

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Committee on  
Elections, Procedures, and Ethics

FILE NUMBER.....

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Adopting the Joint  
Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 72nd Session of the  
Legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE  
SENATE CONCURRING, That the Joint Rules of the Senate and  
Assembly as amended by the 71st Session are adopted, with the  
following changes, as the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly  
for the 72nd Session of the Legislature:

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEES**

**Rule No. 1. Procedure Concerning.**

In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one House, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the amendment, each House shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other; and the committee so appointed shall meet publicly at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen and announced publicly, and shall confer upon the differences between the two Houses as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective Houses. The report shall be made available to all members of both Houses. The whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be considered by the committee, and it may recommend recession by either House, new amendments, new bills or resolutions, or other changes as it sees fit. New bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments unless the bills or resolutions are composed entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective Houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be.

The report of a conference committee may be adopted by acclamation, and such action may be considered equivalent to the adoption of amendments embodied therein. The report is not subject to amendment. If either House refuses to adopt the report, or if the first conference committee has so recommended, a second conference committee may be appointed. No member who served on the first committee may be appointed to the second.

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

## MESSAGES

### **Rule No. 2. Procedure Concerning.**

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

Whenever a message from the Governor is received, the Sergeant at Arms will announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Governor is at the bar." The Secretary will, upon being recognized by the presiding officer, announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, a message from His Excellency, the Governor of Nevada, to the Honorable, the Senate or Assembly," and hand same to the Sergeant at Arms for delivery to the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The presiding officer will direct the biennial message of the Governor to be received and read, and all special messages to be received, read and entered in full in the Journal of proceedings.

Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk or Assistant Chief Clerk.

## NOTICE OF FINAL ACTION

### **Rule No. 3. Communications.**

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

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

### **Rule No. 4. Signature.**

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

### **Rule No. 5. Joint Sponsorship.**

1. A bill or resolution introduced by a standing committee of the Senate or Assembly may, at the direction of the chairman of the committee, set forth the name of a standing committee of the other

House as a joint sponsor, if a majority of all members appointed to the committee of the other House votes in favor of becoming a joint sponsor of the bill or resolution. The name of the committee joint sponsor must be set forth on the face of the bill or resolution immediately below the date on which the bill or resolution is introduced.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Once a bill or resolution has been introduced, a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor may only be added or removed by amendment of the bill or resolution. An amendment which proposes to add or remove a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor must not be considered by the House of origin of the amendment unless a statement requesting the addition or removal is attached to the copy of the amendment submitted to the front desk of the House of origin of the amendment. If the

amendment proposes to add or remove a Legislator as a primary joint sponsor or non-primary joint sponsor, the statement must be signed by that Legislator. If the amendment proposes to add or remove a standing committee as a joint sponsor, the statement must be signed by the chairman of the committee. A copy of the statement must be transmitted to the Legislative Counsel if the amendment is adopted.

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

## **PRINTING**

### **Rule No. 6. Ordering and Distribution.**

Each House may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matter pertaining to that House only; but no other printing may be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses. Each Senator is entitled to the free distribution of four copies of each bill introduced in each House, and each Assemblyman to such a distribution of two copies. Additional copies of such bills may be distributed at a charge to the person to whom they are addressed. The amount charged for distribution of the additional copies must be determined by the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau to approximate the cost of handling and postage for the entire session.

## **RESOLUTIONS**

### **Rule No. 7. Types, Usage and Approval.**

1. A joint resolution must be used to:
  - (a) Propose an amendment to the Nevada Constitution.
  - (b) Ratify a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.
  - (c) Address the President of the United States, Congress, either House or any committee or member of Congress, any department or agency of the Federal Government, or any other state of the Union.
2. A concurrent resolution must be used to:
  - (a) Amend these Joint Rules.
  - (b) Request the return from the Governor of an enrolled bill for further consideration.
  - (c) Resolve that the return of a bill from one House to the other House is necessary and appropriate.
  - (d) Express facts, principles, opinion and purposes of the Senate and Assembly.

- (e) Establish a joint committee of the two Houses.
- (f) Direct the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study.

3. A concurrent resolution or a resolution of one House may be used to:

(a) Memorialize a former member of the Legislature or other notable or distinguished person upon his death.

(b) Congratulate or commend any person or organization for a significant and meritorious accomplishment, but any request for drafting the resolution must be approved by the Senate Committee on Legislative Affairs and Operations or the Assembly Committee on Elections, Procedures, and Ethics before submission to the Legislative Counsel.

