

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

*State of Nevada*

FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION

of the

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1971

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau

BULLETIN NO. 89



## PREFACE

The *Legislative Manual* is designed to serve as a reference work on the legislative process. Hopefully, the material included within its covers will serve to familiarize the reader with the rules and regulations, procedures and personnel of the Nevada legislature. Essentially, the material in the manual has been gathered for the purpose of assisting legislators in the performance of their responsibilities, but it should also provide information of interest to legislative attachés, the staff of the legislative counsel bureau, officials in the executive branch of the state government, scholars and the general public.

The manual has been compiled in looseleaf fashion to permit additions, deletions and changes in content through the use of supplemental insertions and replacement pages. Maximum flexibility is thereby insured, so that the manual can remain current throughout the session. Suggestions for improving the content, style or organization of the material included are welcome and would be most helpful to the editors in increasing the usefulness of the publication.

Given the format employed, the customary table of contents has been placed at the back of the manual and has been expanded to serve in a dual capacity as an index.



## **INTRODUCTION**

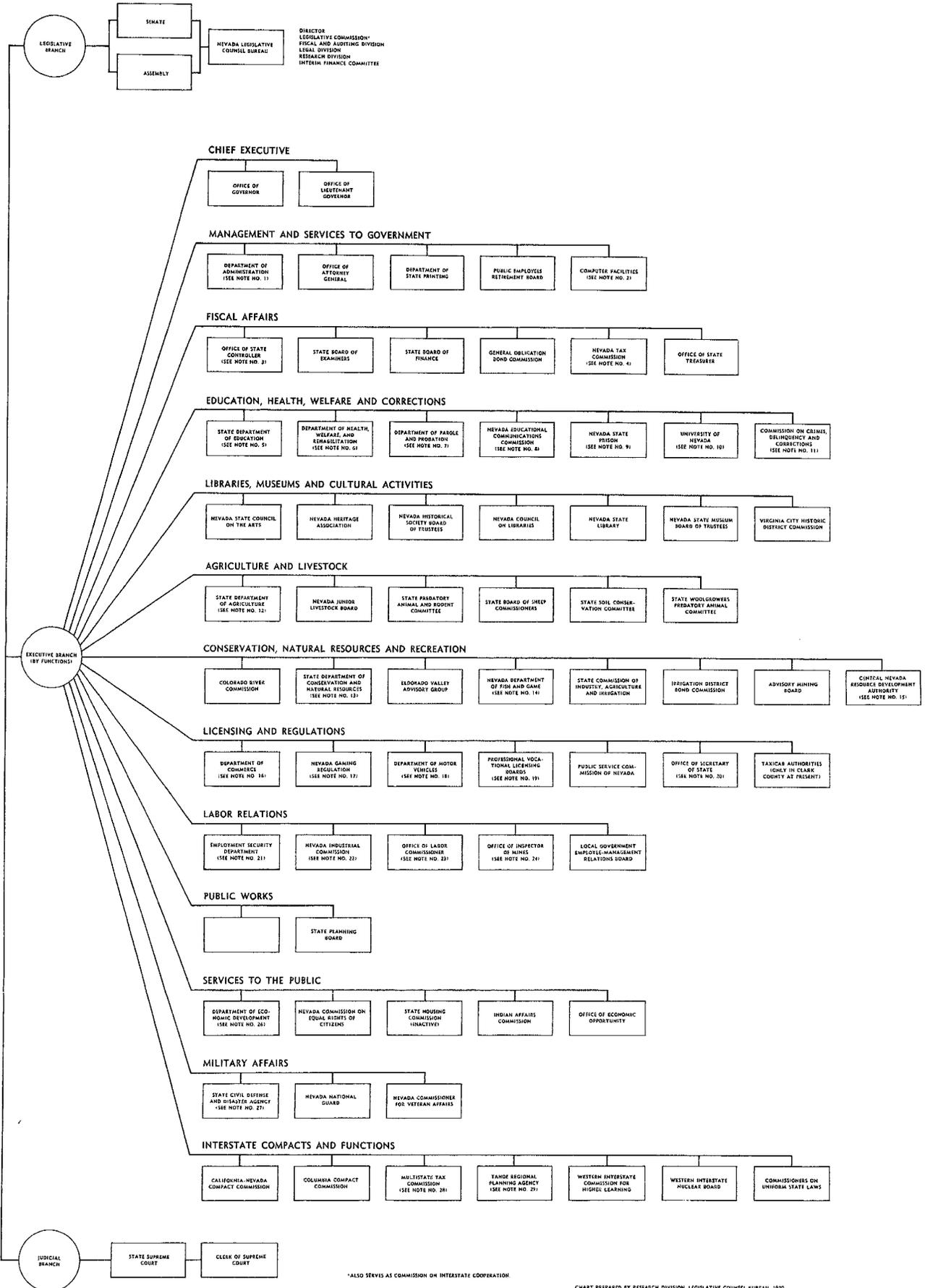
Intricacies of the legislative process have long mystified private citizens, political action groups, and even legislators; without certain specific knowledge as to the handling given each piece of proposed legislation, it is nearly impossible to trace a bill in its progress from introduction to final passage.

In American state legislatures, enactment processes and procedures have evolved from those used in the English Parliament many years ago. The Nevada processes are probably some of the most efficient and satisfactory in the nation.

Through this manual, we hope to present an abbreviated yet accurate and comprehensive description of the legislature and the mechanics of its operations so that interested persons may determine where and how they may find solutions to legislative problems. Perhaps revelation of the many steps and costs involved in processing a bill may serve to keep frivolous or facetious legislation at a minimum.

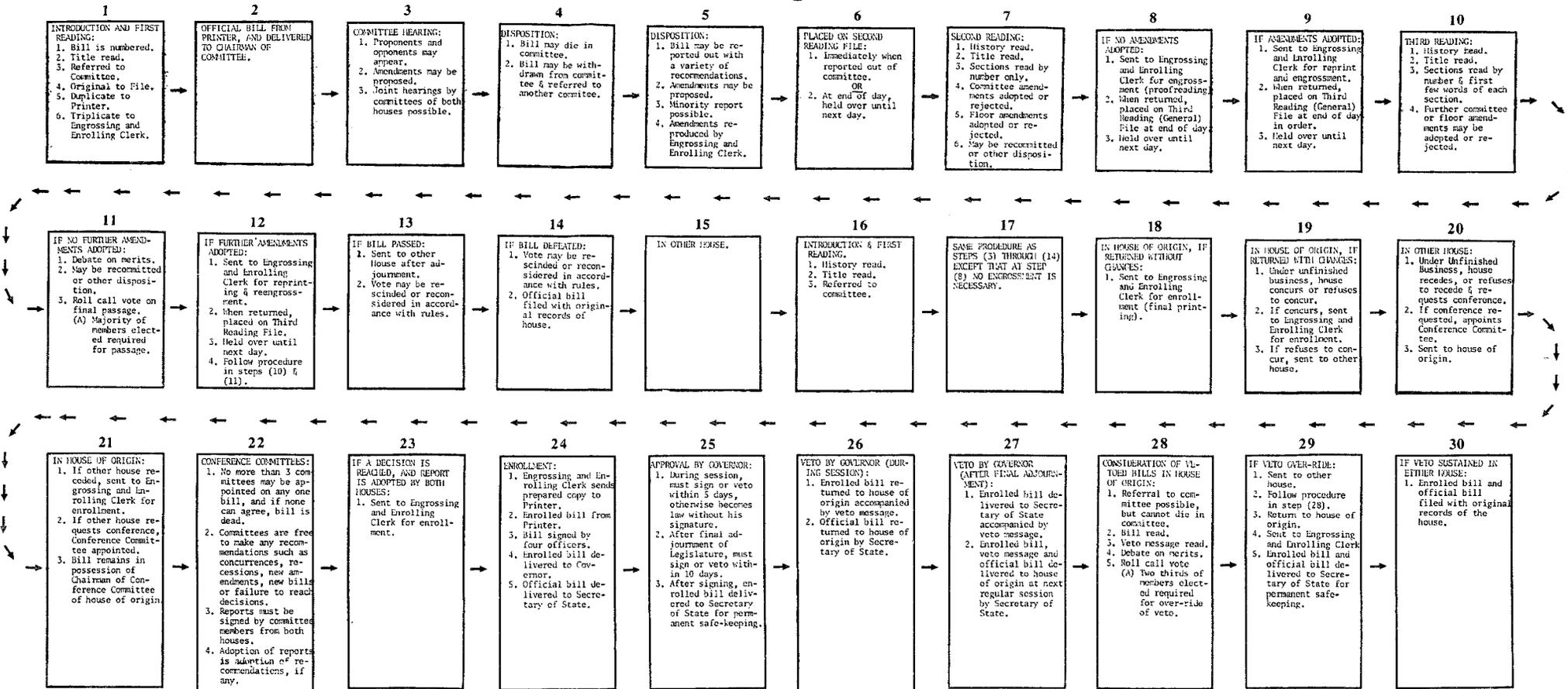
# CHART OF ORGANIZATION GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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\*ALSO SERVES AS COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

# Progress of a Bill Through the Nevada Legislature



**NOTES:**

(1) **Emergency Measures.** Under the Constitution, bills must be read 3 times on 3 separate days, unless they are declared emergency measures with a 2/3 vote of the members present. This may occur at any time between steps (1) and (10), and enables the houses to pass bills in one day if necessary.

(2) **Joint Resolutions.** Under the Constitution, joint resolutions must be processed in the same manner as bills. However, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are not delivered to or signed by the Governor, but are deposited directly with the Secretary of State after enrollment.

(3) **Concurrent and one-house Resolutions.** There are no requirements that these be read on 3 separate days, nor that roll call votes be taken, nor that they be approved by the Governor. They are printed, enrolled, and signed by the proper officers of the houses, they are deposited directly with the Secretary of State, and they are included in the bound volumes of the session laws.

**TENTATIVE**  
**PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE**  
**1971 SESSION**

**SENATE**

<i>District</i>	<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Carson City-Douglas.....	Pozzi, Archie (R).....	3660 S. Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701.....	882-1500 (Home) 882-5353 (Off.)
Churchill-Lyon.....	Dodge, Carl F. (R).....	P.O. Drawer 31, Fallon, Nevada 89406.....	423-2373 (Home) 423-3987 (Off.)
Clark, No. 1.....	Gibson, James I. (D).....	806 Park Lane, Henderson, Nevada 89015.....	564-9651 (Home) 565-8741 (Off.)
Clark, No. 2.....	*Walker, Lee E. (D).....	319 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	(Home) 382-1430 (Off.)
Clark, No. 3.....	Close, Melvin D, Jr. (D).....	302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 620, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	735-4303 (Home) 385-4202 (Off.)
	Foley, John P. (D).....	228 S. 4th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	878-4261 (Home) 382-6989 (Off.)
	Hecht, Chic (R).....	413 Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	735-1286 (Home) 384-7035 (Off.)
	*Herr, Helen (D).....	846 E. Sahara, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104.....	Unlisted (Home) 735-5143 (Off.)
	*Lamb, Floyd R. (D).....	P.O. Box 7498, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	732-1885 (Home) 382-4061 (Off.)
Clark, No. 4.....	*Brown, B. Mahlon (D).....	302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 904, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	735-1274 (Home) 382-8808 (Off.)
Elko.....	Monroe, Warren L. (D).....	P.O. Box 309, Elko, Nevada 89801.....	738-5642 (Home) 738-3611 (Off.)
Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye.....	*Titlow, Emerson F. (D).....	360 S. Sierra Street.....[Tonopah] Reno, Nevada 89501.....[Reno]	786-1689 (Home) 329-9594 (Off.)

