



April 2021

The 2021-2022
GUIDE *to the* Nevada
Legislature

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Welcome to the Nevada Legislature

The legislative process is the heart of Nevada government. It is through the Legislature that the voice of the people finds its most direct expression.

This guide has been prepared by the Legislative Counsel Bureau of the State of Nevada to assist people who are interested in learning about the Nevada Legislature.

One of the best ways to learn about the Legislature is to watch it in action, whether online through the legislative website (<https://www.leg.state.nv.us>) or at the Legislative Building. If you visit the Building, we ask that you abide by a few rules. Please turn all electronic devices to silent or off. If you converse in the galleries, please speak softly because loud noises disrupt the legislative process. Also, please note that smoking is prohibited in the building. Finally, be aware that additional health and safety restrictions may be imposed during the course of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thank you for taking an interest in the Legislature, the first branch of democratic government.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CREATES THE LAW



Nevada Legislature
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

ENFORCES THE LAW



Nevada Capitol
101 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

JUDICIAL BRANCH

INTERPRETS THE LAW



Nevada Supreme Court
201 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING TURNS 50



The Nevada Legislature boasts one of the most modern legislative facilities in the nation. In addition to the Senate and Assembly chambers, where debates and votes on bills and

resolutions take place, the Legislative Building has ten hearing rooms where standing committees can meet to consider measures, take testimony, and make recommendations for action on those measures. The building is equipped with high-tech audio- and videoconferencing capabilities for participation beyond its physical walls. When the Legislature is not in session, its facilities may be used for meetings of various interim committees of the Legislature, Executive Branch agency meetings, and other functions.

The Legislative Building also houses a publications and gift shop, offering official legislative publications for purchase, as well as Nevada collectibles, apparel, books, art, and many other items. A walk through the halls reveals a history of the Legislature, including a Senate Hall of Fame and an Assembly Wall of Distinction

featuring some of the most skilled, experienced, and respected political leaders to have served the people of this great state.

Many people are surprised to find out that the Nevada Legislature has not always had its own building. In fact, in 1861, before Nevada joined the Union, the First Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly (as the territorial legislative body was called) was held at the Warm Springs Hotel, located east of Carson City where the Nevada State Prison now stands. The Warm Springs Hotel was owned by Abraham Curry, who is considered the founding father of Carson City.



In 1862, when the Second Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly was to convene, Mr. Curry once again came forward to help, but this time he provided rooms in the Great Basin Hotel, which was located on the west side of Carson Street between King and Musser Streets. The Nevada Territory, and then the State of Nevada, leased this space and convened legislative sessions there from 1864 until 1871.

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING TURNS 50 (CONT'D)



Legislative Building, October 1983

It is interesting to note that the Nevada Constitutional Convention of 1864 included a provision that “no appropriation for the erection or purchase of capitol buildings shall be made during the next three years,” just in case the Legislature decided to move the state capital from Carson City to another location. By 1869, all efforts to move the capital had failed, and an appropriation was made to construct a capitol building in Carson City. On June 9, 1870, the cornerstone to the Capitol was laid, and in January of 1871, the Fifth Session of the Nevada Legislature

convened in the wings of the second floor of the newly constructed building. Each of the two wings was just 35 feet wide by 52 feet deep. The first floors of each wing provided additional space for constitutional officers, but no space was provided for legislative committee hearing rooms or offices for legislators to meet with constituents.

For the next 100 years, the Nevada Legislature continued to meet in the Capitol, sharing facilities with the governor and various other constitutional officers. By the early 20th century, the Legislature had outgrown the building’s relatively meager facilities, and prominent Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps was contracted to design northern and southern wing additions to provide more space. Construction was completed in time for the 1915 Session.

During the 1960s, when Nevada experienced tremendous population growth, it became clear that the Legislature had once again outgrown its facilities in the Capitol. Legislative committees needed rooms in which to conduct business, and staff needed space to prepare meeting minutes and

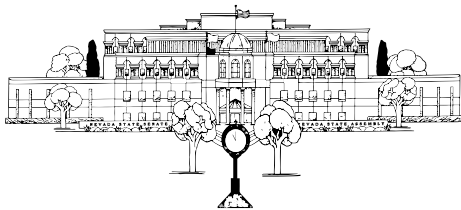
perform other essential duties. Legislators also needed private offices, even if very small ones, in which they could meet with staff, colleagues, and constituents.

Because further expansion of the Capitol was not considered feasible, a separate legislative building seemed the most logical option. In 1967, money was appropriated to construct, equip, furnish, and landscape a new building for the Legislature just south of, and across the mall from, the Capitol. The Legislative Building would contain 96,000 usable square feet and adequate facilities for the Legislature and the Legislative Counsel Bureau, which had been created in 1945 to provide legislators with staff support. Inside the building were equipment and accommodations to make it one of the finest structures in the nation for its purposes. The year 2021 marks the 50th year since construction of the Legislative Building was completed in 1971.

Population growth in Nevada during the 1970s and 1980s continued to put pressure on the legislative facilities. Various proposals for remodeling the building were discussed, but

it was not until Nevada had a generous surplus of funds in the mid-1990s that expansion and remodeling became possible. It was considered extremely important to make the building more “user friendly,” with larger committee rooms, accommodations for persons with disabilities, Senate and Assembly chamber improvements, and larger offices for most legislators. The four-story expansion nearly doubled the size of the building by adding approximately 80,000 useable square feet.

In addition to providing much needed space, the expansion and remodel served another purpose. The exterior of the building was given a facelift to blend in with the architectural style of the Capitol and the Supreme Court Building that share the Capitol Mall site. Today, the Legislative Building is a state-of-the-art facility that continues to be a focal point of downtown Carson City for residents and visitors alike.



The year 2021 marks the 50th year since construction of the Legislative Building was completed in 1971.



THE LEGISLATURE – BUILDINGS/OFFICES

Legislative Building (Carson City)

Located on the Legislative Mall, which covers an area of seven former city blocks south of the Capitol, the Legislative Building contains 180,000 usable square feet and facilities for the Legislature. The director and the Administrative and Legal Divisions of the Legislative Counsel Bureau also are housed in this building.

Sedway Office Building (Carson City)

The Sedway Office Building in Carson City, named after former state Assemblyman Marvin M. Sedway, is located southeast of the Legislative Building on the corner of Fifth and Stewart Streets. This three-story structure houses the Legislative Research Library and the offices of the Audit, Fiscal Analysis, and Research Divisions of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

State Printing Office (Carson City)

The State Printing Office is located to the east of the Legislative Building and parking garage on the corner of Fifth and Stewart Streets. The Office serves the printing needs of the three branches of government, as well as local governments. The two-story structure also houses Legislative Counsel Bureau staff offices, computer training rooms, and warehouse operations.

