SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

SEPTEMBER 10, 2014

# Read and Adopted

SUMMARY—Adopts the Rules of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature. (BDR R-2)

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

SENATE RESOLUTION—Adopting the Rules of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the
 following Rules of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the
 Legislature are hereby adopted:

5	I. APPLICABILITY
6	
7	Rule No. 1. Generally.
8	The Rules of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the
9	Legislature are applicable only during the 28th Special Session of
10	the Legislature.
11	Ŭ
12	II. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
13	
14	<b>D</b> UTIES OF <b>O</b> FFICERS
15	
16	Rule No. 2. President.
17	The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order
18	precisely at the hour appointed for meeting. The President shall
19	preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or
20	disorderly conduct within the Senate Chamber, shall order the
21	Sergeant at Arms to suppress it, and may order the arrest of any
22	person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. The
23	President may speak to points of order in preference to members,
24	rising from the President's seat for that purpose, and shall decide
25	questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the
26	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.

7 *Rule No. 3. President Pro Tempore and Other Presiding* 8 *Officers.* 

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:

10 (a) The President Pro Tempore has all the power and shall 11 discharge all the duties of the President during his or her absence, 12 inability or unwillingness to discharge the duties of his or her 13 office.

(b) In the absence or inability of the President Pro Tempore to discharge the duties of the President's office, the Senate shall elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion. 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.

21 When the President Pro Tempore or another member is 2. 22 serving as the presiding officer, the President Pro Tempore or other member may vote on any question for which he or she is 23 otherwise qualified to vote as a member. If the Senate is equally 24 divided on the question, the President Pro Tempore or other 25 member may not give an additional deciding vote or casting vote 26 27 pursuant to Senate Rule No. 14 of the 28th Special Session or Section 17 of Article 5 of the Nevada Constitution. 28

29

33

34

9

30 Rule No. 4. Secretary.

31 1. The Secretary of the Senate is elected by the Senate, and 32 shall:

(a) Interview and employ persons to assist the Secretary.

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

35 (c) Administer the daily business of the Senate, including the 36 provision of secretaries as needed.

37 (d) Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, transmit as soon
38 as practicable those bills and resolutions upon which the next
39 action is to be taken by the Assembly.
40 2. The Secretary is responsible to the Majority Leader.

40 41

42 **Rule No. 5.** Sergeant at Arms.

43 1. The Sergeant at Arms shall attend the Senate during its 44 sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its





1 authority. The Sergeant at Arms must be sworn to keep the secrets 2 of the Senate. 3

The Sergeant at Arms shall: *2*.

(a) Superintend the upkeep of the Senate's Chamber, private 4 5 lounge, and meeting rooms.

(b) Interview and recommend persons to be considered for 6 7 employment to assist the Sergeant at Arms.

3. The Sergeant at Arms is responsible to the Majority 8 Leader. 9

10

11 Rule No. 6. Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeant at 12 Arms.

13 The Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeant at Arms 14 shall serve as doorkeepers and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant at Arms. The Deputy 15 Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeant at Arms shall be sworn 16 to keep the secrets of the Senate. In the event that the Sergeant at 17 Arms is incapacitated or absent for any reason, the Deputy 18 Sergeant at Arms shall serve as the Sergeant at Arms until the 19 20 incapacity or absence has ended. 21

## 22 23

#### Ш SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

Rule No. 7. Call of Senate—Moved by Three Members. 24

25 1. 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 26 roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees 27 shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and the 28 29 Sergeant at Arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all Senators so taken into custody shall 30 31 be presented at the bar of the Senate for such action as to the 32 Senate may seem proper.

33 2. In the event an emergency occurs during a special session of the Legislature which requires a meeting of the Senate, the 34 Majority Leader shall call the members back to order before the 35 hour to which the Senate has adjourned. 36

37

38 Rule No. 8. Absence—Leave Required.

39 No Senator shall absent himself or herself from the service of the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, 40 and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself or herself, his 41 42 or her per diem shall not be allowed.





1 Rule No. 9. Open Meetings.

2 1. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution of the 3 State of Nevada and in subsection 2, all meetings of the Senate 4 and the Committee of the Whole or a standing committee must be 5 open to the public.

A meeting may be closed to consider the character, alleged
 misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health
 of a person.

#### IV. DECORUM AND DEBATE

12 Rule No. 10. Points of Order.

13 1. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the 14 Rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call 15 him or her to order. If a Senator is so called to order, he or she 16 shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. If such leave is 17 granted, it must be upon the motion, "That he or she be allowed to 18 proceed in order," and the Senator shall confine himself or herself 19 to the question under consideration and avoid personality.