## **VETOES**

### **Rule No. 8. Special Order.**

Bills which have passed a previous Legislature, and which are transmitted to the Legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read in the Senate by the Secretary of the Senate and in the Assembly by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the 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 shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Chair has stated the question save a motion for "The previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

## **ADJOURNMENT**

### **Rule No. 9. Limitations and Calculation of Duration.**

1. In calculating the permissible duration of an adjournment for 3 days or less, the day of adjournment must not be counted but the day of the next meeting must be counted, and Sunday must not be counted.

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

## **EXPENDITURES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE FUND**

### **Rule No. 10. Manner of Authorization.**

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

## **LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION**

### **Rule No. 11. Membership and Organization.**

1. When members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise less than 34 percent of the total number elected to that House, minority party membership for that House on the Legislative Commission must be:

(a) One, if such membership is less than 21 percent.

(b) Two, if such membership is between 21 percent and 33 percent. If the members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise more than 33 percent of the total number elected to that House, minority party membership for that House on the Commission must be three, being equal to the membership of the majority party.

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

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

4. If for any reason a member is or will be absent from a meeting and there are no alternates available, the Chairman of the Commission may appoint a member of the same House and political party to attend the meeting as an alternate.

5. The members shall serve until their successors are appointed by resolution as provided in NRS 218.660, notwithstanding that

their terms of office may have expired, except that the membership of any member who does not become a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection shall terminate on the day next after the election and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in this Rule.

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

## **RECORDS OF COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS**

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

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

2. The secretary of a standing committee shall:

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

(b) Keep the records in chronological order; and

(c) Deposit the records immediately following the final adjournment of any regular or special session of the Legislature with the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

3. The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall:

(a) Index the records;

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

(c) Maintain a log as a public record containing the date, time, name and address of any person accessing any of the records and identifying the records accessed; and

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

## **~~REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING~~**

### **~~Rule No. 13. Responsibility for Measures and Approval of Research Requests.~~**

~~1. The Committee on Government Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Elections, Procedures, and Ethics of the Assembly are respectively responsible for measures which primarily affect the designation of the districts from which members are elected to the Legislature. These committees are hereby designated as the "redistricting committees" for the purposes of this rule and Joint Standing Rules Nos. 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5 and 13.6.~~

~~—2. Any request for research concerning the population of proposed districts must be submitted to the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau through one of these redistricting committees.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.1. Equality of Representation.~~**

~~—1. In order to meet constitutional guidelines for deviations in population among state legislative districts, no plan, or proposed amendment thereto, will be considered that results in an overall range of deviation in excess of 10 percent, or a relative deviation in excess of plus or minus 5 percent from the ideal district population.~~

~~—2. The population of each of the Nevada congressional districts must be as nearly equal as is practicable. Any population deviation among the congressional districts from the ideal district population must be necessary to achieve some legitimate state objective. Legitimate state objectives, as judicially determined, include making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts and avoiding contests between incumbent representatives. In order to meet constitutional guidelines for congressional districts, no plan, or proposed amendment thereto, will be considered that results in an overall range of deviation in excess of 1 percent, or a relative deviation in excess of plus or minus one half percent from the ideal district population.~~

~~—3. Equality of population in accordance with the standard for state legislative districts is the goal of redistricting for the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.2. Population Database.~~**

~~—1. The total state population, and the population of defined subunits thereof, as determined by the 2000 federal decennial census must be the exclusive database for redistricting by the Nevada Legislature.~~

~~—2. Such 2000 census data as validated by the staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau must be the exclusive database used for the evaluation of proposed redistricting plans for population equality.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.3. Districts.~~**

~~—All district boundaries created by a redistricting plan must follow the census geography.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.4. Procedures of the Redistricting Committees.~~**

~~—1. A legislator or member of the public may present to the redistricting committees any plans or proposals relating to redistricting, including proposals for redistricting specific districts or all the state legislative districts, congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents or districts for the State Board of Education for consideration by the redistricting committees.~~

~~—2. Bill draft requests, including bills in skeletal form, setting forth specific boundaries of the state legislative districts,~~



~~congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents or districts for the State Board of Education, and amendments affecting a majority of the state legislative districts, may only be requested by the chairmen of the redistricting committees.~~

