Any party to a contest may take the deposition of any witness at any time after the statement of contest is filed with the Secretary of State and before the contest is finally decided. At least 5 days’ notice must be given to the prospective deponent and to the other party. If oral statements are made at any hearing before the Senate or a committee thereof which purport to establish matters of fact, they must be made under oath. Strict rules of evidence do not apply.
3. The contestant has the burden of proving that any irregularities shown were of such nature as to establish the probability that the result of the election was changed thereby. After consideration of all the evidence, the Senate shall declare the defendant elected unless the Senate finds from the evidence that a person other than the defendant received the greatest number of legal votes, in which case the Senate shall declare that person elected.
   [Statutes of Nevada 1981, 2145]

The next rule is 140.

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Rule No. 140. Compensation of Witnesses.
Witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be compensated as provided by law for witnesses required to attend in the courts of the State of Nevada.
   [Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]
INDEX OF SENATE STANDING RULES

A

ABSENCE
Call of the Senate moved by three members, AWOL Senators taken into custody (Rule 11), page 3
Leave required except in case of accident or sickness (Rule 12), page 3
Per diem allowance of AWOL Senators to be withheld (Rule 12), page 3
President, succession to office (Rule 2), page 1

ADJOURN, MOTION TO
Always in order, exception (Rule 63), page 11
Name of Senator moving and time of motion to be entered in Journal (Rule 63), page 11
Precedence of motion to reconsider (Rule 68), page 11
Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10

AMENDMENTS
Availability to members of the public (Rule 113), page 16
Combination with other pending measure prohibited (Rule 117), page 17
Committee amendments
   Adoption by majority (Rule 53, Rule 113), page 9, page 16
   Consideration on second reading (Rule 113), page 16
Committee of the Whole, report of proposed amendments (Rule 46), page 8
Consent Calendar, placement of bill or joint resolution prohibited if amendment recommended (Rule 110), page 15
Constitutional amendments (Rule 118), page 17
Different subject, prohibition against admission as amendment (Rule 117), page 17
Engrossment (Rule 113), page 16
General File (Rule 113), page 16
Irrelevant subject matter prohibited (Rule 117), page 17
Motion to amend
   Adoption by majority vote (Rule 113), page 16
   Precedence of motion (Rule 61, Rule 66), page 11
   Second reading or third reading (Rule 113), page 16
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Printing and reprinting of amended bills (Rule 113), page 16, page 17
Reconsideration of vote on amendments to pending question (Rule 115), page 16
Referral of bill with special instructions to amend (Rule 114), page 16
Rules or orders, majority vote required to amend (Rule 91), page 12
Second reading
   Required before amendment (Rule 109), page 14
   Treatment of bills amended on (Rule 113), page 16
Substitute measure may be offered if original open to amendment (Rule 117), page 17

APPEALS
Points of order, procedure (Rule 1, Rule 20), page 1, page 3

APPROPRIATIONS
Consent Calendar, placement of bill containing appropriation prohibited (Rule 110), page 15

ARREST
Disturbance within Senate Chamber (Rule 1), page 1

ASSISTANT SERGEANTS AT ARMS
Duties (Rule 5), page 2
ATTACHES (See STAFF)

B

BILLS
Action by committee (Rule 53), page 9, page 10
Amendments (See AMENDMENTS)
Analysis may be provided by Legislator (Rule 107), page 14
Books, preparation (Rule 111), page 15
Consent Calendar (Rule 110), page 15
Debate (See DEBATE)
Disposition of bill, explanation of motion to change (Rule 69), page 11
Enacting clause, motion to strike (Rule 66), page 11
Engrossment (Rule 113), page 16
Enrolled bills, signatures required (Rule 1), page 1
First reading (Rule 109), page 14
General File (Rule 113), page 16
Information that may accompany (Rule 107), page 14
Notices (Rule 92), page 13
Passage from committee only by majority (Rule 53), page 9
Printing (Rule 111, Rule 113), page 15, page 16
Proponents of measure, list may be given to committee secretary (Rule 107), page 14
Records kept by committee secretaries (Rule 53), page 10
Reference to committee
   Jurisdiction of committees (Rule 40), page 7
   Motion (Rule 49), page 8
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
   Prefiled bills (Rule 40), page 7
Rejection (Rule 66, Rule 109), page 11, page 14
Second Reading File (Rule 110, Rule 113), page 15, page 16
Skeleton bills (Rule 106), page 14
Special instructions, referral with (Rule 114), page 16
Sponsorship, requests for addition or removal of name (Rule 112), page 15, page 16
Substitute bills (Rule 117), page 17
Third reading
   Amendment of bill allowed (Rule 113), page 16
   Required (Rule 109), page 1
   Sections, bills to be read by (Rule 109), page 1
   Suspension of rule requiring reading prohibited (Rule 91), page 12
Transmittal to Assembly by Secretary of Senate (Rule 3), page 2
Vetoed bills (Rule 116), page 17
Voting (See VOTING)

