NEVADA'S LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

INITIAL STEPS BY THE AUTHOR

ACTION IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN



FLOOR DEBATE & VOTE

Bills are read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. For passage of measures that require a constitutional majority, 11 votes are needed in the Senate and 22 in the Assembly. Bills with tax or fee increases require a two-thirds majority (14 votes in the Senate and 28 in the Assembly). A measure that does not receive at least the required number of votes is defeated. In the Senate, any member who casts a vote may serve notice of reconsideration to request a second vote. In the Assembly, a member must have voted on the prevailing side of the measure to make a motion to reconsider. All bills that are passed by the first legislative house are then forwarded to the second legislative house where the process begins again.

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR

SIGN OR VETO?

The Governor must act on a bill within 5 days after it is received (Sundays excepted) if the Legislature is still in session. However, if there are fewer than 5 days remaining in session, or if the bill is delivered after the adjournment *sine die*, the Governor has 10 days after adjournment to act. The Governor may sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without a signature, or veto it. A vetoed bill is returned to the house of origin to consider overriding the veto. An override of the veto requires a two-thirds majority vote of each legislative house. If the Governor vetoes a bill after the session adjourns *sine die*, the bill is returned to the next regular legislative session. Measures become effective on October 1 following the end of the legislative session, unless otherwise specified in the bill.