~~—3. The chairmen of the redistricting committees are limited to one request each for a bill draft setting forth the specific boundaries of the state legislative districts, one request each for a bill draft setting forth the specific boundaries of the congressional districts, one request each for a bill draft setting forth the specific boundaries of the districts for the Board of Regents and one request each for a bill draft setting forth the specific boundaries of the districts of the State Board of Education. At the direction of the chairman of the redistricting committee, the bill draft requests setting forth the specific boundaries of the state legislative districts, the congressional districts, districts for the Board of Regents and districts for the State Board of Education may be combined in any manner.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.5.—Compliance with the Voting Rights Act.~~**

~~—1. The redistricting committees will not consider a plan that discernibly violates section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, codified as 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a), which prohibits any state from imposing any voting qualification, standard, practice or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any United States citizen's right to vote on account of race, color or status as a member of a language minority group.~~

~~—2. The redistricting committees will not consider a plan in which the Legislature subordinates traditional districting principles to racial considerations and makes race the dominant and controlling rationale in drawing district lines. For the purposes of this subsection, "traditional districting principles" are those traditional redistricting principles that have been judicially recognized and include compactness of districts, contiguity of districts, preservation of political subdivisions, preservation of communities of interest, preservation of cores of prior districts, protection of incumbents and compliance with section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 (2).~~

~~—3. For the purpose of analyzing the 2000 census data, the redistricting committees shall adopt the method set forth in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 00-02 for aggregating and allocating the 63 categories of race data that will be reported to Nevada by the United States Census Bureau as part of the federal decennial census.~~

**~~Rule No. 13.6.—Public Participation.~~**

~~—1. The redistricting committees shall seek and encourage:~~

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

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

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

~~—3. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the redistricting committees and to provide their input regarding the reapportionment and redistricting activities. The redistricting committees shall afford a reasonable opportunity to any interested persons to present plans, or amendments to plans for redistricting, unless such plans demonstrably fail to meet the minimally acceptable criteria set forth in this rule and Joint Standing Rules Nos. 13, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5.~~

~~—4. Each of the redistricting committees, either jointly or separately, shall hold at least one hearing in the southern portion of this state and at least one hearing in a rural portion of this state to allow residents throughout the state an opportunity to participate in the deliberations relating to the reapportionment and redistricting activities.~~

~~—5. The Legislative Counsel Bureau shall make available to the public copies of the validated 2000 census database for the cost of reproducing the database.~~

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

## **LIMITATIONS ON INTRODUCTION AND REQUESTS FOR DRAFTING OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES**

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

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6, after a regular legislative session has convened, the Legislative Counsel shall honor, if submitted before 5 p.m. on the 8th calendar day of the legislative session, not more than:

(a) Two requests from each Assemblyman; and

(b) Four requests from each Senator,

for the drafting of a bill or resolution.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 5 and Joint Standing Rules Nos. 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6, after a regular legislative session has convened, the Legislative Counsel shall honor, if submitted before 5 p.m. on the 22nd calendar day of the legislative session, not more than 50 requests, in total, from the standing committees of each House for the drafting of a bill. The

Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall, not later than the 1st calendar day of the legislative session, determine and provide the Legislative Counsel with a written list of the number of requests for the drafting of a bill that may be submitted by each standing committee of their respective Houses, within the limit provided by this subsection. The lists may be revised any time before the 22nd day of the legislative session to reallocate any unused requests or requests which were withdrawn before drafting began on the request.

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

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

5. The Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of a bill or resolution submitted by a member or standing committee of the Senate or Assembly unless such information as is required to draft the measure is submitted to the Legislative Counsel with the request.

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

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

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

(b) Measures requested by interim legislative studies.

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

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

9. If two or more measures are being considered in the same House which are substantively duplicative, only the measure which has been assigned the lowest number for the purpose of establishing its priority in drafting may be considered, unless the measure with the lowest number is not introduced within 5 days after introduction of a measure with a higher number.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The last day for introduction of the bill as required by paragraph (d),  
whichever is earlier.

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

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

(2) The last day for introduction of the bill as required by paragraph (d),  
whichever is earlier.

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

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

(2) The last day for introduction of the bill as required by paragraph (d),  
whichever is earlier.

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

(1) A Legislator is the 43rd calendar day of the legislative session.

(2) A standing or interim committee or other requester is the 50th calendar day of the legislative session.

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

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

## SCHEDULE FOR ENACTMENT OF BILLS

### **Rule No. 14.3. Final Dates for Action by Standing Committees and Houses; Final Date for Requesting Drafting of Reports for Conference Committees.**

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

1. The final standing committee to which a bill is referred in its House of origin may only take action on the bill on or before the ~~{71<sup>st</sup>}~~ 68<sup>th</sup> calendar day of the legislative session. A bill may be re-referred after that date only to the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Ways and Means and only if the bill is exempt pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.6.

