

ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
57th NEVADA ASSEMBLY SESSION

MINUTES

January 17, 1973

Mr. Keith Hayes, Chairman, started the first meeting of the Judiciary Committee at 2:00 PM, January 17, 1973.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mssrs. FRY, GLOVER, HICKEY, HUFF, TORVINEN, LOWMAN, BARENGO, AND Ms. FOOTE.

MEMBERS ABSENT: NONE

Mr. Hayes explained that the purpose of this meeting was to establish a set of Committee Rules.

Each member present introduced himself for the purpose of identification by the secretary to aid in future roll taking, since it was decided that formal roll call would be unnecessary. [See Committee Rule #7]

Three guests were present at this meeting and they introduced themselves at this time: Mr. Craig Kellison, Legislative Intern for D. Huff; Richard Staub, Legislative Intern for Z. Lowman; and John Ross, Legislative Intern for A. Glover. They were recognized and welcomed by the Committee.

After a limited period of discussion the proposed rules were adopted by the Committee. At this point Mr. Barengo, Mr. Lowman, and Ms. Foote arrived from attending another Committee meeting.

Mr. Hayes gave a brief statement concerning his philosophy on meetings indicating that for the main they will be "informal, but orderly".

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned and this took place at 2:27 PM.

Respectfully Submitted

Barbara A. Carrico
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Assembly Attache

Provision is made for public hearing on important bills and other matters of high public interest in a place with adequate facilities for all who wish to attend. Advance notice states time and place of the hearing and identifies subject matter under consideration. Sufficient copies of the bill and other printed matter to be considered are available for use of committee members and others attending. Presence of a quorum of the committee is required.

Public hearings are opened by the chairman who calls to order committee members and others attending promptly at the scheduled hour. He announces the bill under consideration by bill number and title or other matter which is the subject of the hearing. The chairman can limit the length of time anyone present is allowed to speak and may announce this limitation at the beginning of the hearing. If so requested by a committee member, he may read or summarize the bill or other matter under consideration or have it done.

After opening the hearing, the chairman inquires whether anyone present wishes to be heard in favor of the bill or other matter being considered. These persons rise in an order determined by the chairman, address the chair, furnish their names, addresses, firms or other organization represented and then address the committee on the subject. As each completes his remarks, the chairman gives committee members opportunity for questions. If any wish to use this opportunity, they address the chair for permission and then question the witness. The chairman maintains supervision of the questioning to avoid debate or argument between committee members and witnesses. Questions from other than committee members are not in order and are not allowed.

After all persons who wish to be heard in favor of the matter have been heard, the chairman inquires whether there are those present wishing to be heard in opposition. Any such persons are heard in the same manner as the proponents with similar opportunity for questioning by committee members.

When all have been heard, the chairman declares the public hearing closed on the matter before proceeding to other matters.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
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COMMITTEE RULES

1. A quorum consists of at least five (5) Committee members.
2. It will require at least a quorum to hear a bill.
3. Action on a bill will require a majority vote of the entire Committee.
4. All motions shall require a second. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire Committee will be required to reconsider an action on a bill.
5. The Committee members shall address the chair at all times for permission to be heard or to question witnesses.
6. Committee bill introduction shall be by affirmative vote of six members. Committee introduction does not imply a commitment on the part of any Committee member to support the bill.
7. The secretary of the Committee shall note at each meeting and record in the minutes the members present and the members absent. The secretary shall record when members of the Committee leave and re-enter the room.
8. The secretary shall record the majority vote by the number of "aye" votes and the minority vote by the names of the members voting "no".
9. When the chairman is not present the vice-chairman shall conduct the meeting.
10. The chairman must vote in case of a tie.
11. Any decision of the Committee will not be made until all witnesses have been heard, questioned and dismissed. No vote shall be taken in the presence of any witness.
12. Mason's Manuel shall be followed in parliamentary matters.
13. A minority report may be filed with the Chief Clerk at the same time as the Committee action is reported. A minority report must be signed by all Committee members filing such minority report.