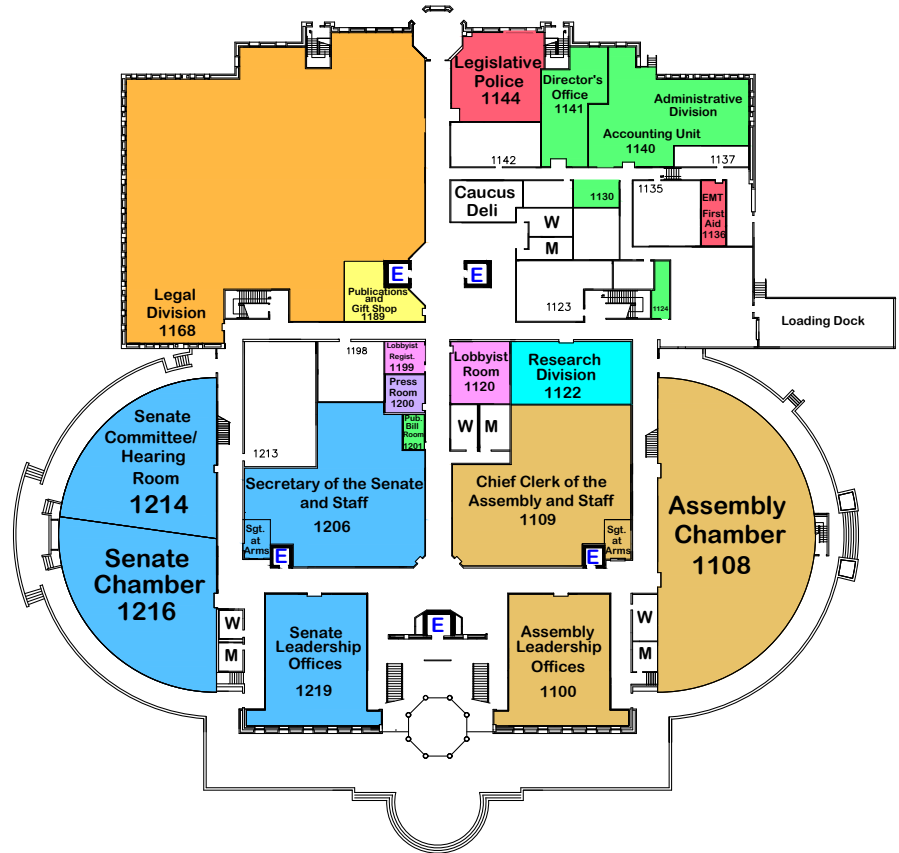
Grant Sawyer State Office Building (Las Vegas)

The southern office of the Legislative Counsel Bureau is located on the fourth floor of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas at 555 East Washington Avenue. This office provides legislative information and staff services to legislators and residents of southern Nevada. In addition, it furnishes meeting space for individual legislators and committees and videoconferencing capability for the Legislature and other governmental bodies.

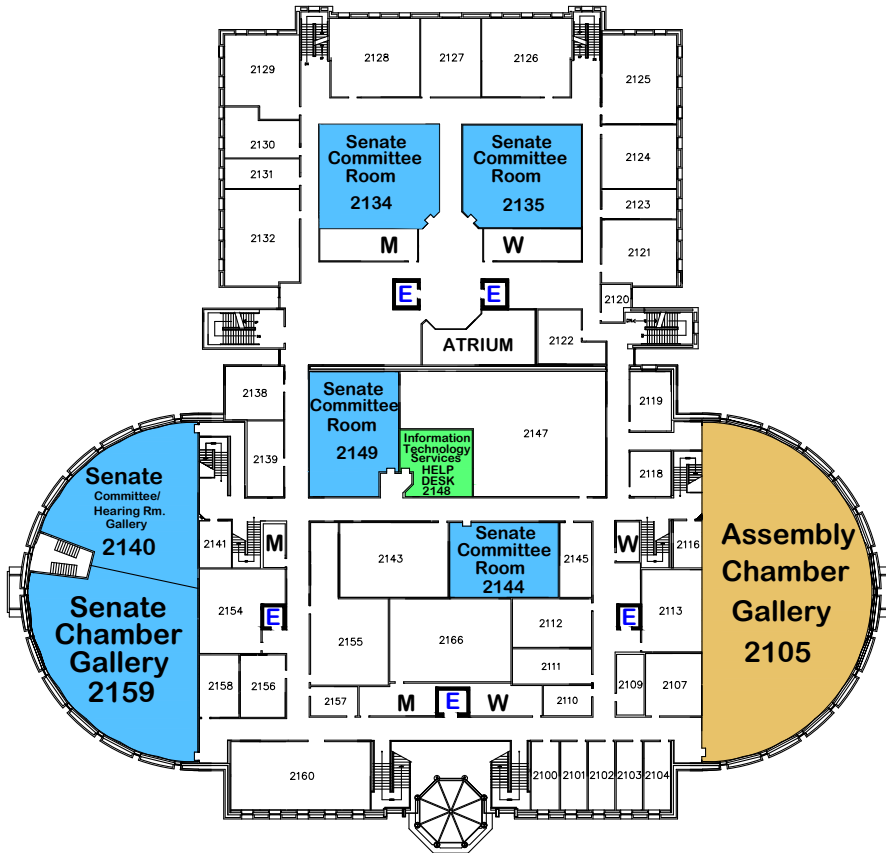
To help you find your way around the Legislative Building, diagrams of the four floors of the building are included in this guide. In addition, directories are located at various points throughout the building. Committee rooms and meeting times are posted in the lobby and elsewhere around the building. For further assistance, visitors may consult with the Legislative Police in the main lobby. Parking is available in a public lot south of the Legislative Building and in a parking garage just east of the building.

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FIRST FLOOR

■	Senate	
	Chamber	1216
	Committee Hearing Room.....	1214
	Leadership Offices	1219
	Secretary of the Senate/Senate Staff.....	1206
	Sergeant at Arms	1209
■	Assembly	
	Chamber.....	1108
	Chief Clerk of the Assembly/Assembly Staff	1109
	Leadership Offices	1100
	Sergeant at Arms.....	1113
■	Administrative Division	
	Accounting Unit	1140
	Director's Office.....	1141
●	EMT/First Aid	1136
●	Legislative Police	1144
●	Lobbyist Registration.....	1199
●	Lobbyist Room	1120
●	Press Room	1200
	Public Bill Room.....	1201
■	Legal Division	1168
●	Publications and Gift Shop	1189
■	Research Division	1122
	Public Restrooms	M/W
	Elevators	E

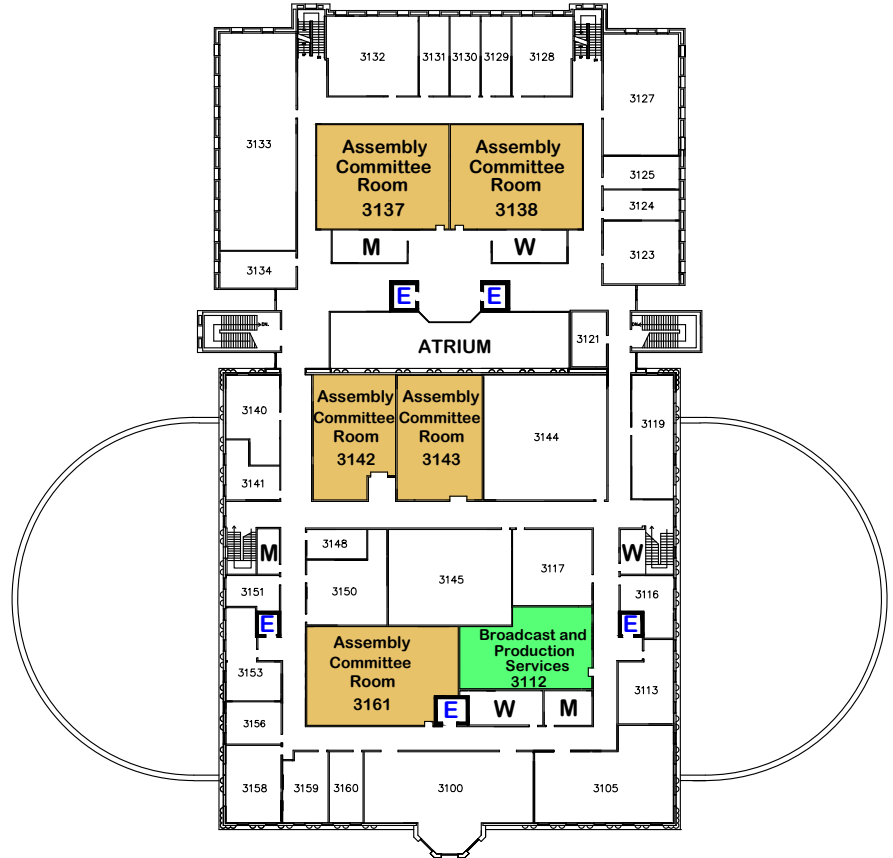


LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – SECOND FLOOR



- **Senate**
 - Committee Hearing Rooms2134, 2135, 2144, 2149
 - Senators’ Offices.....2100–2104, 2107, 2112, 2121, 2123–2129, 2132, 2143, 2156, 2158
- President of the Senate/
Lieutenant Governor**.....2145
- Senate Minority Leadership**.....2160
- **Information Technology Services**2148
- Audit Division**2120
- Public Restrooms**..... M/W
- Elevators**..... E

