SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3-SENATOR O'CONNELL

February 15, 2001

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Proposes to amend Nevada Constitution to provide that certain orders from courts which command or compel the state or its political subdivisions to levy or increase taxes are not binding unless approved by the legislature.

(BDR C-28)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

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Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Nevada to provide that certain orders from courts which command or compel the state or its political subdivisions to levy or increase taxes are not binding unless approved by the legislature.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, JOINTLY, That sections 2 and 18 of article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended to read respectively as follows:

- Sec. 2. 1. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the 1st Monday of February following the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the State shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature [by proclamation.] for a special session in accordance with subsection 4.
- 2. The Legislature shall adjourn sine die each regular session not later than midnight Pacific standard time 120 calendar days following its commencement. Any legislative action taken after midnight Pacific standard time on the 120th calendar day is void, unless the legislative action is conducted during a special session convened by the Governor.
- 3. The Governor shall submit the proposed executive budget to the Legislature not later than 14 calendar days before the commencement of each regular session.
 - 4. The Governor, by proclamation:
 - (a) May convene the Legislature for a special session in accordance with section 9 of article 5 of this constitution.
 - (b) Shall convene the Legislature for a special session not later than 45 calendar days after the date on which the Governor receives a petition signed by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature calling for a special session to consider whether to approve a



court order in accordance with section 1A of article 6 of this constitution and setting forth the court order to be considered during the special session. If the Legislature is convened for a special session pursuant to this paragraph, the Governor may add to the topics to be considered by the Legislature during the special session by including such topics in the proclamation convening the special session or by calling such topics to the attention of the Legislature during the special session.

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 Sec. 18. 1. Every bill, except a bill placed on a consent calendar adopted as provided in subsection 4, must be read by sections on three several days, in each House, unless in case of emergency, two thirds of the House where such bill is pending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journals of each House. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a majority of all the members elected to each house is necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution, and all bills or joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses and by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the Assembly.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 [1] and section 1A of article 6 of this constitution, an affirmative vote of not fewer than two-thirds of the members elected to each house is necessary to pass a bill or joint resolution which creates, generates, or increases any public revenue in any form, including but not limited to taxes, fees, assessments and rates, or changes in the computation bases for taxes, fees, assessments and rates.

3. [A] Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a majority of all [of] the members elected to each house may refer any measure which creates, generates, or increases any revenue in any form to the people of the State at the next general election, and the measure shall become effective and enforced only if it has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the measure at such election. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any measure considered by the Legislature in accordance with section 1A of article 6 of this constitution.

4. Each House may provide by rule for the creation of a consent calendar and establish the procedure for the passage of uncontested bills. And be it further

RESOLVED, That a new section be added to article 6, and sections 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 of article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended to read respectively as follows:

Sec. 1A. 1. If, as a remedy for any omission or violation under this constitution, a court other than the supreme court enters or issues an order that commands or compels the state or a political subdivision to levy or increase a tax to comply with the order, the order is not binding on the state or political subdivision unless:

(a) The supreme court affirms the order on an appeal certified to the supreme court pursuant to subsection 2; and

(b) At a regular or special session of the legislature, a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature passes a concurrent



resolution that approves the order in the form affirmed by the supreme court.

- 2. If a court other than the supreme court enters or issues an order described in subsection 1, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which the court enters or issues the order, the court shall certify the order to the supreme court for expedited appellate review. The supreme court shall:
- (a) Adopt rules of procedure for appeals certified to the supreme court pursuant to this subsection, including, without limitation, rules that provide for expedited consideration of each appeal certified to the supreme court pursuant to this subsection.
- (b) To the extent practicable and except as otherwise provided in this subsection, hear and decide appeals certified to the supreme court pursuant to this subsection in the same manner that the supreme court hears and decides appeals in civil cases arising in district courts. If the legislature has provided by law for the hearing and decision of cases by panels of justices pursuant to section 2 of this article, an appeal certified to the supreme court pursuant to this subsection must not be heard or decided by such a panel but must be heard and decided by the full court.
- (c) By written opinion, render a decision on the merits of each appeal certified to the supreme court pursuant to this subsection. The clerk of the supreme court shall transmit a copy of each such decision of the supreme court to the speaker of the assembly and the president pro tempore of the senate.
- 3. If, as a remedy for any omission or violation under this constitution, the supreme court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction or in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction in circumstances other than an appeal certified to the supreme court pursuant to subsection 2, enters or issues an order that commands or compels the state or a political subdivision to levy or increase a tax to comply with the order, the order is not binding on the state or political subdivision unless, at a regular or special session of the legislature, a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature passes a concurrent resolution that approves the order in the form entered or issued by the supreme court.
- 4. If the legislature approves an order pursuant to this section, any court having jurisdiction over the order may:
- (a) Enforce, amend, modify, suspend, reverse, vacate or withdraw the order in the same manner as any other order entered or issued in a civil case; or
 - (b) Take any other appropriate action with regard to the order.
- 5. The legislature shall not provide by rule or law that a concurrent resolution passed pursuant to this section must be presented to or approved by the governor.
- 6. The provisions of this section apply to any order described in subsection 1 or 3 that is entered or issued on or after the effective date of this section, including, without limitation, any such order that is entered or issued in a case or proceeding that was commenced before the effective date of this section.
 - 7. As used in this section:



(a) "Order" means any preliminary, provisional, interlocutory, interim, temporary, permanent or final order, declaration, injunction, judgment, decision, decree, writ, warrant, summons, citation, mandate, command, directive or process that is entered or issued by a court pursuant to its constitutional power, its inherent judicial power, the common law, statutory law or any other source of power, law or equity.

(b) "Political subdivision" means a political subdivision of the state or

an officer or employee of a political subdivision of the state.

(c) "State" means the state or an officer or employee of the state.

Section 1. [The] Except as otherwise provided in section 1A of this article, the Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a court system, comprising a Supreme Court, District Courts, and Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also establish, as part of the system, Courts for municipal purposes only in incorporated cities and towns.

Sec. 2. 1. The supreme court consists of the chief justice and two or more associate justices, as may be provided by law. In increasing or diminishing the number of associate justices, the legislature shall provide for the arrangement of their terms so that an equal number of terms, as nearly as may be, expire every 2 years.

2. The Except as otherwise provided in section 1A of this article, the legislature may provide by law:

- (a) If the court consists of more than five justices, for the hearing and decision of cases by panels of no fewer than three justices, the resolution by the full court of any conflicts between decisions so rendered, and the kinds of cases which must be heard by the full court.
- (b) For the places of holding court by panels of justices if established, and by the full court.
 - Sec. 4. 1. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction [in]:
 - (a) In all civil cases arising in district courts. [, and also on]
- (b) On questions of law alone, in all criminal cases in which the offense charged is within the original jurisdiction of the district courts.
- (c) In all cases certified to the supreme court for expedited appellate review pursuant to section 1A of this article.
- 2. The *supreme* court shall also have power to issue writs of *mandamus*, *certiorari*, prohibition, *quo warranto*, and *habeas corpus* and also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.
- 3. Each of the justices of the supreme court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, upon petition by, or on behalf of, any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable, before himself or the supreme court, or before any district court in the state or before any judge of said courts.
- 4. In case of the disability or disqualification, for any cause, of the chief justice or one of the associate justices of the supreme court, or any two of them, the governor is authorized and empowered to designate any district judge or judges to sit in the place or places of such disqualified or disabled justice or justices, and said judge or judges so designated shall receive their actual expense of travel and otherwise while sitting in the supreme court.



- Sec. 6. 1. The District Courts in the several Judicial Districts of this State [have]:
- (a) Have original jurisdiction in all cases excluded by law from the original jurisdiction of [justices' courts. They also] Justices' Courts.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in section 1A of this article, have final appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in Justices 'Courts and such other inferior tribunals as may be established by law.
- 2. The District Courts and the Judges thereof have power to issue writs of Mandamus, Prohibition, Injunction, Quo \ Warranto, Certiorari, and all other writs proper and necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction. The District Courts and the Judges thereof shall also have power to issue writs of Habeas Corpus on petition by, or on behalf of, any person who is held in actual custody in their respective districts, or who has suffered a criminal conviction in their respective districts and has not completed the sentence imposed pursuant to the judgment of conviction.
 - [2.] 3. The legislature may provide by law for:
 - (a) Referees in district courts.

- (b) The establishment of a family court as a division of any district court and may prescribe its jurisdiction.
- Sec. 8. 1. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected in each city and township of the State, and shall fix by law their qualifications, their terms of office and the limits of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, according to the amount in controversy, the nature of the case, the penalty provided, or any combination of these.
- 2. The provisions of this section affecting the number, qualifications, terms of office and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace become effective on the first Monday of January, 1979.

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29 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 1A of this article, the
30 Legislature shall [also] prescribe by law the manner [,] and determine the
31 cases in which appeals may be taken from Justices and other courts.

4. The Supreme Court, the District Courts, and such other Courts, as the Legislature shall designate, shall be Courts of Record.

And be it further

RESOLVED, That section 8 of article 15 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada be amended to read as follows:

[Sec:] Sec. 8. 1. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all Statute laws of a general nature, and such decisions of the Supreme Court, as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person. [; Provided, that]

2. Except as otherwise provided in section 1A of article 6 of this constitution, no judgment of the Supreme Court shall take effect and be operative until the Opinion of the Court in such case shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court.

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