BREACHES OF DECORUM
Censure or punishment, liability for (Rule 21), page 3
Offensive or indecorous language or conduct prohibited, report (Rule 21), page 4

BUDGETS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
Assignment and review (Rule 40), page 8

BUSINESS
Conduct of business, generally (Rule 90-Rule 103), page 12-page 14
Order (Rule 120), page 17, page 18
Priority, questions relating to (Rule 103), page 14

(2019) SSR - 2
BUSINESS—(Continued)
   Special orders (Rule 125), page 18
   Unfinished business (Rule 120, Rule 125), page 18

C

CALL OF THE SENATE
   Moved by three members (Rule 11), page 3
   Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10
   President, duties (Rule 1), page 1
   Time of meeting (Rule 10), page 3

CHAMBER (See SENATE CHAMBER)

CHANGE OF RULES (See RESCISSION OR CHANGE OF RULES)

COMMERCE AND LABOR, COMMITTEE ON
   Generally (See COMMITTEES)
   Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
   Amendments proposed, report to Senate (Rule 46), page 8
   Chair, named by Senator making motion to form, duties (Rule 46), page 8
   Formation (Rule 46), page 8
   Messages, President may receive while Committee sitting (Rule 47), page 8
   Previous question, prohibition against order (Rule 47), page 8
   Rise, motion to (Rule 48), page 8
   Rules of Senate, applicability (Rule 47), page 8
   Speaking by member, limitation (Rule 47), page 8
   Yeas and nays, prohibition on demand for (Rule 47), page 8

COMMITTEES
   Agency programs, review (Rule 54), page 10
   Agendas (Rule 53), page 9
   Amendments, adoption by majority (Rule 53), page 9
   Bill records, maintenance (Rule 53), page 10
   Budgets assignment and review of executive budgets (Rule 40), page 8
   Chairs
      Agenda, determination (Rule 53), page 9
      Alternate chairs, temporary appointment (Rule 41), page 8
      Bills, provision of information to committee secretary (Rule 107), page 14
      Final actions on bills or resolutions, presence required (Rule 53), page 9
      Minutes, duties (Rule 53), page 10
      Subcommittees, appointment (Rule 53), page 9
   Duties, generally (Rule 43), page 8
   Employment of assistance (Rule 42), page 8
   Expenses (Rule 42), page 8
   Hearings (See HEARINGS)
   Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7
   Majority required to pass bill from committee (Rule 53), page 9
   Mason’s Manual of Legislative Procedure, applicability (Rule 53), page 9
   Meetings (See MEETINGS)
   Minutes (See MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS)
   Public interest, review of subjects relating to (Rule 54), page 10
   Reconsideration of vote (Rule 53), page 9
   Reference of bill or resolution to committee (Rule 49), page 8

SSR - 3 (2019)
COMMITTEES—(Continued)
Reports, order of business (Rule 120), page 17
Return from (Rule 50), page 9
Rules (Rule 53), page 9, page 10
Secretaries
Duties, generally (Rule 53), page 10
Information concerning bills, duties (Rule 107), page 14
Secretary of the Senate to provide (Rule 3), page 1
Skeleton bills, consideration (Rule 106), page 14
State agency programs, review (Rule 54), page 10
Subcommittees, appointment (Rule 53), page 9
Voting
Generally (See VOTING)
Manner (Rule 53), page 10
Whole, Committee of the (See COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE)
Withdrawal of bill from (Rule 50), page 9