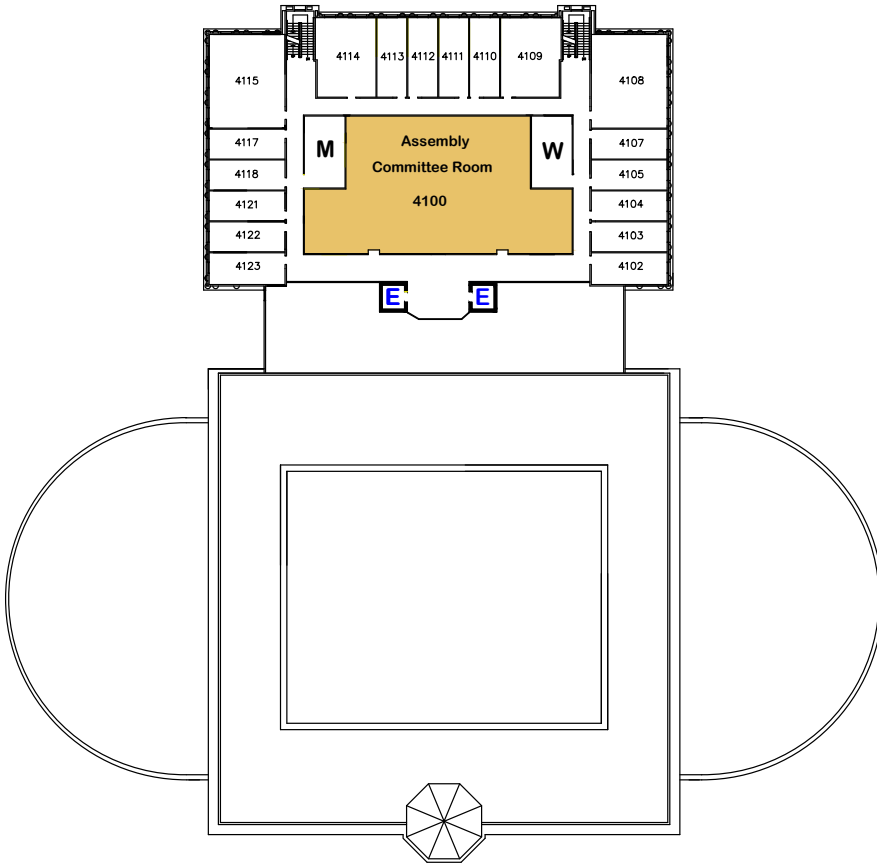
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – THIRD FLOOR



- Assembly**
 - Committee Hearing Rooms.....3137, 3138,
3142, 3143, 3161
 - Assembly Members' Offices.....3116, 3119,
3123-3125, 3127-3134,
3140, 3153, 3156, 3158-3160
 - Assembly Minority Leadership.....3105
- Broadcast and Production Services Unit**.....3112
- Public Restrooms**..... M/W
- Elevators**..... E



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FOURTH FLOOR



- Committee Hearing Room.....4100
- Assembly Members’ Offices.....4102-4105,
4107-4115, 4117-4118,
4121-4123
- Public Restrooms..... M/W
- Elevators..... E

OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Size and Apportionment

The *Nevada Constitution* sets the maximum size of the Legislature at 75 legislators. It further provides that the Senate may not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the size of the Assembly. Since 1983, the Nevada Legislature has had 63 members, 21 in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly.

The *Constitution* requires the Legislature to adjust the boundaries of the legislative districts following each decennial census. Redistricting was last completed in 2011, after the 2010 Census, and will again be undertaken in 2021, using data from the 2020 Census. In 2011, due to an impasse that arose when Governor Brian Sandoval vetoed the redistricting measures approved by the Nevada Legislature, the Legislature was unable to complete the legislative and congressional redistricting process during the 120-day regular session. Since the Legislature was not called into a special session to finish redistricting, the task fell to the courts. Following a number of

hearings, judicial briefs, motions, and pleas, District Court Judge James T. Russell, in First Judicial District Case *Guy et al. v. Miller*, appointed three special masters to accomplish redistricting. The court-approved maps included four congressional districts (an increase of one), while the size of the Nevada Legislature was retained at 21 members in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly.

Nevada has a bicameral (two-house) Legislature consisting of the Senate and the Assembly.

The two houses are jointly designated in the *Nevada Constitution* as “The Legislature of the State of Nevada.”

The 2011 maps featured, for the first time in Nevada’s redistricting history, two Assembly districts completely nested within each Senate district. As of 2019, the average population of each Senate district was

148,235, and the average population of each Assembly district was 74,118 (based on population estimates from Nevada’s state demographer). The state’s population was just over 2.7 million in 2010 and was estimated at just over 3.1 million in 2019.

After 2011 redistricting, 15 Senate districts were wholly within Clark County; 4 were in the Washoe County/Carson City area, 1 of which included five counties in western Nevada; and 2 were rural districts. One rural district consisted of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. The other consisted of Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, White Pine, and parts of Nye and northern Clark Counties. The 42 Assembly districts included 30 districts wholly within Clark County, 8 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City/western Nevada area, and 4 rural districts within the 2 rural Senate districts.

These boundaries will remain in place until the 2021 redistricting process is complete, and the resulting new boundaries will take effect starting with the 2022 election cycle.

OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE (CONT'D)

Legislator Qualifications

To be elected to either house of the Legislature, a person must be at least 21 years of age at the time of the election, a resident of the state for at least one year, and a qualified elector and resident in the district to be represented.

Terms of Office

Members of the Senate are elected to four-year terms, with 10 senators being elected in one general election and the other 11 in the next. All 42 members of the Assembly are elected to two-year terms at the general election held in November of even-numbered years.

Term Limits

At the 1994 and 1996 General Elections, Nevada voters approved an initiative proposal establishing term limits for state and local elected officers. These limits apply to legislators (incumbent or not) who filed or ran for office during or after the 1998 election cycle. Legislators are limited to 12 years in each house (six 2-year terms in the Assembly, and three 4-year terms in the Senate), for a total of 24 years.

Staff Support

The Legislative Counsel Bureau provides central, nonpartisan staff support for the Nevada Legislature. This agency includes a director and the Administrative, Audit, Fiscal Analysis, Legal, and Research Divisions.

The Legislative Counsel Bureau is supervised by the Legislative Commission, a body of 12 legislators, 6 from each house. The Commission meets periodically to take action on behalf of the Legislative Branch of government and provide guidance to the staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.



OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE (CONT'D)

SENATE

Senate Districts 1–12, 18, 20, and 21:
Clark County (part)

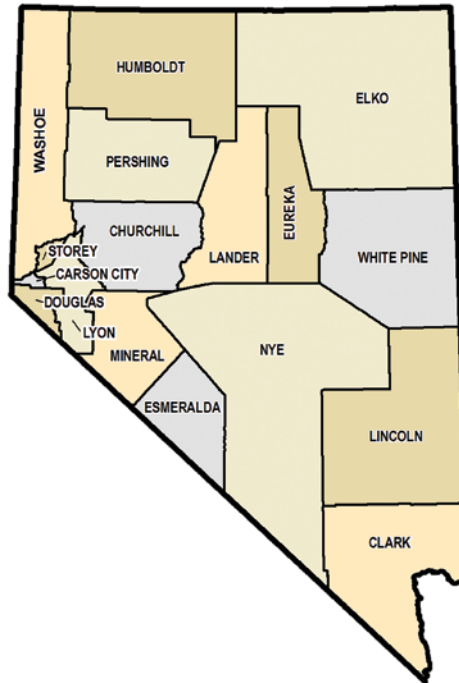
Senate Districts 13 and 15:
Washoe County (part)

Senate District 14
Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Senate District 16
Carson City and Washoe County (part)

Senate District 17
Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties

Senate District 19
Clark (part), Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Nye (part), and White Pine Counties



ASSEMBLY

Assembly Districts 1–23, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 41, and 42:
Clark County (part)

Assembly Districts 24–27, 30, and 31:
Washoe County (part)

Assembly District 32
Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Assembly District 33
Elko, Eureka, Lincoln (part), and White Pine Counties

Assembly District 36
Clark (part), Lincoln (part), and Nye (part) Counties

Assembly District 38
Churchill and Lyon (part) Counties

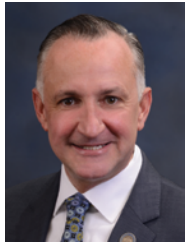
Assembly District 39
Douglas, Lyon (part), and Storey Counties

Assembly District 40
Carson City and Washoe County (part)

(See individual member listings on page 17.)