2. Final action on a bill may only be taken by the House of origin on or before the ~~{82<sup>nd</sup>}~~ 79<sup>th</sup> calendar day of the legislative session.

3. The final standing committee to which a bill is referred in the second House may only take action on the bill on or before the ~~{106<sup>th</sup>}~~ 103<sup>rd</sup> calendar day of the legislative session. A bill may be re-referred after that date only to the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Ways and Means and only if the bill is exempt pursuant to subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.6.

4. Final action on a bill may only be taken by the second House on or before the ~~{113<sup>th</sup>}~~ 110<sup>th</sup> calendar day of the legislative session.

No notice of reconsideration of any final vote on a bill is in order on the last day on which final action is allowed.

### **Rule No. 14.4. Emergency Requests.**

1. After a legislative session has convened:

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

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

2. A request submitted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) May be submitted at any time during the legislative session and is not subject to any of the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3.

(b) Is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other requests for the drafting of a bill or resolution that are authorized to be submitted to

the Legislative Counsel by the Majority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Minority Leader of the Senate or Minority Leader of the Assembly.

3. The list of requests for the preparation of legislative measures prepared pursuant to NRS 218.2475 must include the phrase “EMERGENCY REQUEST OF” and state the title of the person who requested each bill or resolution pursuant to this Rule. If the request was made on behalf of another Legislator or a standing committee, the list must also include the name of the Legislator or standing committee on whose behalf the bill or resolution was requested.

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

**Rule No. 14.5. Waivers.**

1. At the request of a Legislator or a standing or select committee of the Senate or Assembly, subsection 1 or 2 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 or any of the provisions of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3, or any combination thereof, may be waived by the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, acting jointly, at any time during a legislative session. A request for a waiver submitted by a committee must be approved by a majority of all members appointed to the committee before the request is submitted to the Majority Leader and the Speaker.

2. A waiver granted pursuant to subsection 1:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. No notice of reconsideration or any final vote on a bill is in order on the last day on which final action is allowed by a waiver.

**Rule No. 14.6. Exemptions.**

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

(a) Contains an appropriation; or

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

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

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

(3) Implement a budget decision; or

(4) Significantly decrease any revenue of the State,

is exempt from the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3. The Fiscal Analysis Division shall give notice to the Legislative Counsel to cause to be printed on the face of the bill the term “exempt” for any bills requested by the Senate Finance Committee or Assembly Committee on Ways and Means that have been determined to be exempt and shall give written notice to the Legislative Counsel, Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the Assembly of any bill which is determined to be exempt after it is printed. A notation of each exemption granted after the bill was printed must be included as a part of the history of the bill on the next practicable legislative day. The term “exempt” must be printed on the face of all subsequent reprints of the bill.

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

3. A cumulative list of all bills determined *by the Fiscal Analysis Division pursuant to subsection 1 to be* exempt after being printed must be maintained and printed in the back of the list of requests for the preparation of legislative measures prepared pursuant to NRS 218.2475.

4. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14, subsection 1 of Joint Standing Rule No. 14.2 and Joint Standing Rule No. 14.3 do not apply to:

(a) A bill required to carry out the business of the Legislature.

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

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

**Rule No. 14.7. Amendments.**

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

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

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

**CONTINUATION OF LEADERSHIP OF THE  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DURING THE  
INTERIM BETWEEN SESSIONS**

**Rule No. 15. Tenure and Performance of Statutory Duties.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, the tenure of the President pro Tem, Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker, Speaker pro Tem, Majority Floor Leader and Minority Floor Leader of the Assembly extends during the interim between regular sessions of the Legislature.

2. The Senators designated to be the President pro Tem, Majority Leader and Minority Leader for the next succeeding regular session shall perform any statutory duty required in the period between the time of their designation after the general election and the organization of the next succeeding regular session



of the Legislature if the Senator formerly holding the respective position is no longer a Legislator.

3. The Assemblymen designated to be the Speaker, Speaker pro Tem, Majority Floor Leader and Minority Floor Leader for the next succeeding regular session shall perform any statutory duty required in the period between the time of their designation after the general election and the organization of the next succeeding regular session.

### **INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REQUESTED BY STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

#### **Rule No. 16. Delivery of Bill Drafts Requested by State Agencies and Local Governments.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, on ~~[the first]~~ *or before the third* legislative day, the Legislative Counsel shall randomly deliver, in equal amounts, all legislative measures drafted at the request of any state agency or department or any local government to the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly for consideration for introduction.