COMMUNICATIONS
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS (See generally RESOLUTIONS)

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
Generally (Rule 90-Rule 103), page 12-page 14

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED INFORMATION
Committee on Ethics, proceedings, exceptions (Rule 23), page 4

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
Abstaining from voting upon, advocating or opposing matter concerning which Legislator has
conflict of interest, considerations (Rule 23), page 5
Complaints alleging conflict of interest, requirements, hearing by Ethics Committee
(Rule 23), page 5
Determination of conflict of interest, criteria, presumption (Rule 23), page 5
Disclosures of conflict, procedures (Rule 23, Rule 30), page 5, page 6
Requests for advice from Ethics Committee (Rule 23), page 4

CONSENT CALENDAR
Bills read by number and summary (Rule 110), page 15
Committee recommendations (Rule 110), page 15
Consideration, bill or joint resolution to be included in Daily File at least one calendar day
before (Rule 110), page 15
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Prohibitions against placement of bill or joint resolution on calendar (Rule 110), page 15
Removal of bill or joint resolution (Rule 110), page 15
Voting, manner of (Rule 110), page 15

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Journal, amendment entered in entirety (Rule 118), page 17
Rules governing course of bills, applicability (Rule 118), page 17

CONTESTS OF ELECTION
Procedure, grounds (Rule 130), page 19

D
DEBATE
Breaches of decorum (Rule 21), page 3, page 4
Committee of the Whole, motion to rise (Rule 48), page 8
Consent Calendar, voting of bills on (Rule 110), page 15
Incidental questions arising after previous question (Rule 81), page 11
Motions
  Entertaining (Rule 60, Rule 62), page 10, page 11
  Precedence of motions (Rule 61), page 10, page 11
Objection to reading of paper (Rule 102), page 14
Personal matter, explanation (Rule 121), page 18
Points of order (Rule 20), page 3
Preference to speak (Rule 124), page 18
Previous question (Rule 81), page 11
Questions relating to priority of business (Rule 103), page 14
Speaking on the question (Rule 80), page 11
Vetoed bills, procedure (Rule 116), page 17

DECORUM
Breaches (Rule 21), page 3, page 4
Points of order (Rule 20), page 3
President, powers (Rule 1), page 1

DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS
Duties (Rule 5), page 2

DISTURBANCE OR DISORDERLY CONDUCT
Suppression or arrest of person creating (Rule 1), page 1

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION
Generally (Rule 67), page 11

DOORKEEPERS
Assistant Sergeants at Arms (Rule 5), page 2
Deputy Sergeant at Arms (Rule 5), page 2
Duties (Rule 5), page 2

EDUCATION, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

ELECTIONS
Contests of election, procedure (Rule 130), page 19
President, succession to office (Rule 2), page 1
Secretary of the Senate (Rule 3), page 1
Vote taken viva voce (Rule 32), page 6

EMERGENCY MEASURES
Notice, suspension of rule regarding (Rule 92), page 13
Reading of bills, suspension of rule regarding (Rule 109), page 1

EMPLOYEES (See STAFF)
ENACTING CLAUSE
Precedence of motion to strike out (Rule 66), page 11

ENROLLED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Return of enrolled resolution from Secretary of State, procedure (Rule 119.2), page 17
Signatures required (Rule 1), page 1

ETHICAL STANDARDS, LEGISLATIVE CODE OF
Committee on Ethics, duty to hear complaints regarding breach of standards (Rule 23), page 4
Legislators subject to Code at all times (Rule 23), page 5, page 6

ETHICS
Complaints alleging conflict of interest, requirements, hearing by Ethics Committee (Rule 23), page 5
Conflicts of interest (See CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)
Requests for advice from Ethics Committee (Rule 23), page 4

ETHICS, COMMITTEE ON
Chair and Vice Chair, appointments (Rule 23), page 4
Composition of Committee, appointments, tenure of members (Rule 6, Rule 23), page 2, page 4
Confidentiality of proceedings (Rule 23), page 4
Disqualification of members, grounds (Rule 23), page 4
Powers and duties of Committee (Rule 23), page 4