(See individual member listings on page 16.)

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



Chris Brooks
Co-Majority Whip
Senate District 3
Assembly 2016–2018
Senate 2018–current

D



Carrie A. Buck
Senate District 5
Senate 2020–current

R



Nicole J. Cannizzaro
Majority Leader
Senate District 6
Senate 2016–current

D



Moises (Mo) Denis
President Pro
Tempore
Senate District 2
Assembly 2004–2010
Senate 2010–current

D



Ira D. Hansen
Senate District 14
Assembly 2010–2018
Senate 2018–current

R



Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy, M.D.
Assistant Minority
Leader
Senate District 12
Assembly 2002–2010
Senate 2010–current

R



Dallas Harris
Senate District 11
Senate 2018–current

D



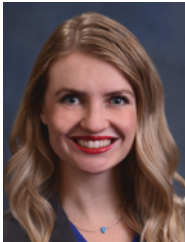
Ben Kieckhefer
Senate District 16
Senate 2010–current

R



Julia Ratti
Asst. Majority Leader
Senate District 13
Senate 2016–current

D



Melanie Scheible
Senate District 9
Senate 2018–current

D



Heidi Seevers Gansert
Co-Minority Whip
Senate District 15
Assembly 2004–2010
Senate 2016–current

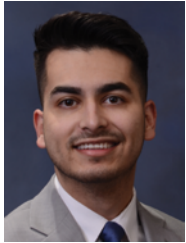
R



James A. Settelmeyer
Minority Leader
Senate District 17
Assembly 2006–2010
Senate 2010–current

R

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



Fabian Doñate
Senate District 10
Senate 2021*–current

D



Marilyn Dondero Loop
Co-Majority Whip
Senate District 8
Assembly 2008–2014
Senate 2018–current

D



Pete Goicoechea
Senate District 19
Assembly 2002–2012
Senate 2012–current

R



Scott T. Hammond
Co-Minority Whip
Senate District 18
Assembly 2010–2012
Senate 2012–current

R



Roberta Lange
Senate District 7
Senate 2020–current

D



Dina Neal
Senate District 4
Assembly 2010–2020
Senate 2020–current

D



James Ohrenschall
Senate District 21
Assembly 2006–2018
Senate 2018–current

D



Keith F. Pickard
Senate District 20
Assembly 2016–2018
Senate 2018–current

R



Patricia (Pat) Spearman
Chief Majority Whip
Senate District 1
Senate 2012–current

D



President of the Senate
Kate Marshall
Lieutenant Governor
2018–current

D

**Senator Doñate was appointed on February 2, 2021, to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Yvanna D. Cancela on January 11, 2021.*

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



Natha C. Anderson (D)
Assembly District 30
Assembly 2020–current



Teresa Benitez-Thompson (D)
Majority Floor Leader
Assembly District 27
Assembly 2010–current



Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod (D)
Assembly District 34
Assembly 2016–current



Ann (Annie) Black (R)
Assembly District 19
Assembly 2020–current



Tracy Brown-May (D)
Assembly District 42
Assembly 2021–current



Maggie Carlton (D)
Assembly District 14
Senate 1998–2010
Assembly 2010–current



Lesley E. Cohen (D)
Assembly District 29
Assembly 2012–2014
and 2016–current



Michelle Gorelow (D)
Assembly District 35
Assembly 2018–current



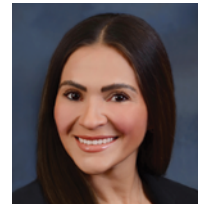
Gregory T. Hafen II (R)
Asst. Minority Whip (South)
Assembly District 36
Assembly 2018–current



Alexis Hansen (R)
Assembly District 32
Assembly 2018–current



Melissa Hardy (R)
Assembly District 22
Assembly 2018–current



Sandra Jauregui (D)
Asst. Majority Whip
Assembly District 41
Assembly 2016–current



Heidi Kasama (R)
Assembly District 2
Assembly 2020–current



Lisa Krasner (R)
Asst. Minority Whip (North)
Assembly District 26
Assembly 2016–current



Daniele Monroe-Moreno (D)
Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Assembly District 1
Assembly 2016–current



Rochelle T. Nguyen (D)
Assembly District 10
Assembly 2018–current



Philip (P. K.) O'Neill (R)
Assembly District 40
Assembly 2014–2016 and
2020–current



David Orentlicher, M.D. (D)
Assembly District 20
Assembly 2020–current



Sarah Peters (D)
Assembly District 24
Assembly 2018–current



Tom Roberts (R)
Co-Dep. Min. Floor Ldr. (South)
Assembly District 13
Assembly 2018–current



Shondra Summers-Armstrong (D)
Assembly District 6
Assembly 2020–current

***Assemblywoman Brown-May was appointed on February 2, 2021, to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of Alexander (Alex) Assefa on January 11, 2021.**

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



Venicia Considine (D)
Assembly District 18
Assembly 2020–current



Jill Dickman (R)
Assembly District 31
Assembly 2014–2016
and 2020–current



Beatrice (Bea) Duran (D)
Assembly District 11
Assembly 2018–current



John C. Ellison (R)
Assembly District 33
Assembly 2010–current



Edgar Flores (D)
Majority Whip
Assembly District 28
Assembly 2014–current



Jason Frierson (D)
Speaker, Assembly District 8
Assembly 2010–2014 and
2016–current



Cecelia González (D)
Assembly District 16
Assembly 2020–current



Glen Leavitt (R)
Minority Whip
Assembly District 23
Assembly 2018–current



Susan (Susie) Martinez (D)
Assembly District 12
Assembly 2018–current



Elaine Marzola (D)
Assembly District 21
Assembly 2020–current



Andy Matthews (R)
Assembly District 37
Assembly 2020–current



Richard McArthur (R)
Assembly District 4
Assembly 2008–2012,
2016–2018, and 2020–current



Brittney Miller (D)
Assembly District 5
Assembly 2016–current



Cameron (C. H.) Miller (D)
Assembly District 7
Assembly 2020–current



Clara (Claire) Thomas (D)
Assembly District 17
Assembly 2020–current



Robin L. Titus, M.D. (R)
Minority Floor Leader
Assembly District 38
Assembly 2014–current



Jill Tolles (R)
Co-Dep. Min. Floor Ldr. (North)
Assembly District 25
Assembly 2016–current



Selena Torres (D)
Assembly District 3
Assembly 2018–current



Howard Watts III (D)
Assembly District 15
Assembly 2018–current



Jim Wheeler (R)
Assembly District 39
Assembly 2012–current



Steve Yeager (D)
Speaker Pro Tempore
Assembly District 9
Assembly 2016–current

Senate Directory

Brooks, Chris (D)

Senate District 3
(775) 684-1422
Chris.Brooks@sen.state.nv.us

Buck, Carrie A. (R)

Senate District 5
(775) 684-1457
Carrie.Buck@sen.state.nv.us

Cannizzaro, Nicole J. (D)

Senate District 6
(775) 684-1475
Nicole.Cannizzaro@sen.state.nv.us

Denis, Moises (Mo)[†] (D)

Senate District 2
(775) 684-1431
Moises.Denis@sen.state.nv.us

Doñate, Fabian[†] (D)

Senate District 10
(775) 684-1427
Fabian.Donate@sen.state.nv.us

Dondero Loop, Marilyn[†] (D)

