

Article III — The Legislature

Two chambers, one bill path. The Assembly proposes; the Senate ratifies, confirms, and tries. Neither can act for the other — and the constitution specifies exactly what each requires to act at all.

§3.1 — §3.15
15 provisions

THE TWO CHAMBERS

The Assembly

LOWER CHAMBER · §3.1–3.3

Sized by population (Webster method) · min. 1 seat per State/Territory · **2-year terms**

All legislation **originates** in the Assembly

Speaker elected by absolute majority of full seated membership

Member financial interests disclosed to **LM**, published to NRS

Expulsion: 2/3 of full seated Assembly · Quorum: absolute majority

Districts drawn by States subject to 5 constitutional criteria (§3.3)

The Senate

UPPER CHAMBER · §3.5–3.6

2 senators per State regardless of population · **6-year staggered terms** (3 classes)

Reviews, may amend *within the bill's subject matter* · Confirms appointments

Member financial interests disclosed to **LM**, published to NRS

Expulsion: 2/3 of full seated Senate

Treaty ratification: 2/3 of full seated Senate · Trade agreements: simple majority both chambers

Acts as trial chamber for Assembly-initiated removal proceedings (§3.10)

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

Assembly introduces → Single-subject check §3.4 → Assembly vote (abs. majority) → Senate review ≤90 days → Final passage both chambers →

Dual consul review 10 bus. days → see Art. II

§3.1 — Senate window

Senate must act within period defined by statute, not to exceed 90 days. Inaction triggers automatic deemed approval — both consuls still review. The Senate may vote (majority of full seated membership) for one 30-day extension, with cause published to the NRS; no further extension.

§3.4 — Single subject

Every bill addresses one clearly defined subject. Either Speaker may request an LM assessment of compliance, published to NRS. Violation voids the bill.

§3.7 — Passage floor

Absolute majority of full seated membership of both chambers. Higher thresholds (2/3, 60%) apply to full seated membership — including single-chamber votes.

SENATE'S DISTINCT POWERS

ACTION	THRESHOLD
Treaty ratification	2/3 full seated Senate
Treaty withdrawal affirmation	2/3 full seated Senate · ≤90 days
Trade agreement approval	Simple majority · both chambers
SC justice confirmation	2/3 full seated Senate · ≤120 days
Inferior court confirmation	2/3 full seated Senate · ≤90 days
Monitor General confirmation	Simple majority · Senate
LC domain veto override	2/3 full seated Senate · any time that session
CC formation Stage 2	2/3 full seated Senate · names sitting Assembly member
LC domain officer removal	Senate majority of full seated (§2.4)
Member expulsion	2/3 full seated Senate

REMOVAL PATHWAYS · §3.10

Each office has one removal route, and no statute may invent others: **LC** → §2.13 · **CC** → §2.6 · **SC justices** → §4.3.a · **inferior judges** → §4.2 · **legislators** → own chamber (2/3) or State recall · **LC domain officers** → Senate majority (§2.4) · **ministers** → CC's pleasure (§2.5) · **independent officers** → §9.9. Criminal liability is always separately pursuable.

DELEGATION · §3.15

Legislature may delegate defined authorities to either consul or independent agencies. Delegation must specify: **scope** · **subject** · **duration**. Rescindable at any time by simple majority of both chambers. Delegate may not sub-delegate beyond what statute authorizes.

NUMBERS WORTH REMEMBERING

1

Seat minimum per State and Territory — Assembly size otherwise grows with population (Webster method) · 2-year terms

2

Senate seats per State regardless of population · 6-year staggered terms · 3 classes

90

Day ceiling on Senate action on Assembly bills (§3.1) · Also: treaty withdrawal Senate window (§3.6)

§3.8

Legislative oversight · All three Monitors have full access to legislative records; Legislature may not withhold · Legislative privilege protects members from civil proceedings for official acts consistent with §1.22; does not extend to criminal conduct or acts the LM has assessed as constitutional breaches

NOTABLE PROVISIONS

§3.9 — Independent Agencies

Legislature may establish agencies outside both executives. Qualification standards must be **facially neutral** — may not exclude candidates on basis of policy view, party affiliation, or prior public criticism of the Legislature or either executive.

§3.11 — Electoral Mandate Inviolability

No act of the Legislature, either executive, any court, or any Monitor may shorten a constitutionally defined term. Removal under constitutionally specified processes is the only exception.

§3.14 — Legislative Competence

General authority for peace, order, and good governance. May not enact legislation that destroys States' capacity to govern their reserved functions, or that is incompatible with the constitutionally