EXEMPTIONS
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18

FINANCE, COMMITTEE ON
Chair, authority to assign portion of executive budget to other standing committee (Rule 40), page 8
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

FIRST READING OF BILLS
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Purpose (Rule 109), page 14

GENERAL FILE
Availability to public (Rule 113), page 16
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Placement of bills after second reading (Rule 113), page 16

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

GUESTS
Introduction, order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Privilege of the floor (Rule 94), page 13
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES) (Rule 40), page 7
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

HEARINGS
Contests of election, procedure (Rule 130), page 19
Notices (Rule 53, Rule 92), page 10, page 13
Witnesses
  Compensation of witnesses summoned to appear (Rule 140), page 19
  Information concerning may accompany bills (Rule 107), page 14

HISTORY, DAILY
Bill or joint resolution recommended for placement on Consent Calendar, requirements (Rule 110), page 15
Corrections and additions, authority of President and Secretary (Rule 3), page 2
Material placed on Legislators’ desks, rule inapplicable to histories (Rule 95), page 13

INTERIM
Continuation of leadership during interim (Rule 6), page 2
  Rule 23 to remain in effect throughout the interim (Rule 23), page 6
  Rule 6 to remain in effect throughout the interim (Rule 6), page 2

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES
Information that may accompany bills (Rule 107), page 14
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Preference to speak (Rule 124), page 18
Skeleton bills (Rule 106), page 14

JOINT RESOLUTIONS (See RESOLUTIONS)

JOURNAL
Conflicts of interest, disclosures to be entered in (Rule 23), page 5
Corrections and additions, authority of President and Secretary (Rule 3), page 2
Joint resolution offering amendment to Constitution, entry in entirety (Rule 118), page 17
Material placed on Legislators’ desks, rule inapplicable to journals (Rule 95), page 13
Motion to adjourn, name of Senator moving and time of motion entered in Journal (Rule 63), page 11
Protest against action to be entered in (Rule 93), page 13
Reading and approval, order of business (Rule 120), page 17
Reading, duties of President (Rule 1), page 1
Sponsorship of bill or resolution, request to add or remove name to be entered (Rule 112), page 16
Votes and names of absent or recorded as "not voting" entered in (Rule 30), page 6

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES) (Rule 40), page 7
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 7

JURISDICTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES
Generally (Rule 40), page 7, page 8
INDEX OF SENATE STANDING RULES

L

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO
Majority required to carry (Rule 64), page 11
Petitions (Rule 97), page 13
Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
Bill book services, provision (Rule 111), page 15
Employees, privilege of the floor (Rule 94), page 13
Legislative Counsel, complaints alleging breach of ethics or conflict of interest, duties
(Rule 23), page 5
Research Library, committee minutes and records delivered to (Rule 53), page 10

LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS, COMMITTEE ON
Chair, succession to office of President (Rule 2), page 1
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 8
Vice Chair, succession to office of President (Rule 2), page 1

M

MAJORITY LEADER
Bill book services, requests to (Rule 111), page 15
Committees
Employees and expenses, approval (Rule 42), page 8
Majority Leader, authority during Interim (Rule 6), page 2
Members and chairs, appointments (Rule 40, Rule 41), page 7, page 8
Subcommittees, approval of appointment of certain members (Rule 53), page 9
Emergency meetings, duties (Rule 10), page 3
Ethics, Committee on, appointments (Rule 6, Rule 23), page 2, page 4
Interim, authority during (Rule 6), page 2
Memorial resolutions, duties (Rule 53, Rule 118.2), page 17
Privilege of the floor, authority to specify special occasions (Rule 94), page 13
Secretary of the Senate responsible to (Rule 3), page 2
Start of session, duties (Rule 6), page 2
Tenure (Rule 6), page 2

MASON’S MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
Committees, applicability of procedures (Rule 53), page 9
General applicability of rules (Rule 90), page 12