Eureka-Humboldt-Lander- Pershing.....	*Fransway, John (R).....	P.O. Box 509, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445.....	623-2677 (Home) 623-3642 (Off.)
Lincoln-White Pine.....	*Manning, Boyd [Red] (D)....	P.O. Box 547, East Ely, Nevada 89315.....	289-2358 (Home) ..... (Off.)
Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey.....	*Harris, Len (R).....	250 Edison Way, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	329-0128 (Home) 329-4261 (Off.)
	Swobe, Coe (R).....	P.O. Box 1588, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	329-2131 (Home) 322-2154 (Off.)
	Wilson, Thomas R. C. [Spike] II (D).....	P.O. Box 2670, Reno, Nevada 89505.....	329-5616 (Home) 322-0635 (Off.)
	*Young, Clifton (R).....	P.O. Box 1631, Reno, Nevada 89505.....	329-0587 (Home) 323-1344 (Off.)
Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop.....	Drakulich, Stanley J. (D).....	P.O. Box 768, Sparks, Nevada 89431.....	358-1917 (Home) 359-3300 (Off.)
Storey-Washoe.....	*Hug, Procter R., Sr. (D).....	1055 Sonora Drive, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	322-6506 (Home) ..... (Off.)

\*Term expires in 1972.

**TENTATIVE  
PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE  
1971 SESSION**

**ASSEMBLY**

<i>District</i>	<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Carson City-Douglas.....	Homer, Dr. John H. (R).....	304 E. Park Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701.....	882-1140 (Home) 882-1140 (Off.)
	Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)...	P.O. Box 367, Minden, Nevada 89423.....	782-2334 (Home) 782-2311 (Off.)
Churchill.....	Getto, Virgil (R).....	1400 Lovelock Highway, Fallon, Nevada 89406.....	423-3544 (Home) ..... (Off.)
Clark, No. 1.....	White, Juanita Greer (R).....	509 Avenue C, Boulder City, Nevada 89005.....	293-2606 (Home) 293-1122 (Off.)
Clark, No. 2.....	Branch, David R. [Dave] (D).....	P.O. Box 4341, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030.....	642-4936 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	May, Paul W. (D).....	3309 Wright Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030.....	642-6042 (Home) 382-4994 (Off.)
Clark, No. 3.....	Smalley, James E. (D).....	63 Wyoming, Henderson, Nevada 89015.....	564-4791 (Home) ..... (Off.)
Clark, No. 4.....	Brookman, Eileen B. (D).....	1900 Cochran Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89105.....	735-6488 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	Dreyer, Darrell H. (D).....	5309 Masters Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109.....	737-3890 (Home) 736-1920 (Off.)
	Hilbrecht, Norman Ty (D)...	717 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	Unlisted (Home) 382-2101 (Off.)
	Lowman, Zelvin D. (R).....	1246 Cashman Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102.....	878-2802 (Home) 385-5011 (Off.)
	Olsen, Arthur [Art] (D).....	302 E. Carson Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	382-8845 (Home) 385-4202 (Off.)

	Ronzone, R. J. [Dick] (R).....	747 Rancho Circle, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107.....	878-8731 (Home) 734-2111 (Off.)
	Schofield, Jack (D).....	2000 Stockton, Las Vegas, Nevada 89105.....	737-7800 (Home) 736-5258 (Off.)
	Wilson, Woodrow (R).....	625 Frederick Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106.....	642-1118 (Home) 648-4626 (Off.)
	Young, Frank (R).....	2113 Barry Way, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106.....	384-3118 (Home) 735-7136 (Off.)
Clark, No. 5.....	Ashworth, Keith (D).....	P.O. Box 14066, Las Vegas, Nevada 89114.....	870-1468 (Home) 735-0144 (Off.)
	Bryan, Richard H. (D).....	302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 920, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	731-3680 (Home) 382-9103 (Off.)
Elko.....	Glaser, Norman D. (D).....	P.O. Box 1, Halleck, Nevada 89824.....	738-5967 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	Young, Roy (R).....	P.O. Box 588, Elko, Nevada 89801.....	738-5567 (Home) ..... (Off.)
Esmeralda-Nye and Mina Township (Mineral).....	Hafen, M. Kent [Tim] (R).....	P.O. Box 236, Pahrump, Nevada 89041.....	727-5216 or 727-5363 (Home) ..... (Off.)
Eureka-Lander-Pershing.....	Swackhamer, William D. (D).....	P.O. Box 542, Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820.....	635-2101 (Home) 635-2677 (Off.)
Humboldt.....	Howard, Melvin [Bode] (R).....	1225 Bridge Street, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445.....	623-2296 (Home) 623-3161 (Off.)
Lincoln-White Pine.....	Prince, Rawson M. (D).....	P.O. Box 305, East Ely, Nevada 89315.....	289-2186 (Home) 289-4633 (Off.)
	Swallow, Grover (R).....	P.O. Box 267, Panaca, Nevada 89042.....	728-3443 (Home) 726-5325 (Off.)
Lyon.....	Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D).....	P.O. Box 968, Yerington, Nevada 89447.....	463-2669 (Home) 463-2868 (Off.)
Mineral (Hawthorne and Schurz townships).....	Hawkins, Frances (D).....	P.O. Box 1561, Hawthorne, Nevada 89415.....	Unlisted (Home) 945-2411 (Off.)

TENTATIVE PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE—*Continued*

Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey.....	Capurro, Randall Victor (R).....	P.O. Box 7575, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	323-6456 (Home) 322-4085 (Off.)
	Frazzini, Mary (R).....	1630 Van Ness Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89503.....	747-1043 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	Fry, Leslie Mack (R).....	P.O. Box 2756, Reno, Nevada 89501.....	747-1827 (Home) 329-8646 (Off.)
	Kean, Thomas M. (R).....	1490 East Second Street, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	322-5014 (Home) 322-0617 (Off.)
	Lauri, Nick (R).....	2190 Edgemar Circle, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	359-1586 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	Lingenfelter, C. W. [Corky] (R).....	250 S. Park Street, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	849-0355 (Home) 329-8668 (Off.)
	McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R).....	Suite 300, Arlington Towers, 100 North Arlington, Reno, Nevada 89501.....	786-6616 (Home) 786-6666 or 322-4508 (Off.)
	Poggione, P. Daniel [Dan] (R).....	1475 Alturas Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89503.....	747-5432 (Home) 786-4900 (Off.)
	Torvinen, Roy L. (R).....	One East First St., Suite 800, Reno, Nevada 89501.....	786-0387 (Home) 323-1311 (Off.)
Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop.....	Foote, Margie (D).....	5585 Wedekind Road, Sparks, Nevada 89431.....	358-5171 (Home) 358-6592 (Off.)
	Mello, Donald R. (D).....	2590 Oppio Street, Sparks, Nevada 89431.....	358-0736 (Home) ..... (Off.)
	Valentine, Artie D. (D).....	P.O. Box 686, Sparks, Nevada 89431.....	358-1400 (Home) 359-1400 (Off.)

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA SENATE  
1971 SESSION



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
and  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE



Harry M. Reid

Born in Searchlight, Nevada, December 2, 1939; parents, Harry and Inez (Jaynes) Reid; attended Searchlight Elementary School, Basic High School, College of Southern Utah, Utah State University, George Washington University, Nevada Southern University; wife's maiden name, Gould; children, Lana, Rory, and Leif; profession, attorney; member, Clark County Bar Association, American Bar Association, Legal Aid Society, American Cancer Society, Executive Reserve, Nevada State Athletic Commission, Advisory Committee to Upward Bound; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969. Elected Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, 1970. President of Senate, Nevada Legislature, 1971 Session.



**B. Mahlon Brown**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

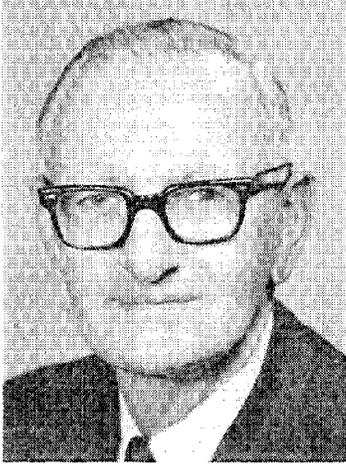
Minority Floor Leader, 1955-64; President pro Tempore, 1967-68; Majority Floor Leader, 1965-71.

BROWN, B. Mahlon, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, January 21, 1914; moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, 1923; prelegal education, University of California at Los Angeles; LL.B., National University (now known as George Washington University), Washington, D.C., 1937; justice of the peace of Las Vegas Township, 1941-42; U.S. Navy, 1943-46; wife, Lucille (Cummings) Brown; children, Mahlon III and Stephen; profession, attorney at law; Nevada 1964 campaign coordinator for Johnson-Humphrey; appointed by President Nixon on October 13, 1969 as a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; member, Legislative Commission, 1953-71; vice chairman and chairman, Legislative Commission, 1960; Member, Nevada Senate, 1951, 1953, 1954 Special Session, 1955, 1956 Special Session, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969 and 1971;



**M. D. Close, Jr.**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

CLOSE, Melvin D., Jr., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Provo, Utah, April 24, 1934; parents, Melvin D. and Hope (Coleman) Close; attended Las Vegas High School, Brigham Young University, University of California Law School; profession, attorney; wife, Sandra (Wood) Close; children, Melvin D. III, Michael, and Stephanie; director, American Cancer Society, Red Cross, Elks Club, Lions Club; member, Clark County Cancer Society, Clark County Democratic Central Committee; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-68; chairman, Criminal Law Revision Committee, 1965-66; chairman, Evidence Code Revision Committee, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, and 1969; Speaker of the Assembly, 1967 and 1968 Special Session; Minority Floor Leader, 1969; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971.



Carl F. Dodge  
*Churchill-Lyon  
District*

DODGE, Carl F., Churchill-Lyon District. Born in Reno, Nevada, June 8, 1915; parents, Carl F., Sr., and Buena (Reed) Dodge; educated in Fallon, University of Nevada (B.A.), Stanford University (LL.B.); served as an officer in the Navy, World War II; profession, construction company executive and rancher; wife, Bette (Cochran) Dodge; children, Carl F. Dodge III and Audys Elizabeth; member, York Rite Masonic bodies, Kerak Temple of the Shrine, American Legion; past chairman, State Personnel Commission; director, Nevada Taxpayers' Association; past chairman, Board of Trustees Churchill County School District; member, Special Committee on Taxation and Fiscal Affairs, 1959-60; member, Western Interstate Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1961; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-62; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-71, chairman, 1964-65 and 1968; appointed to fill vacancy in Senate, 1958 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1967 and 1968 Special Session.



Stanley J. Drakulich  
*Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop  
District*

DRAKULICH, Stanley J., Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District. Born in Reipetown, Nevada, December 6, 1927; attended schools in Kimberly, Nevada, White Pine County High School, and University of Nevada, Reno; served in U.S. Army, World War II, and in U.S. Marines, Korean War; profession, real estate and insurance; wife, Margaret (Conway) Drakulich; children, Paul William, John Thomas, and Bryan Joseph; member, Board of Directors of National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Immaculate Conception Parish; member and former Grand Knight, Knights of Columbus; Sparks City Councilman, 1967-71; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971.



**John P. Foley**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

FOLEY, John P., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Torrance, California, July 18, 1927; attended Christian Brothers High School, Sacramento, California, University of Nevada (B.A.), Georgetown University Law School (LL.B.); profession, attorney at law; wife, Phyllis (Daum) Foley; children, Ann Marie, Elizabeth Joy, John P. Jr., Frank Robert, Margaret Grace, and Carol Krista; member, Elks, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Rotary, Toastmasters, Police Athletic League, Blue Ribbon Committee on Juvenile Affairs, American Legion Youth City Government, Nevada Technical Review Committee on Aging; committee chairman, Nevada's First Legal Aid Society; chairman, Administrative Commission for State of Nevada; Business Law Instructor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Acting Municipal Judge, Las Vegas; attorney for United Fund and Police Athletic League; Special Deputy City Attorney for Legislative Affairs, Las Vegas; Deputy City Attorney, Boulder City, Nevada; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971.