Senate District 8
(775) 684-1445
Marilyn.DonderoLoop@sen.state.nv.us

Goicoechea, Pete (R)

Senate District 19
(775) 684-1447
Pete.Goicoechea@sen.state.nv.us

Hammond, Scott T. (R)

Senate District 18
(775) 684-1442
Scott.Hammond@sen.state.nv.us

Hansen, Ira D.[†] (R)

Senate District 14
(775) 684-1480
Ira.Hansen@sen.state.nv.us

Hardy, Joseph (Joe) P., M.D.[†] (R)

Senate District 12
(775) 684-1462
Joe.Hardy@sen.state.nv.us

Harris, Dallas (D)

Senate District 11
(775) 684-6502
Dallas.Harris@sen.state.nv.us

Kieckhefer, Ben[†] (R)

Senate District 16
(775) 684-1450
Ben.Kieckhefer@sen.state.nv.us

Lange, Roberta (D)

Senate District 7
(775) 684-6504
Roberta.Lange@sen.state.nv.us

Neal, Dina (D)

Senate District 4
(775) 684-1429
Dina.Neal@sen.state.nv.us

Ohrenschall, James[†] (D)

Senate District 21
(775) 684-6503
James.Ohrenschall@sen.state.nv.us

Pickard, Keith F.[†] (R)

Senate District 20
(775) 684-1481
Keith.Pickard@sen.state.nv.us

Ratti, Julia[†] (D)

Senate District 13
(775) 684-1433
Julia.Ratti@sen.state.nv.us

Scheible, Melanie[†] (D)

Senate District 9
(775) 684-1421
Melanie.Scheible@sen.state.nv.us

Seevers Gansert, Heidi (R)

Senate District 15
(775) 684-1419
Heidi.Gansert@sen.state.nv.us

Settelmeyer, James A.[†] (R)

Senate District 17
(775) 684-1570
James.Settelmeyer@sen.state.nv.us

Spearman, Patricia (Pat) (D)

Senate District 1
(775) 684-1424
Pat.Spearman@sen.state.nv.us

[†]Term expires November 2022

Mail for legislators may be sent to the following address:

Attn: [Legislator Name]
Nevada Legislature
Legislative Building
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701



Claire J. Clift
Secretary of the Senate

- Telephone numbers listed are for legislators' offices at the Legislative Building.
- Additional information about Nevada's legislators is available at <https://leg.state.nv.us>.

Assembly Directory

Anderson, Natha C. (D)

Assembly District 30
(775) 684-8841
Natha.Anderson@asm.state.nv.us

Benitez-Thompson, Teresa (D)

Assembly District 27
(775) 684-8845
Teresa.BenitezThompson@asm.state.nv.us

Bilbray-Axelrod, Shannon (D)

Assembly District 34
(775) 684-8847
Shannon.BilbrayAxelrod@asm.state.nv.us

Black, Ann (Annie) (R)

Assembly District 19
(775) 684-8857
Annie.Black@asm.state.nv.us

Brown-May, Tracy (D)

Assembly District 42
(775) 684-8803
Tracy.BrownMay@asm.state.nv.us

Carlton, Maggie (D)

Assembly District 14
(775) 684-8597
Maggie.Carlton@asm.state.nv.us

Cohen, Lesley E. (D)

Assembly District 29
(775) 684-8855
Lesley.Cohen@asm.state.nv.us

Considine, Venicia (D)

Assembly District 18
(775) 684-8801
Venicia.Considine@asm.state.nv.us

Dickman, Jill (R)

Assembly District 31
(775) 684-8563
Jill.Dickman@asm.state.nv.us

Duran, Beatrice (Bea) (D)

Assembly District 11
(775) 684-8553
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Susan Furlong
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Senate

Assembly

Leadership of the 81st Session



Majority Leader
Nicole J. Cannizzaro



President Pro Tempore
Moises (Mo) Denis



Minority Leader
James A. Settlemeyer



Speaker
Jason Frierson



Speaker Pro Tempore
Steve Yeager



Majority Floor Leader
Teresa Benitez-Thompson



Minority Floor Leader
Robin L. Titus, M.D.



Asst. Majority Leader
Julia Ratti



Chief Majority Whip
Patricia (Pat) Spearman



Co-Majority Whip
Chris Brooks



Co-Majority Whip
Marilyn Dondero Loop



Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Daniele Monroe-Moreno



Majority Whip
Edgar Flores



Asst. Majority Whip
Sandra Jauregui



Co-Deputy Minority Floor Leader (North)
Jill Tolles



Asst. Minority Leader
Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy, M.D.



Co-Minority Whip
Scott T. Hammond



Co-Minority Whip
Heidi SeEVERS Gansert



Co-Deputy Minority Floor Leader (South)
Tom Roberts



Minority Whip
Glen Leavitt



Asst. Minority Whip (North)
Lisa Krasner



Asst. Minority Whip (South)
Gregory T. Hafen II

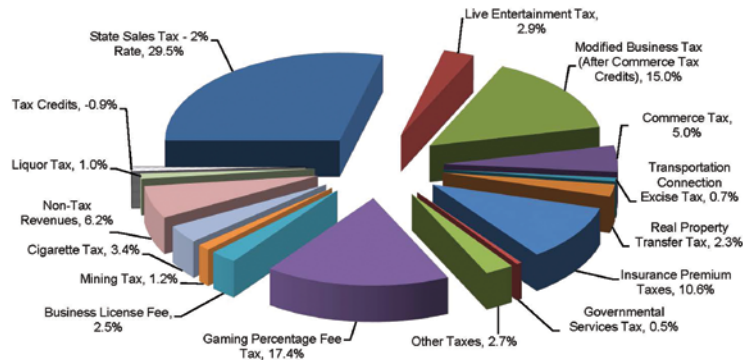
GENERAL FUND BUDGET

The State General Fund Revenues for the 2019–2021 Biennium were projected in May 2019 to come from the sources as indicated below:

The uses of State General Fund Appropriations for the 2019–2021 Biennium were approved by the 2019 Legislature for expenditure as indicated below:

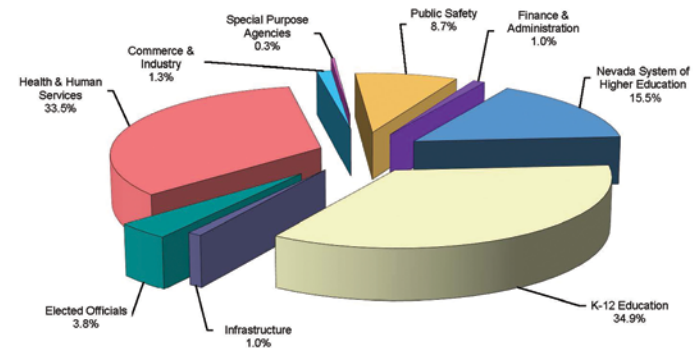
NEVADA GENERAL FUND REVENUE

ECONOMIC FORUM MAY 1, 2019, FORECAST, 2019–2021 BIENNIUM
Adjusted for actions approved by the 2019 Legislature (80th Session)



NEVADA GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATURE APPROVED, 2019–2021 BIENNIUM



THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE IN ACTION

Legislative Sessions

A legislative session is the period during which the Legislature meets. Regular sessions of the Legislature are held in odd-numbered years and begin on the first Monday in February. Nevada is one of only four states that conduct true biennial sessions. Following voter approval of a constitutional amendment in 1998, regular sessions now are limited to 120 calendar days. Before this amendment passed, the length of legislative sessions was not limited, and the longest session lasted 169 days. The Legislature convened its 81st Regular Session on February 1, 2021. It must adjourn “sine die” (without a day being set for reconvening) no later than May 31, 2021.

In addition to regular sessions, special sessions for a specific purpose may be held at the call of the governor or upon petition of two-thirds of the members of each legislative house. In most cases, special sessions are currently limited in length to 20 consecutive calendar days. Lengths of special sessions in Nevada have ranged from 1 day to a record 27 days.