20 2. Every decision of points of order made by the President is 21 subject to appeal, and a discussion of a question of order may be 22 allowed only upon the appeal of two Senators. In all cases of 23 appeal, the question must be, "Shall the decision of the Chair 24 stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

26 Rule No. 11. Breaches of Decorum.

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.

36 3. Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language 37 is not permitted in the Senate Chamber.

38

10

11

39 Rule No. 11.5. Legislative Ethics.

40 1. In determining whether a Legislator has a conflict of 41 interest, the Legislator should consider whether the independence 42 of judgment of a reasonable person in his or her situation upon 43 the matter in question would be materially affected by the 44 Legislator's:





1 (a) Acceptance of a gift or loan; 2

(b) Private economic interest; or

3 (c) Commitment to a member of his or her household or his or 4 her immediate family.

5 → In interpreting and applying the provisions of this subsection, it must be presumed that the independence of judgment of a 6 7 reasonable person in the Legislator's situation would not be materially affected by the Legislator's private economic interest or 8 the Legislator's commitment to a member of his or her household 9 or immediate family where the resulting benefit or detriment 10 accruing to the Legislator, or if the Legislator has a commitment 11 to a member of his or her household or immediate family, 12 13 accruing to those other persons, is not greater than that accruing 14 to any other member of the general business, profession, 15 occupation or group that is affected by the matter.

Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a 16 2. Legislator knows he or she has a conflict of interest pursuant to 17 18 subsection 1, the Legislator shall make a general disclosure of the 19 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 20 entered: 21

22 (a) If the Legislator makes the disclosure in a meeting of a 23 committee, in the minutes for that meeting.

(b) If the Legislator makes the disclosure on the floor of the 24 25 Senate, in the Journal.

3. If, on one or more prior occasions during the current 26 27 session of the Legislature, a Legislator has made a general 28 disclosure of a conflict of interest on the record in a meeting of a 29 committee or on the floor of the Senate, the Legislator is not 30 required to make that general disclosure at length again regarding the same conflict of interest if, when the matter in question arises 31 32 on subsequent occasions, the Legislator makes a reference on the 33 record to the previous disclosure.

4. In determining whether to abstain from voting upon, 34 advocating or opposing a matter concerning which a Legislator 35 has a conflict of interest pursuant to subsection 1, the Legislator 36 37 should consider whether:

38 (a) The conflict impedes his or her independence of judgment; 39 and

40 (b) His or her interest is greater than the interests of an entire class of persons similarly situated. 41

42 5. The provisions of this Rule do not under any 43 circumstances and regardless of any conflict of interest:

44 (a) Prohibit a Legislator from requesting or introducing a 45 *legislative measure; or* 





(b) Require a Legislator to take any particular action before or 1 while requesting or introducing a legislative measure. 2 6. If a Legislator who is a member of a committee declares on 3 the record when a vote is to be taken by the committee that he or 4 she will abstain from voting because of the requirements of this 5 Rule the necessary quorum to act upon and the number of votes 6 necessary to act upon the matter is reduced as though the 7 Legislator abstaining were not a member of the committee. 8 The standards and procedures set forth in this Rule which 9 7. govern whether and to what extent a Senator has a conflict of 10 interest, should disclose a conflict of interest or should abstain 11 from voting upon, advocating or opposing a matter concerning 12 which the Senator has a conflict of interest pursuant to 13 14 subsection 1: 15 (a) Are exclusive and are the only standards and procedures that apply to Senators with regard to such matters; and 16 (b) Supersede and preempt all other standards and procedures 17 with regard to such matters. 18 8. For purposes of this Rule, "immediate family" means a 19 person who is related to the Legislator by blood, adoption or 20 *marriage within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity.* 21 22 23 V. OUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS 24 25 Rule No. 12. Action Required to Be Taken in Senate Chamber. Any action taken by the Senate must be taken in the Senate 26 27 Chamber. 28 29 Rule No. 13. Recorded Vote—Three Required to Call For. 1. A recorded vote must be taken upon final passage of a bill 30 or joint resolution, and in any other case when called for by three 31 members. Every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote 32 "yea" or "nay" or record himself or herself as "not voting," unless 33 excused by unanimous vote of the Senate. 34 The votes and names of those absent or recorded as "not 35 2. voting" and the names of Senators demanding the recorded vote 36 must be entered in the Journal. 37 38 39 Rule No. 14. President to Decide—Tie Vote. A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally 40 divided on any question except the passage of a bill or joint 41 resolution, the President may give the deciding vote. 42