**John Fransway**  
*Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-  
Pershing District*

FRANSWAY, John, Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing District. Born in Appleton, Wisconsin, on June 27, 1914; parents, John, Sr., and Katherine (Wittig) Fransway; attended Appleton, Wisconsin, High School and Wisconsin State Teachers College, bachelor of Science degree in secondary education; profession, distributing agent, Southwest Gas Corporation, Winnemucca; wife, Marian (Hollihan) Fransway; children, Myrna Ray Marley and John T. Fransway; Director of Nevada National Bank; member, Rod and Gun Club; past president, 20-30 Club; member, Winnemucca Volunteer Fire Department, 24 years; member, Humboldt County Hospital Board; justice of the peace, Winnemucca, Nevada, 1944-48; municipal judge, Winnemucca, Nevada, 1944-48; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Senate, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969 and 1971.



James I. Gibson  
*Clark County,  
District No. 1*

GIBSON, James I., Clark County, District No. 1. Born in Golden, Colorado, March 22, 1925; parents, Fred D. Gibson, Sr., and May Emma (Borseberry) Gibson; attended schools at McGill, Carson City, and Las Vegas, Nevada; University of Kansas; University of Colorado; graduate, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; graduate work at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; served with U.S. Navy, World War II, Korean War; profession, civil engineer; president, Lake Mead Stake, LDS Church; executive vice president, Pacific Engineering & Production Company of Nevada, Henderson; wife, Audrey (Brinley) Gibson; children, James Brinley, David Scott, Robin Lee, Terry Lynn, Cynthia Rae, and Holly Jo; member, Western Interstate Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1959-60; member, Joint Interregional Conference on Water Problems, 1959-60; member, Higher Education Advisory Committee, 1967-70; member, Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961-70, chairman, 1966; vice president, Western Conference, Council of State Governments, 1967-68, president, 1968-69; member, Board of Governors of Council of State Governments, 1968-70; member, American Institute of Plant Engineers, and Registered Professional Engineers, Nevada, Arizona, and National; chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Committee Medical Advisory Group Title XIX Nevada; vice president, Boulder Dam Area Council Boy Scouts of America, 1965-70, treasurer, 1970; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-63; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-71, chairman, 1965 and 1967; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Len Harris  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

HARRIS, Len, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Sacramento, California, August 4, 1909; parents, Len Harris III and Lillian E. (Westkamper) Harris; attended Jefferson Grammar School, Fremont High School and Heald's Business College; wife, C. Dorothy (Cremins) Harris; children, Sheila Christine, Thomas Edward, and Len Harris V; profession, wholesale meat dealer; past president (1949), South Reno Lions; chairman of executive and advisory board (1966-68), Man-of-the-Year (1967), Salvation Army; life member, V.F.W.; member, U.S. Navy Deep Sea Divers, American Legion, Elks, Masonic bodies, including Shrine; life member, Young Republicans; served in U.S. Navy, World War II; Mayor of Reno, 1955-59; state director, 1960 Agriculture and Decennial Census; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session and 1967; chairman, Washoe Delegation, 1966 and 1967; Member, Nevada Senate, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



**Chic Hecht**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

HECHT, Chic, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, November 30, 1928; attended Central High School, Cape Girardeau; Missouri University, Columbia; St. Louis University, St. Louis; Washington University, St. Louis; (B.S. in Business Administration); profession, merchant; wife, Gail Hecht; children, Lori and Leslie; member, Executive Board, Boy Scouts, Boulder Dam Area, Clark County Mental Health Board, Southern Nevada Executive Board National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Elks, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Better Business Bureau; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1969.



**Helen Herr**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

HERR, Helen, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Fargo, North Dakota; parents, Conrad and Hilma (Johnson) Kolb; attended State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota; one child, Gerri Bauer; past chairman, East Las Vegas Town Board for 10 years; past secretary, Ground Water Board of Clark County; member, Humane Society, Eastern Star, Church of Religious Science, Las Vegas Press Club, Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967 (first woman ever elected to this office in Nevada), 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Procter R. Hug  
*Storey-Washoe  
Counties*

HUG, Procter R., Sr., Storey-Washoe Counties. Born in Elgin, Oregon, October 25, 1902; attended Tonopah public schools, University of Nevada, University of California at Berkeley, and U.C.L.A.; profession, retired Washoe County school superintendent, now associated with Nevada Telephone-Telegraph Company of Tonopah; wife, Margaret (Beverly) Hug; children, Procter R. Hug, Jr., Mrs. Beverly Sharp, and Mrs. Patricia Durham; member, Masonic bodies, Kerak Temple of the Shrine, various national and state educational associations, trustee of Nevada Society for Crippled Children; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Floyd R. Lamb  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

LAMB, Floyd R., Clark County District No. 3. Born in Alamo, Nevada, September 3, 1917; parents, William Granger and Marian (Paris) Lamb; attended Pahrnagat Valley High School and Lincoln County High School; profession, rancher; president and chief executive officer of Nevada National Bank; children, Laurelie Lamb Turley, Marsha Lamb Bingham and Monte Carroll Lamb; former member, Nevada State Racing Commission; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-61, 1969-71; member, Legislative Commission, 1961-66, chairman, 1963-64; member Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961, 1965-66; Member, Nevada Senate, 1957, 1958, Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967; 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; President pro Tempore, 1969 and 1971.



Boyd Manning  
*Lincoln-White Pine  
District*

MANNING, Boyd (Red), Lincoln-White Pine District. Born October 4, 1922; parents, Dell and Vera Manning; attended White Pine High School at Ely, Nevada; served in the U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1942-46; occupation, plumber; wife, Pearl (Lee) Manning; daughter, Jerrie Lynn; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, and 1968 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1969, and 1971.



Warren L. Monroe  
*Elko County*

MONROE, Warren L., Elko County. Born in Rocklin, California, April 17, 1906; parents, George and Alice (Udbye) Monroe; attended schools at Roseville, California, and Sparks, Nevada; graduate of University of Nevada, class of 1929; World War II veteran; profession, owner and publisher, Elko Independent, newspaper and printing; wife Mary (Johnstone) Monroe; children, Lawrence K. and James W. Monroe; member, Elks Lodge, Elko Rotary Club, Elko Chamber of Commerce; former chairman, Nevada Fish and Game Commission; chairman, Nevada Highway Advisory Board; member, Joint Interregional Conference on Water Problems, 1959-60; member, Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems, serving on Subcommittee on Highway Safety, 1961-62; member, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1963; member, Resolutions Committee, 1964; chairman, Democratic State Central Committee, 1964; president, Nevada State Golf Association, 1964-65; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-66; Member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1941, 1943, and 1947; Member, Nevada Senate, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971. Senate Majority Whip, 1969, and 1971.



Archie Pozzi, Jr.  
*Carson City-Douglas  
District*

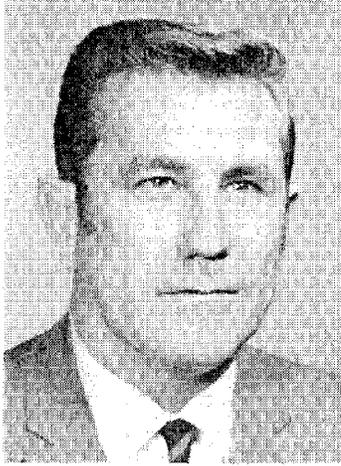
POZZI, Archie, Jr., Carson City-Douglas District. Born in Oakland, California, January 7, 1919; attended schools in Carson City, Nevada; graduate University of Washington, Seattle; Carson City resident 51 years; veteran World War II; profession, automobile dealer and owner, Pozzi Motor Co.; wife, Shanna (Holman) Pozzi of Ely; children, Bruce, Kathleen, Robert, Stephen, and Michele; past department commander and adjutant, American Legion; former member Nevada Museum Board; member, Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, Kerak Temple of the Shrine; Director, Nevada National Automobile Dealers Assn., 1958-1971, National Secretary NADA, 1968; member, Legislative Commission, 1955-68; chairman, Legislative Commission, 1961 and 1966; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1955, 1956 Special Session, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Coe Swobe  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

SWOBE, Coe, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Reno, Nevada, May 23, 1929; parents, Tony and Maxine (Bridgman) Poloni; attended Reno public schools, University of Nevada and University of Denver College of Law; wife, Janet (Quilici) Swobe; two daughters, Caryn and Jaclyn; profession, attorney at law; member, Reno Elks, Prospectors, Young Republicans of Washoe County, Sierra-Sunrise Toastmasters Club; former president, U. of N. Alumni Association; former president, Methodist Men's Club; director, Sigma Nu Fraternity, Washoe Association for Retarded Children Inc.; member, Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, Washoe County Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Trial Lawyers Association, American Judicature Society, Standing Committee on State Legislation; legislative bill drafter, 1958-59; Assistant U.S. Attorney (District of Nevada), 1960-62; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session,

1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Minority Floor Leader, Assembly, 1965-66; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, Senate, 1971.



Emerson F. Titlow  
*Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye  
District*

TITLOW, Emerson F., Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye District. Born in Oakland, California, April 7, 1924; parents, Jess W. and Elizabeth L. (Lynch) Titlow; attended Tonopah schools; profession, insurance agent, accountant; wife, Marilyn L. (Geyer) Titlow; children, Diana Titlow Whisman, Jeanette, and Travis Titlow; member, Rotary Club of Tonopah, Tonopah Lodge B.P.O.E., Veterans of Foreign Wars, Masonic Lodges; served in U.S. Marine Corps, World War II; alternate member Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Senate, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Lee E. Walker  
*Clark County,  
District No. 2*

WALKER, Lee E., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Mesquite, Nevada, September 22, 1925; graduate Virgin Valley High School (1943), Brigham Young University (B.A., 1958), George Washington University (Masters Degree, Public Administration, 1961); George Washington University (Juris Doctor in Law, 1964); profession, attorney at law; wife, Evaline P. Walker; children, Kathren, Merrilee, Michele, Marc, Lizbeth, Brooke, and Darrel; legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Howard Cannon, 1959-64; admitted to Nevada Bar, 1964; member, North Las Vegas Planning Commission, 1970; vice chairman, Nevada Indian Affairs Commission, 1965-69; chairman, Economic Opportunity Board, Clark County, 1965-69; appointed to fill vacancy in Nevada Senate, 1971.



Thomas R. C. (Spike)  
Wilson II

*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

WILSON, Thomas R. C. (Spike) II, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in San Francisco, California, April 15, 1935; attended Reno schools; graduate of Stanford University (1957), Georgetown University Law School (1961); profession, attorney at law; wife, Sandra (Opsahl) Wilson; children, Ann Louise, Ina Marie, Thomas R. C. III, John Weston; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1961-64; member, Elks Club, Washoe County Jeep Squadron, Washoe County Bar Association, Nevada State Bar Association, American Bar Association; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971.



Clifton Young

*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

YOUNG, Clifton, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Lovelock, Nevada, November 7, 1922; attended Pershing County High School, University of Nevada, Harvard Law School; profession, attorney at law; wife, Jane (Hempfling) Young; children, Diana, LaVonne, Clifton, and Robert; member, Reno Lions Club, F. & A.M. Reno 13, Kerak Shrine, First Methodist Church, American Bar Association, Nevada Trial Lawyers, V.F.W.; Board of Directors, National Wildlife Federation, 1969-71; Member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA  
ASSEMBLY  
1971 SESSION





Keith Ashworth  
*Clark County,  
District No. 5*

ASHWORTH, Keith, Clark County, District No. 5. Born in Kimberly, Nevada, September 4, 1924; attended White Pine County High School; Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; U.S. Air Force Pilot WW II; profession, public accountant and Corporate Treasurer, Sahara-Nevada Corporation; wife, Colleen (Christensen) Ashworth; children, Glen, Kenneth, and Brian; member, National Society of Public Accountants, Nevada Society of Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce, Elks Lodge, Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge, Shrine Club, United Fund, Variety Club, and Multistate Tax Compact Commission; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71, Chairman, 1969-70; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Dave Branch  
*Clark County,  
District No. 2*

BRANCH, David R., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Roy, New Mexico, March 24, 1929; parents, David and Anna (McGrath) Branch; attended schools in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and Richmond, California; wife, Lucy (Lopez) Branch; children, David, Jr., Dennis, Dana, Debra, Darla, Derek; profession, president of Regal Roast Inc. and Branch Business Consultants; honorary member, Foster Parents of Nevada; member, North Las Vegas Optimists, Lions International, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, B.P.O.E., Knights of Columbus, North Las Vegas Democratic Club, Associated Property Owners of Nevada, Clark County Parents Who Care, Clark County Civilian Military Council, Clark County Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Board of Directors, N.C. C.J., and Latins International; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, and 1971.