The 2019 Regular Session

The 2019 Regular Session of the Nevada Legislature considered 1,102 new bills—545 from the Assembly and 557 from the Senate. By comparison, 25 more bills were introduced during the 2019 Session than in the 2017 Session. Additionally, 15 vetoed bills were returned from the previous session for the 2019 Legislature to consider for a possible veto override; however, the Legislature chose to let the vetoes stand. Of the new measures that were considered, 639 bills were approved by both houses of the Legislature and sent to the governor for approval. The governor signed 636 of these bills, which became law. He vetoed two bills during the session, and the Legislature decided not to override either veto. Additionally, the governor vetoed one bill after the session ended; this bill has been returned to the 2021 Legislature for a possible veto override. To put things in perspective, this means nearly 58 percent of the bills that were introduced in the 2019 Session became law.

The 2019 Legislature also considered 62 resolutions, 50 of which passed or were adopted and filed with the secretary of state. Seven of the resolutions were proposed constitutional amendments returned from the 2017 Session for consideration during the 2019 Session. Four of these ultimately were approved for placement on the 2020 General Election ballot for a vote of the people.



The 31st Special Session

Governor Steve Sisolak called the Legislature into its 31st Special Session (July 8 through July 19, 2020) to address the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly the resulting effects on the state's budget.



The 32nd Special Session

Governor Sisolak called the Legislature into its 32nd Special Session (July 31 through August 6, 2020) to deal with policy issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as matters relating to social justice, mining taxes, elections, and several other topics.



The Legislature Between Sessions

The 12-member Legislative Commission acts on behalf of the Legislative Branch of government when the full Legislature is not in session. This body meets every few months between sessions to provide guidance to staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and to address other interim matters. The Senate and Assembly each designate, by resolution, six of their members to serve on the Commission.

The Interim Finance Committee, composed of the members of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, makes fiscal decisions for the Legislature during the period between regular sessions. The Interim Finance Committee considers requests for allocations from its Contingency Account to meet unforeseen financial emergencies.

During the interim, legislators are assigned to various study committees to investigate a wide range of issues. These committees hold public hearings, direct research, and deliberate on proposed legislation for the next session of the Legislature.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



Initial Steps by the Author

IDEA

Ideas for legislation come from state and local governments, elected officials, businesses, organizations, and citizens.

DRAFTING

Requests for drafting may be made by legislators, legislative committees, the governor, the Nevada Supreme Court, state agencies, local governments, and certain other entities named in statute or legislation. A staff attorney for the Legislature prepares a formal draft of a bill.



Action in the House of Origin

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING

A bill is submitted for introduction by an individual legislator or committee chair. It is then numbered, read for the first time, referred to committee, printed, and delivered to the committee.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND REPORT

A committee holds a hearing to take testimony and gather information about the bill. A committee may then make a variety of recommendations to the entire legislative body. It may recommend that the house pass a bill as it is written or pass it with amendments. If a committee decides that a bill requires further committee consideration, it may recommend to rerefer it to another committee with or without amendments. Finally, a committee may vote to indefinitely postpone consideration of a bill, effectively killing it, or may take no action at all.

SECOND READING BEFORE THE FULL HOUSE

A bill given a “Do Pass” recommendation is read a second time and placed on General File for debate and a final vote. A bill that is given an “Amend and Do Pass” recommendation is read a second time, and if the amendment is adopted upon Second Reading, the bill is reprinted before being placed on General File for action.

FLOOR DEBATE AND VOTE BY THE FULL HOUSE

A bill is read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. Passage of most bills and joint resolutions requires 11 votes in the Senate and 22 in the Assembly. The passage of a bill that imposes or increases a tax or fee requires a two-thirds majority (14 votes in the Senate and 28 votes in the Assembly). A measure that does not receive at least the required number of votes is defeated. Any member voting on the prevailing side may serve notice of reconsideration to request a second vote. All bills that are passed by the first legislative house are forwarded to the second house for consideration.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

3

Action in the Second House

The method of processing a bill in the second house is identical to that in the first house. If the second house to consider a bill passes it without amendment, it is enrolled and sent to the governor. Resolutions are sent to the secretary of state. If the second house amends a measure, it is returned to the house of origin for consideration of the amendments.

4

Resolution of Differences, If Necessary

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS

The house of origin decides whether to accept the second house's amendments. If it concurs with the amendments, the bill is enrolled and sent to the governor. If the amendments are rejected, the bill is returned to the second house for a decision on whether to withdraw the proposed changes.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

If the second house does not withdraw its proposed changes, the bill is referred to a conference committee that includes members of both houses. The conference committee attempts to resolve the differences and presents its recommendation in the form of a conference report. If both houses accept the report, the bill is enrolled and sent to the governor. The bill dies if the members of the conference committee fail to agree or if a conference report is not adopted by both houses.

5

Role of the Governor

The governor must act on a bill within five days after receiving it if the Legislature is still in session, or within ten days if the session has ended (the day of delivery and Sundays excepted). 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 for possible consideration to override or sustain the veto. An override requires a two-thirds majority of both houses. If the governor vetoes a bill after session ends, the bill returns 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.



Governor Steve Sisolak

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE 81ST SESSION

Committees are the workshops of the Legislature. During committee hearings, interested individuals and groups express their positions. Committees thoroughly analyze and consider the general intent and the details of proposed legislation.

For the 2021 Session, the Senate and Assembly each have ten standing committees, with membership as shown below. For each committee, the chair is named first and the vice chair second, followed by majority party members in alphabetical order and then minority party members in alphabetical order.

Senate Standing Committees

COMMERCE AND LABOR—Spearman, Neal, Lange, Scheible, J. Hardy, Pickard, Settlemeyer

EDUCATION—Denis, Dondero Loop, Doñate, Lange, Buck, Hammond, J. Hardy

FINANCE—Brooks, Denis, Cannizzaro, Dondero Loop, Ratti, Goicoechea, Hammond, Kieckhefer, Seevers Gansert

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—Dondero Loop, Ohrenschall, Neal, Goicoechea, I. Hansen

GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE—Harris, Brooks, Spearman, Hammond, Pickard

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Ratti, Spearman, Harris, J. Hardy, Kieckhefer

JUDICIARY—Scheible, Cannizzaro, Harris, Ohrenschall, I. Hansen, Pickard, Settlemeyer

LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS—Ohrenschall, Lange, Cannizzaro, Buck, Seevers Gansert

NATURAL RESOURCES—Doñate, Scheible, Brooks, Goicoechea, I. Hansen

REVENUE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—Neal, Ratti, Denis, Kieckhefer, Seevers Gansert

Assembly Standing Committees

COMMERCE AND LABOR—Jauregui, Carlton, Considine, Duran, Flores, Frierson, Martinez, Marzola, Dickman, M. Hardy, Kasama, O'Neill, Tolles

EDUCATION—Bilbray-Axelrod, B. Miller, Duran, Flores, Gorelow, Marzola, Nguyen, Torres, A. Hansen, M. Hardy, Krasner, McArthur, Tolles

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—Flores, Torres, Anderson, Brown-May, Considine, Duran, Martinez, Thomas, Black, Dickman, Ellison, Matthews, McArthur

GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE—Monroe-Moreno, Watts, Brown-May, C. H. Miller, Peters, Summers-Armstrong, Yeager, Ellison, Leavitt, Roberts, Wheeler

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—Nguyen, Peters, Benitez-Thompson, Gorelow, Orentlicher, Summers-Armstrong, Thomas, Black, Hafen, Krasner, Matthews, Titus

JUDICIARY—Yeager, Nguyen, Bilbray-Axelrod, Cohen, González, Marzola, C. H. Miller, Orentlicher, Summers-Armstrong, A. Hansen, M. Hardy, Kasama, Krasner, O'Neill, Wheeler

LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS—B. Miller, Jauregui, Frierson, González, Monroe-Moreno, Thomas, Torres, Dickman, Leavitt, Matthews, McArthur

NATURAL RESOURCES—Watts, Cohen, Anderson, Brown-May, Carlton, González, Martinez, Black, Ellison, A. Hansen, Titus, Wheeler

REVENUE—Cohen, Benitez-Thompson, Anderson, Bilbray-Axelrod, Considine, C. H. Miller, Orentlicher, Yeager, Hafen, Kasama, O'Neill, Roberts

WAYS AND MEANS—Carlton, Monroe-Moreno, Benitez-Thompson, Frierson, Gorelow, Jauregui, B. Miller, Peters, Watts, Hafen, Leavitt, Roberts, Titus, Tolles

CONTACTING THE LEGISLATURE

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION

During the legislative session, the status of bills and other information on the legislative process may be obtained by:

Visiting the Nevada Legislature website at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

Not only can you learn about the status of bills on this site, but you also can access the biographies and photos of all the legislators; general information about the legislative process, including definitions of common legislative terms; a list of upcoming committee meetings; and much more.