MEETINGS
Agendas (Rule 53), page 9
Closed meetings (Rule 13), page 3
Conflicts of interest, disclosures (Rule 23), page 5
Emergency meetings, duties of Majority Leader (Rule 10), page 3
Minutes (See MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS)
Notices (Rule 53, Rule 92), page 10, page 13
Open meetings required, exceptions (Rule 13, Rule 53), page 3, page 9
Quorum
Conflict of interest of Legislator, effect (Rule 23), page 6
Requirement (Rule 53), page 9
Setting by written petition of majority of committee (Rule 53), page 9
MEETINGS—(Continued)
   Time of meeting (Rule 10), page 3
   Video conference or remote-technology systems, meetings by (Rule 53), page 9

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS
   Speaking on the resolution (Rule 118.2), page 17

MESSAGES
   Committee of the Whole, receipt of messages (Rule 47), page 8
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 17, page 18
   Vetoed bills (Rule 116), page 17

MINORITY LEADER
   Committees generally, appointments (Rule 40), page 7
   Ethics, Committee on, appointments (Rule 6, Rule 23), page 2, page 4
   Tenure (Rule 6), page 2

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS
   Conflicts of interest, disclosures to be entered in (Rule 23), page 5
   Contents (Rule 53), page 10
   Corrections and additions, authority of President and Secretary (Rule 3), page 2
   Delivery to Research Library (Rule 53), page 10
   Filing with Secretary of the Senate (Rule 53), page 10
   Official record of committee meetings, minutes deemed (Rule 53), page 10
   Open to public inspection (Rule 53), page 10
   Requirement (Rule 53), page 10
   Review and approval by committee chairs (Rule 53), page 10
   Subcommittee meetings (Rule 53), page 9, page 10

MOTIONS
   Adjournment (Rule 61, Rule 63), page 10, page 11
   Amend (Rule 61, Rule 66, Rule 113), page 10, page 11, page 16
   Call of the Senate (Rule 11, Rule 61), page 3, page 10
   Change in usual disposition of bill or resolution, explanation of motion (Rule 69), page 11
   Committee of the Whole
      Formation (Rule 46), page 8
      Rise (Rule 48), page 8
   Debate (Rule 60, Rule 61), page 10, page 11
   Division of the question (Rule 67), page 11
   Entertaining (Rule 60, Rule 62), page 10, page 11
   Generally (Rule 60-Rule 62), page 10, page 11
   Lay on the table (Rule 61, Rule 64), page 10, page 11
   Limit on motions when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10, page 11
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
   Points of order (Rule 20), page 3
   Postpone indefinitely (Rule 61, Rule 62), page 11
   Postpone to a day certain (Rule 61), page 11
   Precedence of motions (Rule 61, Rule 66, Rule 68), page 10, page 11
   Preference to speak (Rule 124), page 18
   Previous question (Rule 61, Rule 81), page 10, page 11
   Recess (Rule 61), page 10
   Reconsideration of vote (Rule 53, Rule 68, Rule 115), page 9, page 11, page 16
   Reference to committee (See REFER, MOTION TO)
   Resolutions treated as (Rule 119), page 17
   Return from committee (Rule 50), page 9
   Strike enacting clause (Rule 66), page 11
MOTIONS—(Continued)
   Strike out and insert (Rule 67), page 11
   Withdraw from committee (Rule 50), page 9
   Withdrawal (Rule 60), page 10

N

NATURAL RESOURCES, COMMITTEE ON
   Generally (See COMMITTEES)
   Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 8

NO FURTHER CONSIDERATION, MOTION FOR
   Vetoed bills, entertaining motion (Rule 116), page 17

NOTICES
   Contests of election (Rule 130), page 19
   Hearings (Rule 53, Rule 92), page 10, page 13
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
   Rescission or amendment of standing rule or order (Rule 91), page 12
   Return from committee (Rule 50), page 9
   Suspension of rule or order, notice from President (Rule 91), page 12

O

OBJECTION TO READING OF PAPER
   Determined by vote of Senate without debate (Rule 102), page 14

ORDER OF BUSINESS
   Enumeration (Rule 120), page 17, page 18

P

PER DIEM
   Withheld for absence without leave (Rule 12), page 3

PERSONAL MATTERS
   Explanation by Senator (Rule 121), page 18

PETITIONS
   Presentation (Rule 97), page 13

POINTS OF ORDER
   Appeal from decision of President (Rule 1, Rule 20), page 1, page 3
   Powers of President (Rule 1), page 1
   Procedure (Rule 20), page 3