1	Rule No. 15. Manner of Election—Voting.
2	1. In all cases of election by the Senate, the vote must be
3	taken viva voce. In other cases, if a vote is to be recorded, it may
4	be taken by oral roll-call or by electronic recording.
5	2. When a recorded vote is taken, no Senator may:
6	(a) Vote except when at his or her seat;
7	(b) Explain his or her vote or discuss the question while the
8	voting is in progress; or
9	(c) Change his or her vote after the result is announced.
10	3. The announcement of the result of any vote must not be
11	postponed.
12	
13	VI. LEGISLATIVE BODIES
14	
15	Rule No. 16. Committee of the Whole.
16	1. All bills and resolutions may be referred only to the
17	Committee of the Whole or to such standing committee as may be
18	appointed pursuant to Senate Rule No. 16.5 of the 28th Special
19	Session of the Legislature.
20	2. The Majority Leader shall preside as Chair of the
21	Committee of the Whole or name a Chair to preside.
22	3. Any meeting of the Committee of the Whole may be
23	conducted outside the Senate Chamber, as designated by the Chair
24	of the Committee.
25	4. A member of the Committee of the Whole may speak on an
26	item listed on the Committee's agenda, for a period of not more
27 28	than 10 minutes, unless he or she is granted leave of the Chair to
28 29	speak for a longer period. If a member is granted leave to speak for a longer period, the Chair may limit the length of additional
29 30	time that the member may speak.
31	5. The Chair may require any vote of the Committee of the
32	Whole to be recorded in the manner designated by the Chair.
33	6. All amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole:
34	(a) Must first be approved by the Committee.
35	(b) Must be reported by the Chair to the Senate.
36	7. The minutes of the Committee's meetings must be entered
37	in the final Journal.
38	
39	Rule No. 16.5. Standing Committees.
40	In addition to the Committee of the Whole, such standing
41	committees may be appointed as may be deemed necessary.





Rule No. 17. Rules Applicable to Standing Committees and 1 2 Committee of the Whole. The Rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings in the 3 Committee of the Whole and such standing committees as may be 4 appointed, except that the previous question shall not be ordered 5 nor the yeas and nays demanded, but the Chair may limit the 6 number of times that any member may speak, at any stage of 7 proceedings, during its sitting. Messages may be received by the 8 President while the Committee is sitting; in which case the 9 10 President shall resume the chair and receive the message. After receiving the message, the President shall vacate the chair in favor 11 of the Chair of the Committee. The rules of parliamentary practice 12 13 contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern such committees in all cases in which they are applicable 14 15 and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of 16 the Senate. 17 18 Rule No. 18. Motion to Rise Committee of the Whole. 19 A motion that the Committee of the Whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate. 20 21 22 VII. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS 23 24 A. MOTIONS GENERALLY 25 26 Rule No. 19. Entertaining. 27 1. No motion may be debated until it is announced by the President. 28 29 2. By consent of the Senate, a motion may be withdrawn 30 before amendment or decision. 31 32 Rule No. 20. Precedence of Motions. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received 33 but the following, which shall have precedence in the order 34 35 named: 36 1. To adiourn. 2. For a call of the Senate. 37 38 3. To recess. 39 4. To lay on the table. 5. For the previous question. 40 6. To postpone to a day certain. 41 42 7. To refer to committee. 43 8. To amend. 44 9. To postpone indefinitely. 45 → The first four shall be decided without debate.