Telephoning the Legislative Message Center During Session (to contact a legislator or voice an opinion)

684-6789 (from the Reno/Carson City area)
486-2626 (from the Las Vegas area)
(800) 995-9080, (800) 978-2878, or (800) 992-0973 (from other Nevada areas)

Faxing a Document

To the Senate at (775) 684-6522
To the Assembly at (775) 684-8533
Toll-free to the Legislative Building at (866) 543-9941

Mailing a Letter

Address correspondence to your legislator's attention at the following address:

Nevada Legislature
Legislative Building
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE IS NOT IN SESSION

When the Legislature is not in session, you may obtain information about the interim committees and their meeting schedules by:

Visiting the Nevada Legislature website at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

You may also contact your legislator at the address, telephone number, and email address listed on pages 16 and 17 of this Guide, through the Nevada Legislature website by following the links to email your legislator, or by calling the following telephone numbers:

684-6800 (from the Reno/Carson City area)
486-2626 (from the Las Vegas area)
(800) 995-9080, (800) 978-2878, or (800) 992-0973 (from other Nevada areas)

ANY TIME OF THE YEAR

Constituent Services Unit, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Telephone: (775) 684-6740
Toll-free from the Las Vegas area: 486-3883
Toll-free from other Nevada areas: (800) 992-0973
Email: csu@lcb.state.nv.us



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA



In mid-1864, Nevada’s Constitutional Convention adopted a description of the features to be placed on Nevada’s Great Seal. The Territorial Legislature had approved the description of the seal for the Territory of Nevada on November 29, 1861. The Territorial Seal included the motto “Volens et Potens,” which means “Willing and Able,” expressing the ideas of loyalty to the Union and the mineral wealth to sustain it.

On February 24, 1866, the Legislature changed the motto on the seal to “All for Our Country.” In 1969, *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 235.010 was amended by Assembly Bill 157 to make the legal description conform to the actual features of the seal.

Today, the design of The Great Seal of the State of Nevada is described in statute as follows:

In the foreground, there must be two large mountains, at the base of which, on the right, there must be located a quartz mill, and on the left a tunnel, penetrating the silver leads of the mountain, with a miner running out a carload of ore, and a team loaded with ore for the mill. Immediately in the foreground, there must be emblems indicative of the agricultural resources of the State, as follows: A plow, a sheaf and sickle. In the middle ground, there must be a railroad train passing a mountain gorge and a telegraph line extending along the line of the railroad. In the extreme background, there must be a range of snow-clad mountains, with the rising sun in the east. Thirty-six stars and the motto of our state, “All for Our Country,” must encircle the whole group. In an outer circle, the words “The Great Seal of the State of Nevada” must be engraved with “Nevada” at the base of the Seal and separated from the other words by two groups of three stars each.

In 1999, the Nevada Legislature formally defined in NRS the colors of the seal, including the yellow band highlighting the words “All for Our Country.”

Large etched-metal versions of the seal may be found on both the north and south exterior faces of the Legislative Building, a gift from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) to the Nevada Legislature. The Republic of China (Taiwan) was designated as Nevada’s sister state in 1985.

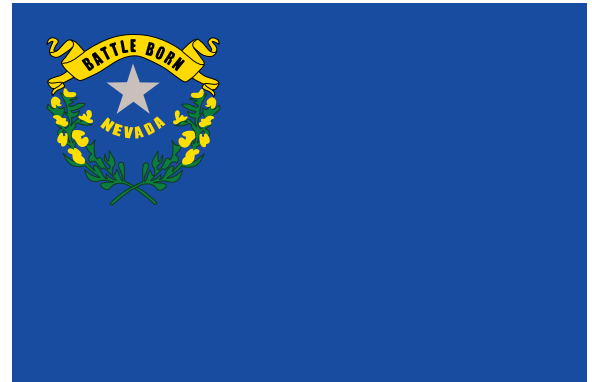
THE NEVADA STATE FLAG

Nevada has had four flags in its history. The Legislature did not adopt the design of the first flag until 1905, more than 40 years after Nevada entered the Union. Governor John Sparks and Colonel Henry Day of Carson City, a member of the Governor’s staff, designed this flag. It had a blue background with the words “Nevada” in the center, “silver” at the top, and “gold” at the bottom. Thirty-six silver and gold stars represented that Nevada was the 36th state admitted to the Union.

In 1915, the Legislature repealed the 1905 Flag Act and created a new official flag, which was much different from the original. Clara Crisler of Carson City designed the new flag. It had a blue background with the state seal in the center. The design featured 18 gold stars arranged around the word “Nevada,” and 18 silver stars below the words “All for Our Country.” Again, the 36 stars indicated that Nevada was the 36th state admitted to the Union. When she added an extra star for a total of 37, the meaning of the stars was lost. This flag now hangs in the Nevada State Museum in Carson City.

The Legislature adopted the design of Don Louis Shellback III for the third flag in 1929. The background color of the flag remained blue, but the flag’s design changed dramatically. Two sprays of sagebrush crossed to form a wreath in the upper left portion of the flag. A five-pointed star appeared at the center of the wreath, with “Nevada” spelled out between the points of the star. A scroll with the motto “Battle Born” signified that Nevada entered the Union during the Civil War.

The 1991 Legislature approved a bill, sponsored by Senator William J. Raggio, to alter the way “Nevada” is depicted on the state flag. Since October 1, 1991, the name “Nevada” has been positioned underneath instead of interspersed between the points of the star. Verne R. Horton created the current design of the flag.



FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

Beginning about 12,400 years ago, Nevada's earliest inhabitants left their mark in the form of many petroglyphs and artifacts. Baskets, decoys, and ingenious traps found at archaeological sites are evidence of the resourcefulness of these early people in a harsh and arid environment.

European explorers traveled through Nevada in the early 19th century, but it was not until 1851 that the first settlements were established. An Act of Congress created

the Territory of Nevada on March 2, 1861. James W. Nye of New York was appointed Nevada's first Territorial Governor by President Abraham Lincoln later that year. On October 31, 1864, President Lincoln proclaimed Nevada's admission to the Union as the 36th state. The state's first elected governor, Henry Blasdel, took office on December 5, 1864.

Today, Nevada is the nation's seventh largest state in land area. Several hundred mountain ranges cross its

landscape, many with elevations above 10,000 feet. In contrast, the state's lowest point (along the Colorado River) is only 479 feet above sea level. From majestic mountains to desert valleys, nature has endowed Nevada with diverse and unique ecosystems.

The Nevada Legislature has honored the state's natural resources and cultural heritage with a variety of state designations described on this and the following pages.

State Colors (NRS 235.025) SILVER AND BLUE

State Song (NRS 235.030) "HOME MEANS NEVADA"

In 1933, the Legislature adopted "Home Means Nevada" as the official state song. Mrs. Bertha Raffetto of Reno wrote the song to honor the state. The refrain of the song is as follows:



*"Home" means Nevada, "Home" means the hills,
"Home" means the sage and the pine.
Out by the Truckee's silvery rills,
Out where the sun always shines,
There is a land that I love the best,
Fairer than all I can see.
Right in the heart of the golden west
"Home" means Nevada to me.*

State March (NRS 235.035) "SILVER STATE FANFARE"

The march was composed by Gerald Willis and adopted as the state march in 2001.