E. B. Brookman  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

Mental Health and TB Mobile Unit; chairman, UN Day, Clark County; executive board member, Clark County Association for Mental Health; past president of the Council of Women's Clubs for Senior Citizens, B'nai B'rith, State of Nevada Indian Commission, N.C.C.J.; co-chairman Nevada State Committee of National Council of Crime and Delinquency, residential co-chairman for cancer drive; vice president, sisterhood Temple Beth Sholom; named as an Outstanding Woman in the West, one of the 2,000 Women of Achievement in the U.S., Woman of the Year, Clark County, 1968-69, B'nai B'rith Outstanding Woman of the Year; recognized by Indians of the State of Nevada for outstanding service; commissioned a Kentucky Colonel in 1968; presented, Clark County Outstanding Achievement Award for work on behalf of Senior Citizens, and Women's Democratic Club of Clark County Award for Political Achievement of Nevada (1971); Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.

BROOKMAN, Eileen B., Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Denver, Colorado, October 25, 1921; attended Eagle Rock High School, Eagle Rock, California; Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles, California; profession, businesswoman; husband, George Brookman; children, Michael and Deborah; member, Human Relations Commission, Planning Committee for Clark County Technical and Vocational High School, National Committee for Support of Public Schools, Clark County Democratic and Central Committee, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Pyramid Lake Task Force (appointed to serve on commission selected by Governor Laxalt and Secretary of Interior Hickel to study allocation of water from Truckee-Carson Basin), Regional Board of West Coast Anti-Defamation League, Saint Jude's Auxiliary, Rose de Lima Hospital Auxiliary, subcommittee on Welfare Problems, Executive Board and Life Member of NAACP, Senior Citizen Resource Center Advisory Board; served in various capacities for PTA,



Richard H. Bryan  
*Clark County,  
District No. 5*

BRYAN, Richard H., Clark County, District No. 5. Born in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1937; parents, Oscar W. and Lillie (Pleasant) Bryan; attended 5th St. Grammar School, John S. Park Elementary School, Las Vegas High School, University of Nevada, University of California, Hastings College of Law; profession, attorney; wife, Bonnie Belinda (Fairchild) Bryan; children, Richard H., Jr., Leslie Langford and Blair Allison; past member, Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County; member, Elks Club, Las Vegas Jaycees, Clark County Legal Aid Society, American Judicature Society, Masonic Lodge, Las Vegas Young Democrats, Board of Directors of the Clark County Mental Health Association; Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, 1964-66; Clark County Public Defender, 1966-68; counsel to the Clark County Juvenile Court, 1968-69; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, and 1971.



Randall Capurro  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

CAPURRO, Randall Victor, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Reno, Nevada, November 30, 1942; parents, Louis J. and Genevieve (Dondero) Capurro; attended Reno public schools, Manogue High School, University of Nevada, Hartford Insurance School, Hartford, Connecticut; wife, Annette (Campagnoni) Capurro; children, Gina Louise, Anthony, and Christopher; partner, Capurro & Voss, insurance brokerage firm; member, BPOE 597, Reno Young Republicans, Reno Chamber of Commerce, Independent Insurance Agents of Northern Nevada; past president, Reno-Mt. Rose Kiwanis; chairman, Advisory Board of Crisis Call and Suicide Prevention Center; chairman, Labor and Management Committee, 1969; Assembly Majority Whip, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, and 1971.



Joseph E. Dini, Jr.  
*Lyon County*

DINI, Joseph E., Jr., Lyon County, Born in Yerington, Nevada, March 28, 1929; attended Yerington public schools, University of Nevada (B.S.); profession, tavern-casino operator; wife, Jeanne (Demuth) Dini; children, Joseph, George, David, and Michael; past active member Yerington 20-30 Club; member, Yerington Lions Club, F.O.E., Farm Bureau, Mason Valley Chamber of Commerce; past member, Board of Directors, Mason Valley Swimming Pool District; member, Lyon County Democratic Central Committee, Yerington Volunteer Fire Department; chairman, Agriculture Committee, 1967; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Darrell H. Dreyer  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

DREYER, Darrell H., Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Oakland, California, January 7, 1920; attended primary and secondary schools in Oakland, California; profession, news director, radio KRAM; wife, Kathryn W. Dreyer; children, Diana Belle and Darrell Spencer; member, Kiwanis Club, U.S. Golf Writers Association; former president, Pacific Coast League Baseball Writers Association; secretary, Northern California Football Writers Association; president, Las Vegas Press Club, 1970; newspaper reporter-editor; sports broadcaster, Armed Forces Radio Service in Hollywood; news director, radio stations in California, Florida, Texas; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



Margie Foote  
*Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop  
District*

FOOTE, Margie, Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District. Born in Reno, Nevada, December 23, 1929; attended Sparks public schools, Cottey College (A.A.), Nevada, Missouri, University of Nevada (B.A.); profession, owner-operator of Children's Apparel Shop; member, P.E.O. Sisterhood, Delta Delta Delta, Order of Eastern Star, Daughters of the Nile, Sparks Democratic Club, Washoe County Democratic Women's Club, Washoe County Democratic Central Committee; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Mary Frazzini  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

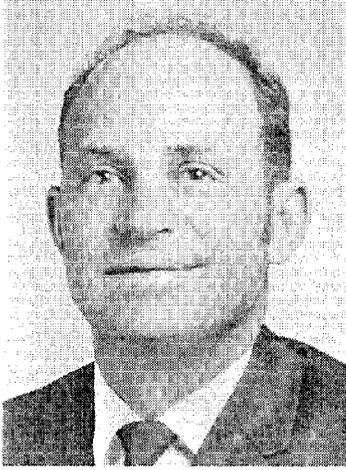
FRAZZINI, Mary, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Oakland, California; parents, Hugh Court Cameron (deceased) and Johana (Vollmar) Cameron; attended Silver Peak schools, graduate of Glendale City College, Glendale, California; profession, housewife and food stand operator; husband, Carson Frazzini; son, Carson Cameron Frazzini; former member, Esmeralda County School Board, Reno City Council; past president, Nevada Federation of Republican Women; Sierra Nevada Girl Scout Council; honorary member, Delta Kappa Gamma; member, Foster Parents Club, National Order of Women Legislators, Quota Club of Reno, Board of National Federation of Republican Women (1960-71), Reno B.P.W., Garden Club, Washoe County Republican Central Committee, Republican Women's Club of Reno, Board of Washoe Association for Retarded Children (1967-71); vice chairman, Governor's Commission on the Status of Women (1967-70); president, Visiting Home-

maker and Home Health Aide Service of Washoe County (1970-71); Woman-of-the-Year, 1966; named one of three outstanding Republican women in the United States, 1969; presently listed in "Who's Who of American Women," "Who's Who in Politics," "Who's Who in the West;" chairman, Legislative Functions Committee, 1969; vice chairman, Legislative Commission Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Leslie Fry  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

FRY, Leslie Mack, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1937; parents, Leslie M. and Jean (Sauer) Fry; attended Reno High School, University of Nevada, University of California, Boalt Hall; children, Clay and Stuart; profession, attorney; President of ATO Alumni Association; member, Truckee Meadows Sertoma Club, Sierra Nevada Chapter of American Red Cross, American Trial Lawyers Association, American, Nevada and Washoe Bar Associations, Board of Directors, Washoe County Chapter, American Cancer Society; chairman, Washoe Delegation, 1971; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, and 1971.



Virgil Getto  
*Churchill District*

GETTO, Virgil, Churchill County. Born in Fallon, Nevada, June 19, 1924; attended Churchill County schools; profession, dairy farmer; wife, Barbara Mason Getto; children, Michael, David, and Marlea Getto, and Andrea Getto Dickerson; member, Churchill County School Board, Fallon Rotary, State American Dairy Association, Churchill County Farm Bureau, St. Patrick Church, state president of Citizens Advisory Committee to University of Nevada Agriculture School (1970-71), Agricultural Committee of Western Conference of The Council of State Governments; Board member of Economic Development Committee of Churchill County (1969-71); director of Churchill County Chamber of Commerce; chairman, Agriculture Committee (1969-71), and Subcommittee on Public Employees Practices; alternate member, Legislative Commission (1969-71); Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Norman D. Glaser  
*Elko District*

GLASER, Norman D., Elko County. Born in Elko, Nevada, April 4, 1921; parents, Clarence and Margaret Kathryn (Layer) Glaser; educated at Elko High School and Oklahoma State University, B.S. degree in agricultural engineering; lieutenant, U.S. Navy, World War II; profession, cattle rancher; wife, Nelda Marie (Lancaster) Glaser; children, Steven, Sharon, and Brent Glaser; elder, First Presbyterian Church, Elko; past president, Nevada Farm Bureau, 1965; life member, Northeastern Nevada Historical Society; member, Toastmasters, V.F.W., Nevada Cattlemen's Association, American National Cattlemen's Association, Elko Chamber of Commerce, PTA, Rotary Club, Elko County School Board, 1954-60; presented, Distinguished Citizen Award, Elko Chamber of Commerce; named, Outstanding Young Farmer, Elko Jaycees, and Honorary State Farmer, State F.F.A.; member, Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966

Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Speaker of the Assembly, 1964 Special Session; Speaker pro tempore, 1963, 1965-66.



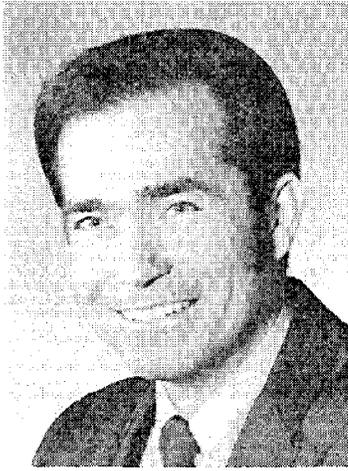
M. Kent (Tim) Hafen  
*Esmeralda-Nye-Mina Twp.  
(Mineral) District*

HAFEN, M. Kent (Tim), Esmeralda-Nye-Mina Twp. (Mineral) District. Born in St. George, Utah, April 17, 1932; attended schools in Virgin Valley, Clark County, and Dixie Jr. College, St. George, Utah; profession, rancher-farmer, real estate broker; vice president, Bolling-Hafen, Inc., general contractors; president, Hafen & Hafen Realty Co., Tim Hafen Ranches, Inc.; wife, Jacquelyn K. (McJunkin) Hafen; children, Vicki Ann Turner, Gregory Tim, Paula Kay, Sandra Gayle, Jane Marie, and Lisa Diane Hafen; member, Southern Nevada Advisory Committee to College of Agriculture, Nevada Farm Bureau; chairman, Pahrump Growers Association, Pahrump Town Board, Nye County Park and Recreation Commission; director, Valley Electric Association; presented, University of Nevada (Reno) Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award, 1969; member, Commerce, and Health and Welfare committees, chairman, Taxation Committee, 1969; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Francis Hawkins  
*Mineral (Hawthorne and  
Schurz Townships)*

HAWKINS, Frances, Mineral (Hawthorne and Schurz Townships). Born in Winnemucca, Nevada, November 18, 1921; attended Winnemucca Grammar School, Humboldt County High School, University of Nevada (Reno) (B.A. 1943), Universities of Colorado (Boulder), Wyoming (Laramie), and Montana (Missoula); profession, teacher; member, P.E.O. Sisterhood, Silver State Chapter O.E.S., Delta Kappa Gamma, American Legion Auxiliary; life member, National Education Association; past Nevada State Division president, American Association of University Women; past director, Nevada Women's Bowling Association; state secretary and board member, Nevada State Education Association; recipient, Valley Forge Freedom Award (1962), Distinguished Service Award, Nevada State Education Association (1966); Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



**N. T. Hilbrecht**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

Corporations," Yale (1959), "Farnham vs. Farnham—Variations." Nevada Bar Journal (January 1965), "From Archaic to Arcane or Nevada's New Attachment Laws," Nevada Bar Journal (July 1969); chairman, State, County, and City Affairs Committee (Government Affairs), 1967, 1968 Special Session; vice chairman, Judiciary, 1967; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1971.