\* S R 1 >

1	Rule No. 21. When Not Entertained.
2	1. When a motion to refer to committee, to postpone to a day
3	certain, or to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it must not be
4	again entertained on the same day.
5	2. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it must
6	not again be introduced during the Special Session.
7	3. There must be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to
8	postpone indefinitely.
9	
10	<b>B.</b> PARTICULAR MOTIONS
11	
12	Rule No. 22. To Adjourn.
13	A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the
14	Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was
15	made, shall be entered in the Journal.
16	
17	Rule No. 23. Lay on the Table.
18	A motion to lay on or take from the table shall be carried by a
19	majority vote.
20	Dule No. 24 To Chille Engeting Clause
21 22	Rule No. 24. To Strike Enacting Clause.
22	A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution has precedence over a motion to refer to committee or to amend. If
23 24	a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution is
24 25	carried, the bill or resolution is rejected.
23 26	currieu, ine olli or resolution is rejecteu.
20	Rule No. 25. Division of Question.
28	1. Any Senator may call for a division of a question.
29	2. A question must be divided if it embraces subjects so
30	distinct that if one subject is taken away, a substantive proposition
31	remains for the decision of the Senate.
32	3. A motion to strike out and insert must not be divided.
33	
34	Rule No. 26. Explanation of Motion.
35	Whenever a Senator moves to change the usual disposition of a
36	bill or resolution, he or she shall describe the subject of the bill or
37	resolution and state the reasons for requesting the change in the
38	processing of the bill or resolution.
39	
40	VIII. DEBATE
41	
42	Rule No. 27. Speaking on Question.
43	1. Every Senator who speaks shall, standing in his or her
44	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. Except as otherwise provided in Senate Rules Nos. 10 and 3 45 of the 28th Special Session, a Senator may speak only once on 4 a question before the Senate, for a period of not more than 10 5 minutes, unless he or she is granted leave of the President to speak 6 for a longer period or more than once. If a Senator is granted 7 leave to speak for a longer period or more than once, the President 8 may limit the length of additional time that the member may 9 10 speak.

11 **3.** Incidental and subsidiary questions arising during debate 12 shall not be considered the same question.

13

24 25 26

27

14 Rule No. 28. Previous Question.

The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by 15 three Senators, and it shall be in this form: "Shall the main 16 question be put?" When sustained by a majority of Senators 17 present, it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a 18 vote on the question or questions before it, and all incidental 19 questions arising after the motion was made shall be decided 20 without debate. A person who is speaking on a question shall not 21 while he or she has the floor move to put that question. 22 23

## IX. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

#### A. GENERALLY

28 Rule No. 29. 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 rules and orders of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the Legislature, and the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly for the 28th Special Session of the Legislature.

36

37 Rule No. 30. Suspension, Rescission or Change of Rule.

No rule or order of the Senate for the 28th Special Session of the Legislature shall be suspended, rescinded or changed without a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

41

42 Rule No. 31. Protest.

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





Senate, only the following persons may be present on the floor of 3 the Senate during formal sessions: 4 (a) State officers; 5 (b) Officers and members of the Senate; 6 (c) Employees of the Legislative Counsel Bureau; 7 (d) Staff of the Senate; and 8 (e) Members of the Assembly whose presence is required for 9 10 the transaction of business. 2. Guests of Senators must be seated in a section of the upper 11 or lower gallery of the Senate Chamber to be specially designated 12 by the Sergeant at Arms. The Majority Leader may specify special 13 occasions when guests may be seated on the floor of the Senate 14 with a Senator. 15 3. A majority of Senators may authorize the President to have 16 the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and 17 18 officers of the Senate. The Senate Chamber may not be used for any business 19 4. other than legislative business during a legislative session. 20 21 Rule No. 33. Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

Rule No. 32. Privilege of the Floor.

Rule No. 33. Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.
I. 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.

28 2. This Rule does not apply to books containing the legislative 29 bills and resolutions, the daily histories and daily journals of the 30 Senate or Assembly, or Legislative Counsel Bureau material. 31

32 Rule No. 34. Petitions and Memorials.

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

36

1

2

37 Rule No. 35. 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.

41

42 Rule No. 36. Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

43 All questions relating to the priority of business shall be 44 decided without debate.





1. To preserve decorum and facilitate the business of the

1 **B. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS** 2 3 Rule No. 37. Requests for the Drafting of Bills, Resolutions and 4 Amendments. 5 Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, the Legislative Counsel shall not honor a request for the drafting of a bill, 6 resolution or amendment to be introduced in the Senate unless it 7 is submitted by the Committee of the Whole, a standing committee 8 or a Conference Committee. The Majority Leader may request the 9 10 drafting of five bills for the 28th Special Session of the Legislature without seeking the approval of the Committee of the Whole or 11 any other committee that may be appointed for the 28th Special 12 13 Session. 14 15 Rule No. 38. Introduction of Bills and Resolutions. 16 1. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule no bill or resolution may be introduced in the Senate unless it is first 17 approved by the Committee of the Whole or a standing committee. 18 The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a bill or 19 2. 20 resolution that is: (a) Required to carry out the business of the Senate or the 21 22 Legislature; or 23 (b) Requested by the Majority Leader pursuant to Senate Rule No. 37 of the 28th Special Session of the Legislature. 24 25 3. Skeleton bills may not be introduced. 26 27 Rule No. 39. Reading of Bills. 1. Every bill must receive three readings before its passage, 28 unless, in case of emergency, this Rule is suspended by a two-29 30 thirds vote of the Senate. 31 *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 32 rejected?" If there is no opposition to the bill, or if the question to 33 reject is defeated, the bill must then take the usual course. 34 3. No bill may be referred to committee until once read, nor 35 amended until twice read. 36 4. The third reading of every bill must be by sections. 37 38 39 Rule No. 40. Second Reading File—Consent Calendar. 1. All bills or joint resolutions reported by the Committee of 40 the Whole or a standing committee must be placed on a Second 41 42 **Reading File unless recommended for placement on the Consent** 43 Calendar.