POSTPONE INDEFINITELY, MOTION TO
   Entertaining (Rule 62), page 11
   Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 11
   Question indefinitely postponed, reintroduction limited (Rule 62), page 11
   Reconsideration of vote prohibited (Rule 62), page 11

POSTPONE TO A DAY CERTAIN, MOTION TO
   Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 11

PREFERENCE TO SPEAK
   Generally (Rule 124), page 18
INDEX OF SENATE STANDING RULES

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
Absence or inability to act, succession to office (Rule 2), page 1
Committee of the Whole, receipt of messages (Rule 47), page 8
Corrections and additions to final Journal, Daily History and committee minutes, authority (Rule 3), page 2
Motions, entertaining (Rule 60), page 10
Petitions, duties (Rule 97), page 13
Points of order (Rule 1, Rule 20), page 1, page 3
Powers and duties, generally (Rule 1), page 1
Preference to speak, naming of (Rule 124), page 18
Special orders, duties (Rule 125), page 18
Tie vote, President may give deciding vote, exception (Rule 31), page 6

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
Powers and duties, generally (Rule 2, Rule 6), page 1, page 2
Succession to office of President of the Senate (Rule 2), page 1
Tenure (Rule 6), page 2

PREVIOUS QUESTION, MOTION FOR
Committee of the Whole, prohibition against order (Rule 47), page 8
Form (Rule 81), page 11
Majority required to sustain (Rule 81), page 11
Person speaking on question, prohibition against motion by (Rule 81), page 11
Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10
Three Senators to demand (Rule 81), page 11
Vetoed bills, entertaining motion (Rule 116), page 17

PRINTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Requirement (Rule 111, Rule 113), page 15, page 16

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS
Questions relating to (Rule 103), page 14

PRIVILEGE
Explanation of personal matter (Rule 121), page 18
Of the floor (Rule 94), page 13

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF THE SENATE
Generally (Rule 93), page 13

PUBLIC RECORDS
Minutes of committee meetings (Rule 53), page 10

RECESS, MOTION TO
Precedence of motion (Rule 61), page 10

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE
Amendments to pending questions (Rule 115), page 16
Committee reconsideration of action, motion made by member voting on action (Rule 53), page 9
Motion of any member (Rule 115), page 16
Postpone indefinitely, motion to, reconsideration prohibited (Rule 62), page 11
Precedence (Rule 63, Rule 68), page 11

SSR - 11 (2019)
REFER, MOTION TO
Bill to be once read before referred (Rule 109), page 14
Jurisdiction of committees (Rule 40), page 7
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Petitions (Rule 97), page 13
Precedence of motion (Rule 61, Rule 66), page 11
Reference to committee, procedure (Rule 49), page 8
Special instructions to amend, refer with (Rule 114), page 16

REMARKS FROM THE FLOOR
Debate (See DEBATE)
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Preference to speak (Rule 124), page 18
Privilege of explanation of personal matter (Rule 121), page 18
Time limit for speaking (Rule 120), page 18

REMOTE-TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
Committee meetings (Rule 53), page 9

RESCISSION OR CHANGE OF RULES
Majority vote and one day’s notice of motion required (Rule 91), page 12

RESOLUTIONS
Action by committee (Rule 53), page 9
Amendments (See AMENDMENTS)
Applicability of rules governing treatment (Rule 118, Rule 119), page 17
Debate (See DEBATE)
Disposition of resolution, explanation of motion to change (Rule 69), page 11
Joint resolutions
Consent Calendar (Rule 110), page 15
Constitutional amendments entered in Journal in entirety (Rule 118), page 17
Recorded vote on final passage (Rule 30), page 6
Second Reading File (Rule 110), page 15
Signatures required (Rule 1), page 1
Jurisdiction of committees for reference of resolutions (Rule 40), page 7
Memorial resolutions (Rule 118.2), page 17
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
Printing (Rule 111), page 15
Return of enrolled resolution from Secretary of State, procedure (Rule 119.2), page 17
Sponsorship, requests for addition or removal of name (Rule 112), page 15, page 16
Substitute resolutions (Rule 117), page 17
Transmittal to Assembly by Secretary of the Senate (Rule 3), page 2
Voting (See VOTING)