**HILBRECHT, Norman Ty**, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in San Diego, California, February 11, 1933; attended Las Vegas Grammar School, Las Vegas High School, Northwestern University, Yale University Law School; profession, attorney at law; president, Hilbrecht, Jones & Schreck; daughter, Bonnie Jean; member B.P.O.E. 1468, International Platform Association, American Trial Lawyers Association, Las Vegas Sportreys, Las Vegas Press Club, ABA Committee on Legal Aid and Defense of Indigent Persons; chairman, American Bar Association; president, Clark County Legal Aid Society, 1964; delegate, Western Conference on Ombudsman, 1968; vice president, Fraternal Order of Police Associates, 1968; chartered, president, Nevada Trial Lawyers Association, Southern Division, 1967; law and legislative chairman, Southern Division, State Bar of Nevada; delegate, State Legislators Seminar, 1969; president, Nevada Legal Aid and Defender Association; author, "Self Regulatory Aspects of Cooperative



**Dr. J. H. Homer**  
*Carson City-Douglas  
District*

**HOMER, Dr. John H.**, Carson City-Douglas District. Born in Hoopston, Illinois, August 29, 1907; attended grammar and high school in Bloomington, Illinois; graduate of Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa; Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois; profession, chiropractor; wife, T. Mary (Barile) Homer; children, Dr. John O. Homer and Penni Homer Andersen; member, F. & A.M. Carson Lodge No. 1, Scottish Rite, Royal Arch, Kerak Shrine, White Shrine of J., Nevada 4-Wheel Warriors, Ormsby County Sportsman Association, South Tahoe Boat Club, Carson City CB'ers; member and past Grand Patron, Nevada O.E.S.; member and past president, Chiropractic Association of Nevada; named, Chiropractor of the Year (Nevada), 1966-67, 1968-69; member, Elections, and Health and Welfare Committees, chairman, Fish and Game Committee, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Melvin Howard  
*Humboldt County*

HOWARD, Melvin (Bode), Humboldt County. Born in Winnemucca, Nevada, April 9, 1921; parents, Albert B. and Ida (Taylor) Howard; educated in Humboldt County grammar and high schools; served 20 years in military service; profession, retail gasoline dealer; wife, Marian (Fitzpatrick) Howard; children, Melvin B., Jr., June A. Howard, and Joan I. Chesser; member and past president, Chamber of Commerce, past president, Junior Chamber of Commerce, member, American Legion, V.F.W., and Elks Lodge 1757; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



L. E. Jacobsen  
*Carson City-Douglas  
District*

JACOBSEN, Lawrence E., Carson City-Douglas District. Born in Gardnerville, Nevada, July 1, 1921; parents, Laurence P. and Anna (Kettenburg) Jacobsen; attended schools in Douglas County; profession, Distributor, petroleum products; wife, Betty (Lundergreen) Jacobsen; children, Bruce, Gary, Susan, and Tim; member, Douglas County Sportsman Club, Minden Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas County Sheriff's Posse, Carson Valley PTA, Trinity Lutheran Church; president, Douglas County Engine Company; commander, Carson Valley Post No. 11, American Legion; Amvets Post No. 1, Reno; member, Buckbrush Gun Club, past active, Carson Valley 20-30 Club; director, Carson City YMCA; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-66, 1969-71, vice chairman, 1966, chairman, 1970-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Speaker pro Tempore, 1969; Speaker of the Assembly, 1971.



Thomas M. Kean  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

KEAN, Thomas M., Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Tacoma, Washington, March 25, 1909; attended Oregon State College; profession, engineer, businessman, and industrialist; registered professional engineer; veteran World War II; lieutenant, United States Navy Reserve; wife, Jean (Kabisius) Kean; children, Richard and Robert; president, Kean Realty Co., Sierra Chemical Co., Kean Products, Inc., Nevada Motor Transportation Association; past director, Superior Air Products (Newark, New Jersey); chairman, Reno Employers Council; member, Independent Oxygen Manufacturing Association (past president), Independent Welding Distributors Association, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Rotary; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1955, 1956 Special Session, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, Assembly, 1956, 1957, and 1968.



Nick Lauri  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

LAURI, Nick, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Sopris, Colorado, March 17, 1923; attended Monroe High School, Monroe, Ohio, and Schuster-Martin School of Drama (Radio-TV section), Cincinnati, Ohio; profession, public relations and information; wife, Shirley Lauri; children, Kathryn, Steven, and Kristina; Member, Radio-Television News Directors Association, 1964, Sigma Delta Chi (Professional Chapter), 1967; News Director, WLUC-TV, Marquette, Michigan, 1957-61; News Director, WLUK-TV, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 1962-64; News Director, KCRL-TV, Reno, 1964-70; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



C. W. Lingenfelter  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

LINGENFELTER, C. W. "Corky," Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Fonda, New York, August 22, 1931; parents, Cornelius T. and Eleanor (Barker) Lingenfelter, deceased; attended Gerlach Grammar School, Wadsworth Grammar School, Gerlach High School, University of Nevada, B.S. with graduate work in economics; profession, real estate broker; wife, Laura May (Sauer) Lingenfelter; children, Brad Leo, Patricia Virginia, Julie Ann, and Jay Cornelius; past secretary-treasurer, Nevada Star Grange; past vice president, Nevada Farm Bureau; past president, Reno Board of Realtors; past Western Area vice president, Nevada Jaycees; past president, Reno Jaycees; District Governor of Toastmasters International; Director of Nevada-California Hereford Association; chairman, Education Committee; vice chairman, Government Affairs Committee, 1969; member, Legislative Commission's Municipal Governments Subcommittee, 1969-71; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Zelvin D. Lowman  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

LOWMAN, Zelvin D., Clark County, District No. 4. Born in McCune, Kansas, September 8, 1921; attended Bent County High School, Las Animas, Colorado; graduate of Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado; graduate work, University of Southern California; profession, director of public relations; wife, Mary B. Lowman; children, James, William, Betsy, Freda (Mrs. Douglas Farr); Veteran, World War II and Korean War; Naval Reserve Captain; elder, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Las Vegas; member, Las Vegas Press Club, Nevada Mining Association, International Platform Association, Reserve Officers Association of Nevada, Las Vegas Chapter Navy League, Environment Committee of Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; life member, West Charleston PTA, Las Vegas; past chairman, City Solicitation Review Board, Education Committee, Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; past president, Boulder Dam Area Boy Scout Council, Kiwanis Club of Uptown Las Vegas, Electric League of

Southern Nevada, Federated Employers of Nevada, Alumni Club of Western State College (Colorado); president, Better Business Bureau of Southern Nevada; executive board member and Commodore of Sea Exploring, Boy Scout Council; Senior Aide Bar Chairman and resource advisor, Frontier Girl Scouts; public relations representative of Commandant, Eleventh Naval District and Naval Academy Information Officer, Nevada; director, Clark County Chapter of N.C.C.J., Southern Nevada Council on Alcoholism, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council; chairman, Operation Drug Alert and Quality of Life Programs of Kiwanis Division 28; advisory board member, Clark County Association for Retarded Children, Office of Economic Opportunity, Concentrated Employment program; listed in "Who's Who in the West" since 1964; winner, George Washington Honor Medal of Freedoms Foundation, 1962, 1969; awarded Boy Scouting's Silver Beaver, named Kiwanian of the year (Las Vegas), 1963; received Heart Award of Variety Tent No. 39, 1964; cited by Secretary of Navy as commanding officer of outstanding medium Naval Reserve Surface Division in the Nation, received Appreciation Award from Frontier Girl Scout Council, 1966; received Meritorious Service Award of Secondary School Administrators, Elementary School Principals, and Clark County Classroom Teachers, 1967; presented, Service to Mankind Award of North Los Angeles Sertoma District, 1969; received, 1970 Free Enterprise Award, Federated Employers of Nevada; member, Legislative Commission, 1967-68; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Majority Floor Leader, 1969.



Paul W. May  
*Clark County,  
District No. 2*

MAY, Paul W., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Hot Springs, Virginia, January 2, 1928; attended Clark County schools, Las Vegas High School, U.S. Army Signal Cryptographic Training Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia, Las Vegas School of Real Estate; profession, Nevada Sales Manager for Vegas Paint Co., licensed real estate broker, Prime Realty Investment Co.; wife, Lucille (Doran) H. May; children, Paul W. III, Sandra K., and April Ann; chairman, 1965-67 North Las Vegas March of Dimes; member, B.P.O.E. 2353, North Las Vegas Democratic Club, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, Nevada Safety Council, American Legion Post 51, N. Las Vegas; Board of Directors, Las Vegas Area Campfire Girls; chairman, Building and Construction Committee; 1967-68; vice chairman, Fish and Game Committee, 1967-68; vice chairman, Public Health and Public Morals Committee; 1967-68; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



H. F. McKissick, Jr.  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

McKISSICK, Howard F., Jr., Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Reno, Nevada, May 5, 1927; parents, Howard F. McKissick, Sr., and Frankie (Rapp) McKissick; attended schools at Reno, Nevada. Fleischmann scholar, University of Nevada, Phi Kappa Phi graduate (1950), University of California School of Law at Hastings, Student Body President (1953), Wilson Scholarship, Order of the Coif, national law school honorary award; profession, attorney at law; wife, Dorothy; children, Blair, 16, Bruce, 15, John, 13, and Molly, 11, live in Las Vegas, Pamela, 15, and Patty, 14, live in Reno; United States Navy (World War II) and Air Force (Korean War); member, American Bar Association, Nevada Bar Association, California Bar Association, Washoe County Bar Association, American, California and Nevada Trial Lawyers Association specializing in personal injury and damage claims; Northern Nevada president, Nevada Trial Lawyers Association. American Jurisprudence Society; admitted to practice law Nevada, 1954, California, 1954, United States Supreme Court, 1959; Author: Demonstrative Evidence in Criminal Cases, ATL CONVENTION TRANSCRIPT, 1968; The New Gun Control Law, id., 1968; Narcotics Laws—Where Do We Go From Here? id., 1969; Working with the Legislators and Guiding Legislation, VTL CONVENTION TRANSCRIPT, 1969; New Laws of Interest to Lawyers, NEVADA BAR JOURNAL, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1967, 1969; Medical Malpractice Insurance, Clark County Medical Society Bulletin, October, 1969; Participant, NET Premiere, The Advocates, Should the Internal Combustion Engine be Outlawed, October 19, 1969; member, U.S. Commission on Uniform Laws, 1969-71; co-Founder and charter member, National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, 1959-69; secretary, National Society of State Legislators, 1969-70; member, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Alpha Delta, Thurston Society; Legislative Bill Drafter, 1955; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1959 and 1960; Speaker of the Assembly, 1969.