1 2. The Committee of the Whole or a standing committee shall not recommend a bill or joint resolution for placement on the 2 3 **Consent Calendar if:** (a) An amendment of the bill or joint resolution is 4 5 recommended: 6 (b) It contains an appropriation; 7 (c) It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate; or (d) It is controversial in nature. 8 3. A bill or joint resolution must be removed from the 9 Consent Calendar at the request of any Senator. A bill or joint 10 resolution so removed must be immediately placed on the Second 11 Reading File for consideration in the usual order of business. 12 13 4. When the Consent Calendar is called: (a) The bills remaining on the Consent Calendar must be read 14 by number and summary, and the vote must be taken on their final 15 16 passage as a group. (b) No remarks or questions are in order and the bills 17 remaining on the Consent Calendar must be voted upon without 18 19 debate. 20 21 Rule No. 41. Reading of Bills—General File. Upon reading of bills on the Second Reading File, Senate 22 1. and Assembly bills reported without amendments must be placed 23 on the General File. 24 2. Only amendments proposed by the Committee of the 25 Whole, a standing committee or a conference committee may be 26 27 considered. 3. Amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole or a 28 standing committee and reported with bills may be adopted by a 29 majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended must be 30 reprinted, engrossed or reengrossed, and placed on the General 31 File. The File must be made available to members of the public 32 each day by the Secretary. 33 34 Rule No. 42. Reconsideration of Vote on Bill. 35 No motion to reconsider a vote is in order. 36 37 С. **RESOLUTIONS** 38 39 Certain Resolutions Treated as Bills. *Rule No. 43.* 40 Resolutions addressed to Congress, or to either House thereof, 41 or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the 42 national departments, or proposing amendments to the State 43 Constitution are subject, in all respects, to the foregoing rules 44 governing the course of bills. A joint resolution proposing an 45

1 2	amendment to the Constitution must be entered in the Journal in its entirety.
$\frac{2}{3}$	us churchy.
4	Rule No. 43.3. Memorial Resolutions.
5	Once the sponsor has moved for the adoption of a memorial
6	resolution, not more than one member from each caucus, and,
7	upon request of a member of the body and the approval of the
8	Majority Leader, one additional member may speak on the
9	resolution.
10	
11	Rule No. 44. Certain Resolutions Treated as Motions.
12	Resolutions, other than those referred to in Senate Rules Nos.
13	43 and 43.3 of the 28th Special Session of the Legislature, must be
14	treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.
15	1 3 3
16	Rule No. 44.5. Return From the Secretary of State.
17	A Senate resolution may be used to request the return from the
18	Secretary of State of an enrolled Senate resolution for further
19	consideration.
20	
21	Rule No. 45. Order of Business, Special Orders and Other
22	Matters.
23	1. Roll Call.
24	2. Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.
25	3. Reading and Approval of the Journal.
26	4. Reports of Committees.
27	5. Messages from the Governor.
28	6. Messages from the Assembly.
29	7. Communications.
30	8. [Reserved.]
31	9. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
32	10. Introduction, First Reading and Reference.
33	11. Consent Calendar.
34	12. Second Reading and Amendment.
35	13. General File and Third Reading. 14. Unfinished Business.
36	
37	15. Special Orders of the Day.
38	16. Remarks from the Floor; Introduction of Guests. A
39	Senator may speak under this order of business for a period of not
40 41	more than 5 minutes each day.
41	Rule No. 46. Privilege.
42 43	Any Senator may rise and explain a matter personal to himself
43 44	or herself by leave of the President, but the Senator shall not
45	discuss any pending question in such explanation.
10	



1 Rule No. 47. Preference to Speak.

2 When two or more Senators rise at the same time, the President 3 shall name the one who may first speak—giving preference, when 4 practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under 5 consideration.

6 7

## Rule No. 48. Special Order.

8 The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of 9 the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and 10 announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall 11 be considered, unless it be postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any 12 business before the Senate at the time of the announcement of the 13 special order shall go to Unfinished Business.

30