RETURN FROM COMMITTEE, MOTION TO
Majority vote of Senate and one day’s notice of motion required (Rule 50), page 9
Out of order on last or next to last day of session or if bill may no longer be considered by Senate (Rule 50), page 9

REVENUE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COMMITTEE ON
Generally (See COMMITTEES)
Jurisdiction (Rule 40), page 9

RISE, MOTION TO
Committee of the Whole (Rule 48), page 8
ROLL CALL
  Call of the Senate (Rule 11), page 3
  Order of business (Rule 120), page 17

SECOND READING FILE
  Amendments, consideration and adoption (Rule 113), page 16
  Bills or joint resolutions reported by committee placed on (Rule 110), page 15
  Order of business (Rule 120), page 17
  Placement of bills without amendments (Rule 113), page 16
  Transfer from Consent Calendar (Rule 110), page 15

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
  Attestations of documents (Rule 1), page 1
  Duties, generally (Rule 3), page 1, page 2
  Election by Senate (Rule 3), page 1
  General File, duties (Rule 113), page 16
  Majority Leader, responsible to (Rule 3), page 2
  Minutes of committee meetings, duties (Rule 53), page 10
  Roll call, duties (Rule 11), page 3

SECRETS OF THE SENATE
  Sergeant at Arms, Deputy and Assistants sworn to keep (Rule 4, Rule 5), page 2

SENATE CHAMBER
  Decorum (Rule 1, Rule 21), page 1, page 3, page 4
  Majority may authorize Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers (Rule 94), page 13
  Material placed on desks (Rule 95), page 13
  President of the Senate, powers (Rule 1), page 1
  Privilege of the floor (Rule 94), page 13
  Sergeant at Arms, Deputy and Assistants, duties (Rule 4, Rule 5), page 2
  Use of Chamber (Rule 94), page 13

SENIORITY
  Determination (Rule 128), page 18

SERGEANT AT ARMS
  Assistant Sergeant at Arms, duties (Rule 5), page 2
  AWOL Senators, duties (Rule 11), page 3
  Deputy Sergeant at Arms, duties (Rule 5), page 2
  Duties, generally (Rule 4), page 2
  Guests, designation of seating (Rule 94), page 13
  Legislators’ desks, authority to place material on (Rule 95), page 13
  Suppression of disturbances (Rule 1), page 1

SESSIONS
  Time of meeting (Rule 10), page 3

SKELETON BILLS
  Introduction and purpose (Rule 106), page 14

SPEAKING ON THE QUESTION
  Incidental and subsidiary questions, treatment (Rule 80), page 11
  Limitations (Rule 47, Rule 80, Rule 81), page 8, page 11
  Manner (Rule 80), page 11
SPECIAL ORDERS OF THE DAY
   Announced by the President at time appointed (Rule 125), page 18
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
   Postponed by majority vote (Rule 125), page 18
   Vetoed bills (Rule 116), page 17

STAFF
   Committees
      Employment of assistance (Rule 42), page 8
      Secretaries (See COMMITTEES)
   Employment and supervision (Rule 3), page 1
   Legislators’ desks, authority to place material on (Rule 95), page 13
   Privilege of the floor (Rule 94), page 13

STANDING COMMITTEES (See COMMITTEES)

STANDING RULES
   Committee rules (Rule 53), page 9, page 10
   Continuation of rules throughout the Interim (Rule 6, Rule 23), page 2, page 6

STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS
   Review by committees (Rule 54), page 10

STRIKE ENACTING CLAUSE, MOTION TO
   Precedence of motion (Rule 66), page 11

STRIKE OUT AND INSERT, MOTION TO
   Prohibition against division (Rule 67), page 11

SUBCOMMITTEES (See also COMMITTEES)
   Appointment to consider specified subjects (Rule 53), page 9
   Minutes of meetings (Rule 53), page 9, page 10
   Open meetings (Rule 53), page 9
   Reports (Rule 53), page 9