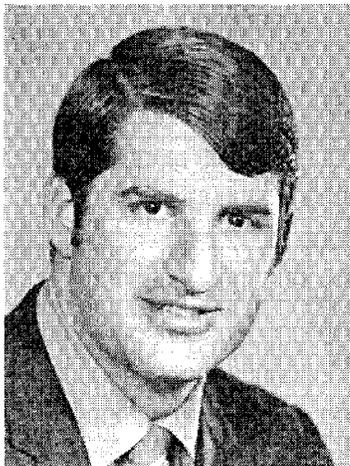
Donald R. Mello  
*Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop  
District*

MELLO, Donald R., Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District. Born in Owensboro, Kentucky, June 22, 1934; parents, Jack (deceased) and Gladys (Jasper) Mello; attended Sparks public schools, University of Nevada, B. F. Goodrich Management School, Sacramento, California; profession, conductor, Southern Pacific Company; wife, Barbara Jane (Woodhall) Mello; children, Donald and David; member, Benjamin Franklin Lodge 45, F. & A.M., Elks Lodge 597, PTA, Sparks Democratic Club, President's Club, United Transportation Union; served 8 years in Naval Reserve; member, Interim Finance Committee, 1967-68; first alternate, Legislative Commission, 1967-68; member, Committee to Study State Hospital, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission's Subcommittee for Study of Consumer Protection 1969-71; member, Legislative Commission Committee for Arts for the Legislative Building, 1970-71; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



Arthur Olsen  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

OLSEN, Arthur, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Chicago, Illinois, February 13, 1916; attended De Paul University School of Commerce (B.S.), De Paul University School of Law (J.D.); profession, attorney at law; wife, Helen Olsen; children, Gary and Dan; former Deputy District Attorney, Justice of Peace, Clark County Commissioner; chairman, Narcotics Fact Finding Committee, Clark County Juvenile Welfare Board; vice president, Las Vegas Chapter, City of Hope; vice chairman, Building and Construction Committee, Judiciary Committee, 1965-66; chairman, Banking, Insurance and Corporations Committee, 1965-66; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, and 1971.



P. Daniel Poggione  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

POGGIONE, P. Daniel, Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Los Angeles, California, June 2, 1939; attended Burbank High School, L.A. Valley College, and University of Nevada (B.S.); profession, owner and manager, Snelling and Snelling Personnel Consultants; wife, Joan G. (Buchanan) Poggione; children, Gina (7), Peter (5), and Leo (1); former teacher, Washoe County Adult Education; worked in management, finance field; member, Sierra Sunrise Toastmasters, No. Reno Kiwanis, Reno Young Republicans, University of Nevada Alumni Association, Elks, Peavine School PTA, Nevada State Association of Private Employment Agencies; hobbies include golf, hunting, fishing, softball, and football; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



Rawson M. Prince  
*Lincoln-White Pine  
District*

PRINCE, Rawson M., Lincoln-White Pine District. Born in St. George, Utah, October 27, 1910; attended Idaho schools; profession, retail grocery; wife, Hope (Jensen) Prince; children, Mrs. Karen Haynes, James R., and Robert Lee Prince; member and past president, Knife and Fork Club; member and past president and director, White Pine Chamber of Commerce and Mines; member, Elks Lodge 1469, 4-year County Commissioner, BLM State Advisory Board, and Girls Training Center Advisory Board, Caliente; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



R. J. Ronzone  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

RONZONE, R. J., Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Manhattan, Nevada, October 7, 1917; graduate, Las Vegas High School, attended University of Nevada, Reno; profession, merchant; wife, Ann B. (Roeth) Ronzone; children, Philip Edmond and Rosalie Jan; member, Elks, V.F.W., American Legion, Rotary, Lambda Chi Alpha, Las Vegas School Board, Board of Regents (Clark County) University of Nevada (6 years); past president, Las Vegas Greater Chamber of Commerce; past president, Nevada Retail Association; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



Jack Schofield  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

Society of Public Administrators; past president, Paradise Valley Improvement Association, Paradise Valley Town Board, Apartment Owner's Association; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.

SCHOFIELD, Jack, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Douglas, Arizona, April 25, 1923; attended Las Vegas High School, University of Utah (B.S.), University of Nevada (M.E.); profession, School Planning Specialist, Clark County School District; former Clark County contractor, builder, developer; former high school science teacher, with Nevada Department of Education Certificates in Administrative Professional, High School Professional, Elementary Professional, and Special State—To Teach Mentally Retarded; assistant professor, aerospace, University of Nevada (Las Vegas), 1969-70 summer sessions; wife, Alene (Earl) Schofield; children, Camille, Pamela, Jacqueline, Jill, Jack, Jr., and Christopher; combat veteran (fighter-bomber pilot), World War II, Korean War; member, Organized Labor (30 years), Council for Exceptional Children, Nevada State Education Association, National Education Association, Young Democrats, V.F.W., American Legion, Phi Delta Kappa, Sertoma, American



James E. Smalley  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

SMALLEY, James E., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Peebles, Ohio, December 1, 1924; attended Peebles, Ohio schools, Ohio State University, Oregon College of Education, University of Nevada (Las Vegas); profession, teacher, Henderson Junior High School; wife, Alice (Tennille) Smalley; children, James E., Jr., Alicia, and Esther; member, Nevada State Education Association, 1949-70, Clark County Classroom Teachers Association; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



Robert H. Smith  
*Clark County,  
District No. 3*

SMITH, Robert H., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Mitchell, South Dakota, February 9, 1917; attended Ellensburg High School, Ellensburg, Washington; Pasadena City College and California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California; profession, president, Henderson Builders Supply, Inc.; wife, Bettina R. (Ball) Smith; children, Peter H. Smith, Christy O. Smith, and Victoria Smith Holman; member, Navy League of United States, U.S. Naval Reserve, F. & A.M. (Boulder City), V.F.W., Federated Employers, Las Vegas; Chamber of Commerce, Henderson; Clark County Bond Commission; director, Henderson Boys Club; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.



W. D. Swackhamer  
*Eureka-Lander-Pershing  
District*

SWACKHAMER, William D., Eureka-Lander-Pershing District. Member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954 Special Session, 1955, 1956 Special Session, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Speaker of the Assembly, 1959, 1965, 1966; Majority Floor Leader, 1967 and 1968.



Grover Swallow  
*Lincoln-White Pine  
District*

SWALLOW, Grover, Lincoln-White Pine District. Born in Meadow, Utah, October 23, 1927; parents, Thomas C. and Vanda (Duncan) Swallow; attended Meadow Grade School, Fillmore High School, Idaho State University (Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy); wife, Emily Brookie (Condie) Swallow; children, Condie Thomas, Dana Lee, Brookie Cay, Vanda, Roxanne, Joseph Bruce, Emily Gayle, Dorcas Dawn and Grover Marion; profession, pharmacist-drug store owner; 5 years chairman Lincoln Area Development, 2 years chairman Nevada Area Development, Lincoln County Chairman of American Cancer Society, past president Caliente Rotary Club, High Councilman in Uvada Stake L.D.S. Church; member, Liaison Committee for Nevada Girls Training Center, Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency 1964-65, Nevada State Pharmaceutical Association, Caliente Chamber of Commerce, Boulder Dam Area Council of Boy Scouts of America; recipient, Bowl of Hygeia Award, 1970; vice chairman, Education Committee, chairman, Elections Committee, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, and 1971.



Roy R. Torvinen  
*Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-  
Storey District*

TORVINEN, Roy L., Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey District. Born in Tacoma, Washington, June 19, 1927; parents, Roy and Ora (Sparling) Torvinen; attended Reno public schools, University of Nevada, Georgetown University Law School; profession, attorney at law; wife, Helen (Norris) Torvinen; children, Todd, Karen, Thomas, and James; served in the U.S. Army 1946-48; Reno City Attorney, 1959-63; organized Washoe County Legal Aid Society, 1966, president, 1969; member, Reno Elks Club, Reno Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association, Washoe County Bar Association, Kiwanis Club, and Reno Y.M.C.A.; chairman, Judiciary Committee, 1969; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71, vice chairman, 1970; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Majority Floor Leader, 1971.



Artie D. Valentine  
*Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop  
District*

VALENTINE, Artie D., Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District. Born in Cosby, Tennessee, August 25, 1927; profession, conductor, Southern Pacific Company, president, Autoland Inc.; wife, Faye (Smith) Valentine; child, Holly Marie Valentine; member, Elks Lodge No. 2397, Eagle Lodge No. 2625, Toastmasters International, Sparks Club 1449; member, Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961; Majority Floor Leader, 1964; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1957, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, and 1971.



Juanita Greer White  
*Clark County,  
District No. 1*

WHITE, Juanita Greer, Clark County, District No. 1. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, November 19, 1905; attended Agnes Scott College (A.B), Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D.); profession, business manager, professional office since 1955; former industrial research chemist; retired college professor, chairman, Science Department; Regent, University of Nevada System; husband, Thomas Sherman White, M.D.; daughter, Sally White Bufalry; member, AAUW Committee on Social and Economic Issues, South West Regional Laboratory (SWRL) for Educational Research Advisory Board (1967-71), Nevada Governor's Committees on: Aging, Education, Higher Education, Medical Education, and Status of Women; member, Advisory Committee, Foreign Language Development Program, U.S. Office of Education, Dept. H.E.W.; chairman, AAUW International Fellowships Awards Committee (1967-71); commissioner, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), executive committee

member, (1965-71); president, Nevada State Division, American Association of University Women (AAUW) (1963-65); trustee, Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association (1963-71), Nevada Southern Land Foundation of University of Nevada (Las Vegas) (1966-71); testified, by invitation, in Washington, D.C., Carson City, and Clark County before Congressional, state and county boards and commissions; listed in "Who's Who in the West" and "Who's Who of American Women;" Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971.



**Woodrow Wilson**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

cil, Boy Scouts of America (Nevada's first Negro Scoutmaster); chairman, Nevada State Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; vice chairman, Clark County Economic Opportunity Board; president, Las Vegas Branch NAACP, 1949-53; chairman Health and Welfare Committee, 1969; vice chairman, Labor and Management Committee, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.

WILSON, Woodrow, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Morton, Mississippi, August 28, 1915; Graduate of Piney Woods Junior College, Piney Woods, Mississippi; profession, treasurer-manager of West Side Federal Credit Union and 21 years service, Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation; wife, Nora J. (Peoples) Wilson; children, Carl D. and Jo Ann Wilson; life member, NAACP; member, Trustee Board of Second Baptist Church (Las Vegas), NAACP Las Vegas Branch Board of Directors (28 years), Nevada Voters League, Clark County Republican Central Committee, Nevada State Republican Central Committee, United Fund of Clark County Board of Trustees, State Vocational Education Advisory Committee, Southwest Regional Laboratory for Educational Research and Development Advisory Council, Board of Operation Independence, Las Vegas Kiwanis Club, N.C.C.J. Board of Directors, Nevada State Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Correction, and Executive Board of Boulder Dam Area Council,



**Frank Young**  
*Clark County,  
District No. 4*

member, Legislative Subcommittee to Study State Water Needs; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971.

YOUNG, Frank, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Waterville, Ohio, June 18, 1923; attended Ohio State University, 1941-43, BEE from Yale University, 1944; Navy veteran, WW II; profession, senior scientific executive, EG&G, Inc., Las Vegas; wife, Jean (Smith) Young; children, Robert and Richard; member and associate lay leader, Las Vegas University United Methodist Church; member and past president, Las Vegas Kiwanis Club; member, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, American Nuclear Society, American Management Association, Executive Board of Boulder Dam Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, advisory board of the Salvation Army; Nevada representative to Western Interstate Nuclear Compact Committee of Western Governors' Conference; chairman, Western Interstate Nuclear Board; Nevada representative to, and executive committee member, National Governors' Council on Science and Technology; 16th person to be licensed to operate a nuclear reactor; mem-



**Roy Young**  
*Elko District*

**YOUNG, Roy, Elko County.** Born in Elko, March 21, 1917; parents, Simon S. and Margaret (Riordan) Young; attended schools in Elko; profession, rancher; wife, Dorothy (Dysart) Young; children, Eric and Sidnie; member, Elks, Rotary, Nevada State Cattlemen's Association, American National Cattlemen's Association; member, Special committee on Taxation and Fiscal Affairs, 1959-60; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1964 Special Session.