State Metal (NRS 235.090) SILVER (Ag)

In 2019, nearly 6.3 million ounces of silver were produced in Nevada.



State Trees (NRS 235.040) SINGLE-LEAF PINON

The Single-Leaf Pinon (*Pinus monophylla*) is an aromatic pine tree with short, stiff needles and gnarled branches. The tree grows in coarse, rocky soils and rock crevices. Though its normal height is about 15 feet, the Single-Leaf Pinon can grow as high as 50 feet under ideal conditions.



BRISTLECONE PINE

The Bristlecone Pine (*Pinus longaeva*) is the oldest living thing on Earth, with some specimens in Nevada more than 4,000 years old. The tree can be found at high elevations. Normal height for older trees is about 15 to 30 feet, although some have attained a height of 60 feet. Diameter growth continues throughout the long life of the tree, resulting in massive trunks with a few contorted limbs.



State Flower (NRS 235.050)
SAGEBRUSH

Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* or *trifida*) grows abundantly in the deserts of the western United States. A member of the wormwood family, sagebrush is a branching bush (1 to 12 feet high) and grows in regions where other kinds of vegetation cannot subsist. Known for its pleasant aroma, gray-green twigs, and pale yellow flowers, sagebrush is an important winter food for sheep and cattle.



State Grass (NRS 235.055)
INDIAN RICEGRASS

Indian Ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), once a staple food source for Nevada Indians, now provides valuable feed for wildlife and range livestock. This tough native grass, which is found throughout the state, is known for its ability to reseed and establish itself on sites damaged by fire or overgrazing.



State Bird (NRS 235.060)
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD

The Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) lives in the Nevada high country and destroys many harmful insects. It is a member of the thrush family, and its song is a clear, short warble like the caroling of a robin. The male is azure blue with a white belly, while the female is brown with a bluish rump, tail, and wings.



State Insect (NRS 235.062)
VIVID DANCER DAMSELFLY

The Vivid Dancer Damselfly (*Argia vivida*) is abundant in springs and ponds in all regions of Nevada. The adult male is a rich blue with clear wings that appear silver when rapidly beating in sunlight, while most females are either tan or tan and gray.



State Reptile (NRS 235.065)
DESERT TORTOISE

The Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) lives in the extreme southern parts of Nevada. This reptile spends much of its life in underground burrows to escape the harsh summer heat and winter cold. It can live to be more than 70 years old.



State Animal (NRS 235.070)
DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

The Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) is smaller than its Rocky Mountain cousin but has a wider spread of horns. The bighorn is well-suited for Nevada's mountainous desert country because it can survive for long periods without water. The large rams stand about 4.5 feet tall and can weigh as much as 175 pounds.

FACTS ABOUT NEVADA (CONT'D)



State Fish (NRS 235.075)

LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT

The Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*), a native trout found in 14 of the state's 17 counties, is adapted to habitats ranging from high mountain creeks and alpine lakes to warm, intermittent lowland streams and alkaline lakes where no other trout can live.



State Fossil (NRS 235.080)

ICHTHYOSAUR

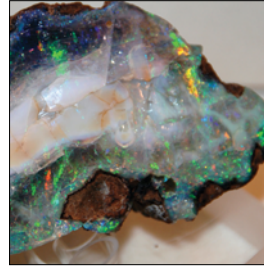
This fossil (*genus Shonisaurus*) was found in Berlin, east of Gabbs. Nevada is the only state to possess a complete skeleton (approximately 55 feet long) of this extinct marine reptile. Ichthyosaurs (a name meaning "fish lizards") were predatory reptiles that filled the same ecological niche as—and quite resembled in body form—the dolphins of today, only many of them were much larger.



State Artifact (NRS 235.085)

TULE DUCK DECOY

Discovered by archaeologists in 1924 during an excavation at Lovelock Cave, the 2,000-year-old tule duck decoys were formed of bulrush (tule) stems that were bound together and shaped to resemble canvasback ducks. This replica is housed at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City.



State Precious Gemstone (NRS 235.100)

VIRGIN VALLEY BLACK FIRE OPAL

Among the many gemstones found in Nevada, the Virgin Valley black fire opal is one of the most beautiful. The Virgin Valley in northern Nevada is the only place in North America where the black fire opal is found in any significant quantity.



State Semiprecious Gemstone (NRS 235.110)

NEVADA TURQUOISE

Sometimes called the "Jewel of the Desert," Nevada turquoise is found in many parts of the state.



State Soil (NRS 235.115)

OROVADA SOIL SERIES

Orovada soils are extensive in northern Nevada, where they cover an area of more than 360,000 acres. They are common soils on semiarid rangeland with sagebrush-grass plant communities. Orovada soils are arable when irrigated and are considered prime farmland. The principal crops grown on these soils are alfalfa for hay and seed, winter wheat and barley, and grass for hay and pasture.



State Rock (NRS 235.120) **SANDSTONE**

In its more traditionally recognized form as quartzite, sandstone is found throughout the state. In areas such as the Valley of Fire State Park and Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (both near Las Vegas), it provides some of Nevada's most spectacular scenery. The State Capitol and the former U.S. Mint are built of sandstone.



State Tartan (NRS 235.130)

The colors of the tartan represent the following features that make Nevada a unique and bountiful state:

- Blue represents one of the state colors of Nevada, the pristine waters of Lake Tahoe, and the Mountain Bluebird, the official state bird;
- Silver represents the other state color, the official state mineral, the granite composition of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, and the silver country

of northern Nevada;

- Red represents the Virgin Valley black fire opal (the official state precious gemstone) and the red rock formations of southern Nevada;
- Yellow represents sagebrush (the official state flower) and symbolizes the Great Basin Region of central Nevada; and
- White represents the name of this state, meaning snow-covered, which is the translation of the Spanish word "nevada."



State Locomotive (NRS 235.135) **ENGINE NO. 40**

The steam locomotive known as Engine No. 40 was built in 1910. Engine No. 40 is currently located in East Ely, Nevada.



State Element (NRS 235.140)

NEON

From Reno's "Biggest Little City in the World" arch and the "Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas" sign, to the bright signage on casinos, hotels, and other businesses in communities across the state, neon lights have long been a defining feature of Nevada's urban landscape.



FACTS ABOUT NEVADA (CONT'D)

The origin of the state's name is Spanish, meaning "snow-covered."

Nevada Nicknames

SAGEBRUSH STATE

SILVER STATE

BATTLE-BORN STATE

Geographical Data

LAND AREA—109,781 square miles (approximately 85 percent of Nevada's land area is federally managed)

HIGHEST ELEVATION—13,140 feet, Boundary Peak in Esmeralda County

LOWEST ELEVATION—479 feet, on the Colorado River in Clark County

Population Statistics

STATE OF NEVADA

2,700,551 (2010 Census);

3,112,937 (2019 state demographer's estimate)

CAPITAL—CARSON CITY

55,274 (2010 Census);

56,151 (2019 state demographer's estimate)

MOST POPULOUS CITY—LAS VEGAS

583,756 (2010 Census);

653,350 (2019 state demographer's estimate)

MOST POPULOUS COUNTY—CLARK

1,951,269 (2010 Census);

2,293,391 (2019 state demographer's estimate)

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

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Legislative Building, staff photo

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Legislative Building, by Michael Lee Rabe, Carson City, Nevada

Capitol Building, by Michael Lee Rabe, Carson City, Nevada

Supreme Court Building, by Michael Lee Rabe, Carson City, Nevada

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Legislative Building Groundbreaking, courtesy of Nevada State Archives

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Legislative Building, October 1983, courtesy of Resource Concepts, Inc.

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Legislative Building (large), by Michael Lee Rabe, Carson City, Nevada

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Senate Chamber, 1987, Research Library collection

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Nevada Legislative Building, courtesy of Nevada State Archives

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Nevada Senate chamber, 1987

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State Tartan, Nevada Legislature Website, <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/General/NVFlags>

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