SUBPOENAS
   Execution by Sergeant at Arms (Rule 4), page 2
   President’s signature (Rule 1), page 1

SUBSTITUTE BILLS OR RESOLUTIONS
   Offering (Rule 117), page 17

SUSPENSION OF RULES
   Emergency procedures, reading of bills (Rule 109), page 14
   Majority vote of members present required (Rule 91), page 12
   Notice of motion (Rule 91), page 12
   Question postponed indefinitely, reintroduction (Rule 62), page 11
   Third reading of bills, prohibition against suspension (Rule 91), page 12

TABLE, MOTION TO LAY ON
   Majority vote to carry (Rule 64), page 11
   Petitions (Rule 97), page 13
   Precedence of motion when question under debate (Rule 61), page 10

THIRD READING OF BILLS
   Motion to amend during third reading (Rule 113), page 16
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18
THIRD READING OF BILLS—(Continued)

Required (Rule 109), page 14
Sections, bill to be read by (Rule 109), page 14
Suspension of rule prohibited (Rule 91), page 12

TIE VOTE (See also VOTING)

President may give deciding vote, exception (Rule 31), page 6
President Pro Tem or other presiding officer, voting by (Rule 2), page 1
Question lost by tie vote (Rule 31), page 6

TIME OF MEETING

Generally (Rule 10), page 3

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Business before Senate at time special orders announced (Rule 125), page 18
Order of business (Rule 120), page 18

VETOED BILLS

Committee referral prohibited (Rule 116), page 17
Debate on merits of bill (Rule 116), page 17
Governor’s message, reading (Rule 116), page 17
Immediate consideration (Rule 116), page 17
Motions limited (Rule 116), page 17
Reading, procedure (Rule 116), page 17
Special orders (Rule 116), page 17
Voting on (Rule 116), page 17

VIDEO CONFERENCES

Committee meetings (Rule 53), page 9

VOTING

Announcement of result of vote, postponement prohibited (Rule 32), page 6
Change of recorded vote after result announced prohibited (Rule 32), page 6
Committees, manner of voting (Rule 53), page 9
Conflicts of interest, restrictions on voting (Rule 23, Rule 30), page 5, page 6
Consent Calendar, voting on final passage as group (Rule 110), page 15
Discussion or explanation of recorded vote while voting in progress prohibited (Rule 32), page 6
Elections, manner of voting (Rule 32), page 6
Final passage of bill or joint resolution, recorded vote required (Rule 30), page 6
Journal, votes entered in (Rule 30), page 6
President Pro Tem or other presiding officer, voting by (Rule 2), page 1
Reconsideration of vote (See RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE)
Recorded vote
Manner of taking (Rule 32), page 6
When required (Rule 30), page 6
Result of vote, postponement of announcement prohibited (Rule 32), page 6
Three members required to call for recorded vote (Rule 30), page 6
Tie vote
President may give deciding vote, exception (Rule 31), page 6
President Pro Tem or other presiding officer, voting by (Rule 2), page 1
Question lost by tie vote (Rule 31), page 6
VOTING—(Continued)
   Vetoed bills, procedure (Rule 116), page 17
   Viva voce (Rule 32), page 6

W

WAIVERS
   Order of business (Rule 120), page 18

WARRANTS
   Execution by Sergeant at Arms (Rule 4), page 2
   President’s signature (Rule 1), page 1

WHOLE, COMMITTEE OF THE (See COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE)

WITHDRAW FROM COMMITTEE, MOTION TO
   Majority vote of Senate and one day’s notice of motion required (Rule 50), page 9
   Out of order on last or next to last day of session or if bill may no longer be considered by Senate (Rule 50), page 9

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION
   Consent of Senate required (Rule 60), page 10

WITNESSES
   Compensation of witnesses summoned to appear (Rule 140), page 19
   Contests of election (Rule 130), page 19
   Information concerning may accompany bills (Rule 107), page 14

WRITS
   Execution by Sergeant at Arms (Rule 4), page 2
   President’s signature (Rule 1), page 1