## **THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE**

In American politics, a legislature is a body of elected representatives of the people empowered to make authoritative and binding decisions for the governance of the society. The policies formulated and the resources allocated by legislatures affect every aspect of human existence in which the community as a whole has an interest. Thus, it is extremely important that the function of legislatures be clearly understood and that legislative actions find continued sanction among the body politic. This brief introduction to the Nevada legislature is designed to acquaint both legislators and the public with the basic processes and procedures through which laws are enacted in the Silver State, in the hope that it will provide a greater appreciation for the democratic tradition which professes that men are never so well governed as when they govern themselves.

### **Structure of the Nevada Legislature**

Nevada has a bicameral legislature consisting of a senate and an assembly. The two houses jointly are designated by the state constitution as "The Legislature of the State of Nevada."<sup>1</sup> The legislature comprises one of the three distinct and separate branches of government at the state level, the other two being the executive branch (headed by the governor) and the judicial branch. According to article 3 of the Nevada constitution, "\* \* \* no persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions, appertaining to either of the others \* \* \*" except in certain specified instances.<sup>2</sup>

However, it is important to realize that,

The legislature is part of a larger political system. Its ability to act and to make its decisions stick is affected by the actions of other institutions and by the happenings and circumstances in the political process at large. Its linkages with other political institutions stand out clearly. No matter how specific the intent of the legislature, its decisions will require interpretation and implementation by executive officials; no matter how unambiguous its legislative purposes, its laws may come under review in the judicial process. In dealing with the executive branch and the courts, the legislature may have neither the first word, as represented in the origination of ideas for legislation, nor the last word, as represented in the determination of the constitutionality of its legislation.<sup>3</sup>

### **Size**

Unlike some states, Nevada does not fix the number of its senators and assemblymen in its constitution. Instead, the constitution sets a maximum of 75 legislators from the combined total of the two houses.<sup>4</sup> No minimum is set on the size of the legislature, but "\* \* \* the number of senators

shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half of that of the members of the assembly."<sup>5</sup> As a result, Nevada could theoretically have a maximum of 25 senators, if the assembly had 50 members, with the number of senators shrinking to 19 if the assembly's size were maximized to 56. The minimum size, in theory, would be one senator to two or three assemblymen. The size of the legislature is set by statute.

At the present time, the Nevada legislature is composed of 20 senators and 40 assemblymen, for a total membership of 60.<sup>6</sup> The constitution states that senators and assemblymen must be apportioned among the several counties of the state or among legislative districts in accordance with law,<sup>7</sup> as required by the United States Supreme Court, which has held that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis.<sup>8</sup>

### **Standing Committees**

Each house of the Nevada legislature has its own standing committees, the members of which are appointed by the presiding officer in accordance with the rules. The number of members are determined by the standing rules, and many times there are changes made, especially in the assembly, at the beginning of each session. In the senate, the membership of the committees is usually determined in caucuses of the parties, and the president merely announces memberships as agreed upon in the caucuses.<sup>9</sup> In the assembly, the speaker, who is invariably a member of the majority party or a coalition, actually makes the appointments and uses such appointments as part of his campaign to be speaker.<sup>10</sup> Usually minority party memberships in assembly committees are determined in caucuses of the minority party, and the speaker appoints the members as agreed in such caucus. With some exceptions, the general practice for many years has been for the majority party to have a bare majority of the members in each committee. Assembly Standing Rule 20, in fact, specifically states that, "The number of members representing the majority political party on a standing committee shall only exceed the number of members of the minority political party by one."<sup>11</sup> Basic rules for the functioning of committees are contained in the standing rules of the houses and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* (which has been adopted by both houses as the basis of parliamentary practice in all cases in which it is applicable and in which it is not inconsistent with the standing rules of the houses).<sup>12</sup>

At the present session of the legislature, there are 13 committees in the senate and 14 committees in the assembly. The senate committees are: Commerce; education; federal, state and local government; finance; health and welfare; judiciary; labor; legislative functions; public resources; state institutions; taxation; ecology; and transportation.<sup>13</sup> The standing committees in the assembly are: Agriculture; commerce; education; elections; fish and game; government affairs; health and welfare; judiciary; labor and management; legislative functions; environment and public resources; taxation; transportation; and ways and means.<sup>14</sup>

Committees are the workshops of the legislature. Visitors to the two chambers are often amazed at the rapidity with which business is dispatched, little realizing that long hours in committee sessions have transpired prior to any floor action on a bill. It is in committee that hearings are held, testimony from interested parties is taken, and bills are analyzed line by line for their legal and social merits.

Senate Rule 32 of the 55th session required all senate committees to “\* \* \* fully consider all measures referred to them and report thereon.”<sup>15</sup> During the last session, the assembly had a similar rule (25), which provided that, “All bills, resolutions, or other matter referred to any committee shall be reported back by such committee to the Assembly, together with the action of the committee thereon, as soon as practicable after such reference.”<sup>16</sup>

Committees may report bills with a “Do pass” or a “Do pass, as amended” recommendation. Such recommendations mean that a committee considers a bill to have sufficient merit to justify its enactment—either as introduced or with appropriate amendments suggested by the committee. A committee may also recommend that a bill “Do not pass,” in which case the committee is recommending its rejection by the whole house. Finally, a committee may report a bill “Without recommendation,” which means that the committee was unable to reach a conclusion on what it believed should be the action to be taken by the whole house.

#### **Committee of the Whole**

In addition to standing committees, which continue in existence throughout a session, there are two other types of committees used by the legislature in Nevada—committees of the whole and select committees. A committee of the whole is a committee composed of the entire membership of one of the houses. It is usually convened so that the house can consider proposed legislation informally, without being bound by the requirements on formal consideration found in the constitution, statutes and legislative rules, such as limitations on debate and the necessity for maintaining a quorum. It is a procedural device for expediting house action. When one of the houses dissolves itself into a committee of the whole, the presiding officer normally relinquishes his chair to a member of the house designated by him as chairman of the committee of the whole. A committee of the whole is a temporary or ad hoc committee. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the committee of the whole (through its chairman) normally reports its recommendations back to the house for formal action, in the same manner as standing or select committees.<sup>17</sup>

#### **Select Committees and Committees of Conference**

Select committees are also temporary committees, appointed for a special purpose, which may be the consideration of a particular bill or the performance of a ceremonial function (e.g., a committee of escort for the governor). In Nevada, bills of application or primary concern to

particular localities are sometimes referred to select committees composed of the legislative delegation from the area affected.

A particularly important type of select committee is the committee of conference. Whenever a bill is passed by both houses in differing forms because of amendments added by one of the houses, and the two houses cannot agree on identical language for the bill in question, each house appoints a number of conferees to meet with conferees of the other house to seek a resolution of the differences existing in the two versions of the bill. In a committee of conference, the conferees of one house may agree to amendments adopted in the other house or recede from the amendments adopted by their chamber. Conferees may also decide that new amendments or even new bills are necessary to reach accord. A committee of conference may consider the whole subject matter of a bill without restriction to the points in dispute and may make any changes it deems appropriate. Once the conferees, voting separately as assembly conferees and senate conferees, reach an agreement, they report back to their respective houses with their recommendations. The report of a conference committee may be adopted by acclamation, and such action is considered equivalent to the adoption of any amendments or changes recommended in the report; but conference reports themselves are not subject to amendment. If the conferees cannot reach agreement or a conference report is rejected by one of the houses, the conferees are discharged and a second committee of conference is appointed. The Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly limit the number of potential conference committees on any one bill to three. If agreement cannot be reached by the third conference report, the bill is dead. No conferee can serve on more than one conference committee on the same bill.<sup>18</sup>

### Sessions

Regular sessions of the Nevada legislature are held biennially, in odd-numbered years. They convene on the 3rd Monday in January next ensuing the election of members of the assembly, unless the governor convenes a session at an earlier date by proclamation.<sup>19</sup>

While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the state constitution does limit the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Section 33 of article 4 of the constitution forbids compensation for services to be paid to legislators for more than 60 days for any regular session and 20 days for any special session.<sup>20</sup> Reimbursement for actual expenses of members, however, may continue for the length of a session, even though it exceeds the maximum compensatory time. Since a constitutional provision setting a 60-day-maximum limitation on the duration of a session was repealed in 1958, there has been only one regular session of less than 60 days—that being the experimental annual session of 1960, which lasted 55 days. The average duration of a session since 1958 has been 79.1 days.

Special sessions of the legislature may only be convened on the call of the governor.<sup>21</sup> After both houses have organized in special session,

the governor is required by the constitution to state the purposes for which they have been convened. The legislature may not enact any bills or joint resolutions pertaining to subjects other than those for which they were convened. However, the governor may expand his reasons for calling the legislature into session at any time during the session, thereby reducing the restrictions on legislative initiative,<sup>22</sup> and the legislature may adopt as many simple or concurrent resolutions as necessary to express its sentiments on matters not contained in the governor's call. Salary for special sessions is limited to 20 days.<sup>23</sup>

All sessions of the legislature, under the constitution, must be open to the public, except for meetings of the senate sitting in executive session. Neither house may, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor move to any place other than where it is holding its sessions.<sup>24</sup> In the case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor is constitutionally empowered to adjourn the legislature to such a time as he deems proper. However, he may not adjourn the legislature beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next legislature.<sup>25</sup>

### **Apportionment**

Membership in both houses of the legislature is geographically apportioned throughout the state on the basis of population. Normally the legislature only redistricts every 10 years, immediately after the federal decennial census, as required by the state constitution.<sup>26</sup> However, the districts drawn up in a 1965 special session of the legislature (pursuant to a federal court decision holding the then-existing apportionment unconstitutional) are those presently in use, as illustrated by Maps A and B.

Under the present apportionment, legislators are chosen to represent one of three kinds of districts:

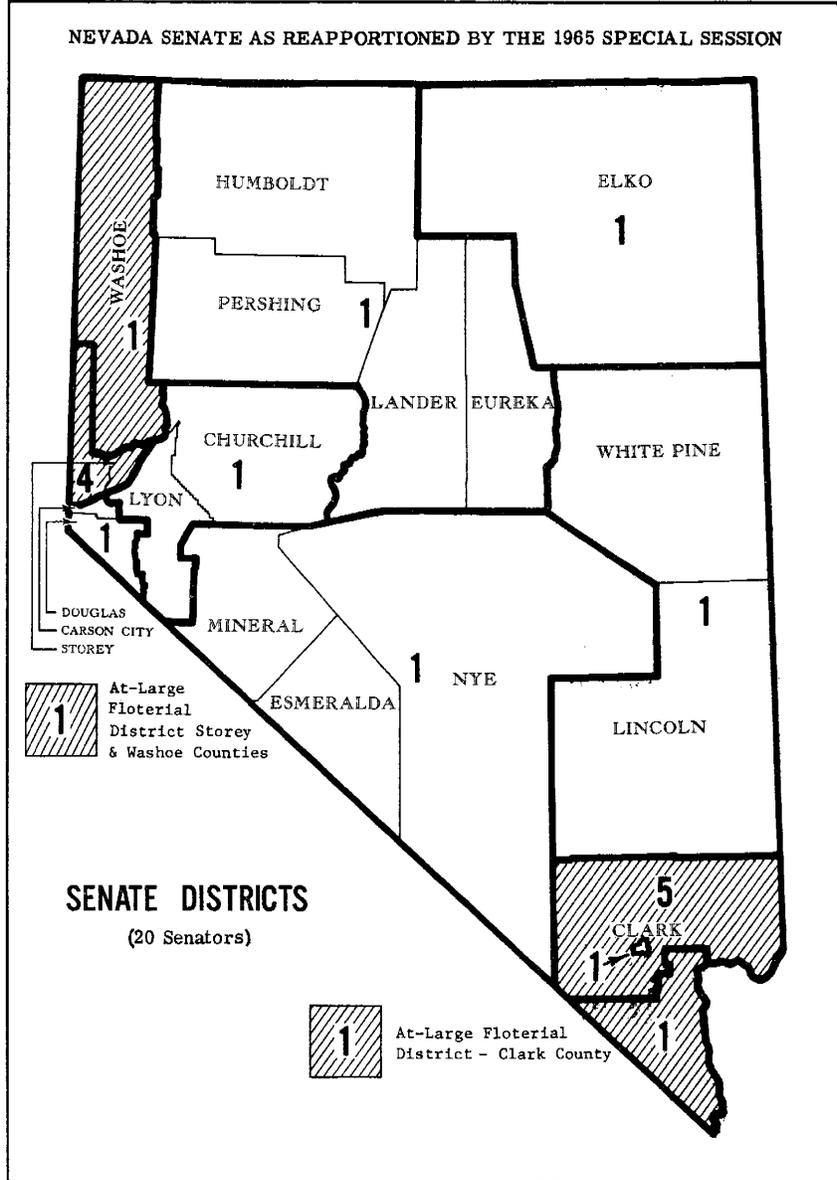
1. *Single-member districts.* These are electoral districts which return one member, chosen by plurality, to the senate or assembly. Nine senators and seven assemblymen are currently elected from single-member districts, the boundaries of which may include more than one county, a portion of a county, a combination thereof or be coterminous with the jurisdictional lines of a single county.