2. Any legislative measure properly requested in accordance with NRS 218.241 and 218.245 by any state agency or department or any local government which has not been drafted before the ~~[first]~~ *third* legislative day must, upon completion, be immediately and randomly delivered, in equal amounts, by the Legislative Counsel to the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly for consideration for introduction.

### **DATE OF FIRST JOINT BUDGET HEARING**

#### **Rule No. 17. Requirement.**

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

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

#### **Rule No. 18. Topics of Consideration.**

Any standing committee of the Senate or Assembly to which a bill is referred requiring a policy of health insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state to provide coverage for any treatment or service shall review the bill giving consideration to:

1. The level of public demand for the treatment or service for which coverage is required and the extent to which such coverage is needed in this state;
2. The extent to which coverage for the treatment or service is currently available;
3. The extent to which the required coverage may increase or decrease the cost of the treatment or service;
4. The effect the required coverage will have on the cost of obtaining policies of health insurance in this state;
5. The effect the required coverage will have on the cost of health care provided in this state; and
6. Such other considerations as are necessary to determine the fiscal and social impact of requiring coverage for the treatment or service.

### **INTERIM FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES**

#### **Rule No. 19. Date for Reporting.**

Each legislative committee that adopted any findings or recommendations during the interim since the last regular session of the Legislature shall, no later than the 14th calendar day of the regular session, inform interested members of the Senate and Assembly of those findings and recommendations.

### **POLICY AND PROCEDURES REGARDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

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

1. The Legislature hereby declares its intention to maintain a working environment which is free from sexual harassment. This policy applies to all Legislators and lobbyists. Each member and lobbyist is responsible to conduct himself or herself in a manner which will ensure that others are able to work in such an environment.

2. In accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, for the purposes of this Rule, “sexual harassment” means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Retaliation for opposing, reporting or threatening to report sexual harassment, or for participating in an investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by the Legislature or the Nevada Equal Rights Commission or the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission,

when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's employment or submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting the person or such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

4. A person may have a claim of sexual harassment even if he has not lost a job or some other economic benefit. Conduct that impairs a person's ability to work or his emotional well-being at work constitutes sexual harassment.

5. If a Legislator believes he is being sexually harassed on the job, he may file a written complaint with:

(a) The Speaker of the Assembly;

(b) The Majority Leader of the Senate; or

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

The complaint must include the details of the incident or incidents, the names of the persons involved and the names of any witnesses.

6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate, as appropriate, shall refer a complaint received pursuant to subsection 5 to a

committee consisting of Legislators of the same House. A complaint against a lobbyist may be referred to a committee in either House.

7. If the complaint involves the conduct of the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall refer the complaint to the Committee on Elections, Procedures, and Ethics of the Assembly or the Committee on Legislative Affairs and Operations of the Senate, as appropriate. If the Speaker of the Assembly or the Majority Leader of the Senate is a member of one of these committees, the Speaker or the Majority Leader, as the case may be, shall not participate in the investigation and resolution of the complaint.

8. The committee to which the complaint is referred shall immediately conduct a confidential and discreet investigation of the complaint. As a part of the investigation, the committee shall notify the accused of the allegations. The committee shall facilitate a meeting between the complainant and the accused to allow a discussion of the matter, if both agree. If the parties do not agree to such a meeting, the committee shall request statements regarding the complaint from each of the parties. Either party may request a hearing before the committee. The committee shall make its determination and inform the complainant and the accused of its determination as soon as practicable after it has completed its investigation.

9. If the investigation reveals that sexual harassment has occurred, the Legislature will take appropriate disciplinary or remedial action, or both. The committee shall inform the complainant of any action taken. The Legislature will also take any action necessary to deter any future harassment.

10. The Legislature will not retaliate against a person who files a complaint and will not knowingly permit any retaliation by the person's supervisors or coworkers.

11. The Legislature encourages a person to report any incident of sexual harassment immediately so that the complaint can be quickly and fairly resolved.

12. Action taken by a complainant pursuant to this Rule does not prohibit the complainant from also filing a complaint of sexual harassment with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission or the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

13. All Legislators and lobbyists are responsible for adhering to the provisions of this policy. The prohibitions against engaging in sexual harassment and the protections against becoming a victim of sexual harassment set forth in this policy apply to employees, Legislators, lobbyists, vendors, contractors, customers and visitors to the Legislature.

14. This policy does not create any enforceable legal rights in any person.

## **VOTE ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL**

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

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

## **USE OF LOCK BOXES BY STATE AGENCIES**

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

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