2. *Multimember districts.* These are districts in which two or more legislators are chosen by the electorate to represent the entire area of the district. Nine senators from two multimember districts and 31 assemblymen from eight multimember districts are now seated in the legislature.

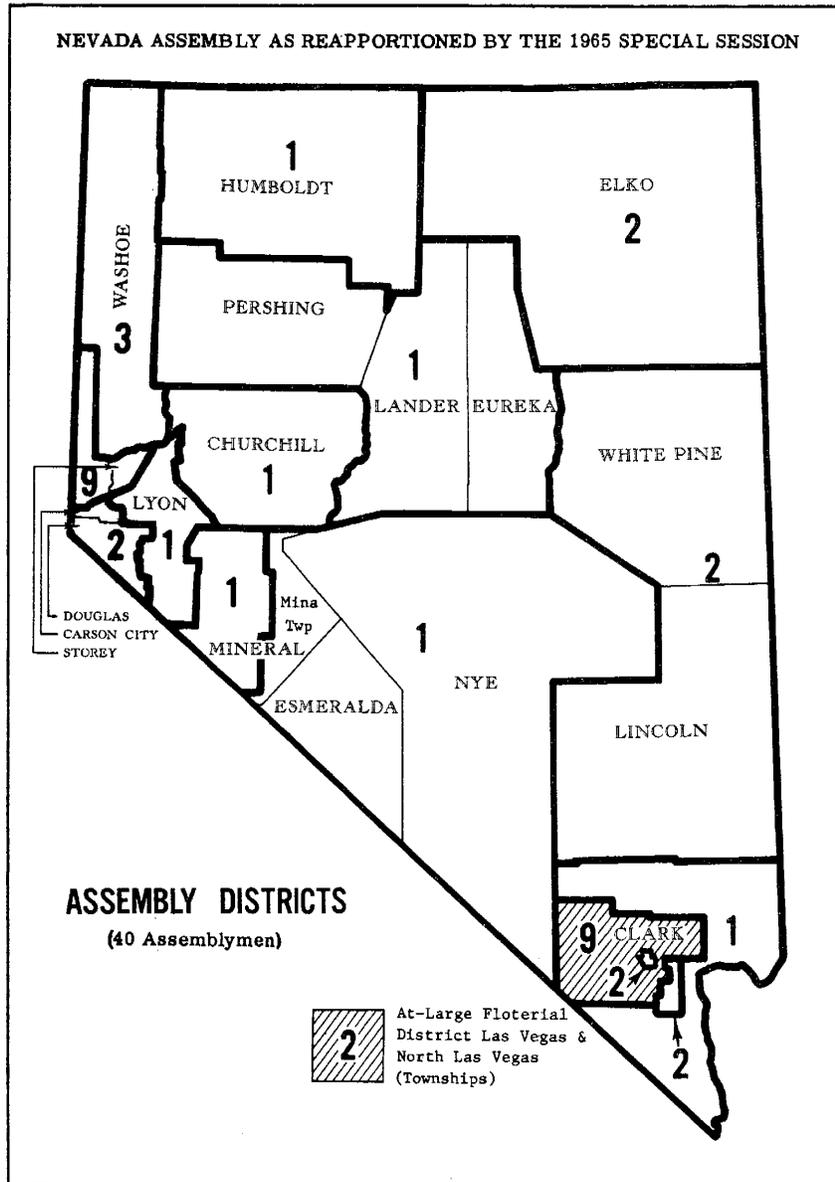
3. *Floterial districts.* These are districts which comprise two or more single-member or multimember districts. The floterial district "floats" above other established districts (or is superimposed upon them) and elects its representatives independently of the districts whose combined boundaries coincide with its own. Nevada has three such districts—two in the senate, which elect a single senator each, and one in the assembly, which sends two assemblymen to Carson City.

Regardless of the constituency represented, all legislators—whether

MAP A



MAP B



senators or assemblymen—exercise the same formal powers and responsibilities and possess the same privileges and immunities in terms of membership in the legislature. No distinction is made between urban and rural legislators, or those coming from one type of district as opposed to another.

### **Membership in the Legislature**

Members of the assembly are elected every two years by the qualified electors in their respective districts. Senators, on the other hand, serve for four-year terms, which are staggered so that one-half of the number of senators is elected every two years. Members of both houses are elected on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November of even-numbered years, at intervals of two or four years, depending upon the house in question. They assume office on the day following their election.<sup>27</sup>

To be eligible to serve as a senator or an assemblyman, a person must be at least 21 years of age, a qualified elector in his respective county and district, and a citizen resident of Nevada for a minimum of one year next preceding his election.<sup>28</sup> However, the state constitution declares that, "Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members \* \* \* and with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member."<sup>29</sup> Thus, theoretically, a house could seat someone who failed to meet the statutory requirements, or deny a seat to someone who met all of the legal requirements for membership in the legislature by a two-thirds vote of the elected membership.

No person holding a federal office of profit (with the exception of postmasters earning less than \$500 per year or commissioners of deeds) or a lucrative office under any other power may serve as a legislator.<sup>30</sup> Persons are also disqualified from holding legislative office if they have been convicted of embezzlement of public funds or bribery in the procurement of election or appointment to office.<sup>31</sup> A legislator may not be appointed to any civil office of profit in the state which was created, or the salary for which was raised, during his term of office, for a period of one year after the expiration of his term.<sup>32</sup>

### **Vacancies**

Whenever a legislator dies or resigns from office, the county commissioners in his county are authorized to appoint someone from the same political party to fill the vacancy (but only if the legislature is called into session), unless there is a biennial or regular election scheduled between the time the vacancy occurs and the date of the next legislative session, in which event a successor would be elected to serve the unexpired term.<sup>33</sup> If the senator or assemblyman was elected originally from a district comprising more than one county, an appointment to fill a vacancy is made by a joint board composed of all the county commissioners from each county within the district. If no candidate receives a plurality of the votes of the joint board, the various boards of county commissioners vote separately for candidates and the appointee is chosen from those nominated by the separate boards by drawing lots.<sup>34</sup>

**Privileges and Immunities**

Members of the legislature are immune from arrest on civil process for 15 days prior to and during the course of a session.<sup>35</sup> Subpenas served on legislators and the lieutenant governor by administrative bodies are ineffective during legislative sessions.<sup>36</sup> The statutes also protect legislators by prohibiting employment contracts which work a loss of seniority on persons due to absence from regular duties while attending a session as a legislator.<sup>37</sup>

**Compensation**

Legislators are paid \$40 per day for each day of service up to and including the 60th day of the session. Beyond the 60th day, their salaries cease, and they may only draw upon their expense allowances. During special sessions, the cutoff date for salaries is the 20th day of the session. Thus, at a regular session the maximum salary for a legislator would be \$2,400, while he could receive up to \$800 for service during a special session.<sup>38</sup>

In addition to salary, however, legislators are entitled to reimbursement for certain expenses and may draw upon various special funds to meet financial demands placed upon them as a result of their legislative duties. For example, they receive \$25 per diem to cover their expenses for every day the legislature is in session. They are paid for per diem and travel expenses in coming to and returning from a legislative session. Legislators also have a special supplemental travel allowance of up to \$700, which they may use during the session. They are entitled to use up to \$60 worth of postage and stationery and may draw an additional printing allowance of a sum not exceeding \$60.<sup>39</sup> The printing allowance is available to legislators during a period starting with the first day of the session and running to the 3rd Wednesday in July of the following year.<sup>40</sup> Finally, a legislator receives a telephone allowance of \$250 for his use during a regular session. A telephone allowance of \$100 is provided legislators during special session.<sup>41</sup> The speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate receive an additional \$2 per day during the time of their actual attendance as presiding officers.<sup>42</sup>

The officers and employees of the legislature are paid as follows:<sup>43</sup>

	Daily Salary
Senate Officers and Employees	
Assistant secretary.....	\$30
Clerks.....	15
Committee stenographer.....	25
History clerk.....	25
Journal clerk.....	25
Minute clerk.....	25
Page.....	15
Secretary.....	40
Sergeant at arms.....	25
Stenographers.....	22
Supervisor.....	20

	Daily Salary
Assembly Officers and Employees	
Assistant chief clerk.....	\$30
Assistant sergeant at arms.....	18
Chief clerk.....	40
Clerks.....	15
Committee stenographer.....	25
History clerk.....	25
Journal clerk.....	25
Minute clerk.....	25
Pages.....	15
Sergeant at arms.....	25
Stenographers.....	22
Supervisor.....	22
Supply clerk.....	17
Typists.....	17

The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly also receive \$15 per diem for expenses incurred during the session, up to a maximum of \$900 in any regular session and \$300 in any special session.<sup>41</sup>

#### **Legislators' Retirement**

Members of the Nevada legislature must participate in the legislators' retirement system. The minimum requirement for retirement with monthly benefits is eight years of accredited service at the age of 60 years. A lapse of eight years in service as a legislator operates to forfeit all retirement rights accrued prior to such lapse, but a legislator with 12 or more years of accredited service may receive an allowance at age 60 regardless of any lapse after his 12 years of service. A legislator entering into retirement receives the following monthly retirement allowance based upon years of accredited service at the time of retirement, with fractions of years to be prorated:

Service of 8 years.....	\$160
Service of 9 years.....	180
Service of 10 years.....	200
Service of 11 years.....	220
Service of 12 years.....	240
Service of 13 years.....	260
Service of 14 years.....	280
Service of 15 years.....	300
Service of 16 years.....	320
Service of 17 years.....	340
Service of 18 years.....	360
Service of 19 years.....	380
Service of 20 years.....	400
Service of 21 years.....	420

Service of 22 years.....	\$440
Service of 23 years.....	460
Service of 24 years.....	480
Service of 25 years or more.....	500

The system permits survivor benefits for a legislator's dependents and also allows several conversion options to be exercised by a legislator at the time of his retirement.<sup>45</sup>

#### Legislative Officers: Senate

To perform more efficiently their proper roles, the two houses of the Nevada legislature are authorized by the constitution to judge the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members, choose their own officers (except the president of the senate), determine the rules of their proceedings, and punish their members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.<sup>46</sup> From tradition and experience, both houses have created internal administrative structures which closely parallel one another. There are, however, certain differences in terminology and the assignment of responsibility which lend each of the houses a uniqueness not found in the other.

The senate is presided over by the lieutenant governor, sitting as the *president of the senate*. He is popularly elected for a four-year term in November of even-numbered years between presidential elections and is the first in the line of succession to the governorship. Even though the lieutenant governor is the president of the senate, he is not a member of the senate and cannot vote on any bill or joint resolution. However, under the constitution, he can cast a vote to break a tie on all matters before the senate not requiring a constitutional majority for passage.<sup>47</sup>

The president calls the senate to order and chairs the conduct of business before the body. He is responsible for the maintenance of decorum in the chamber, and he supervises all senate officers and employees in the performance of their duties. In addition, he recognizes senators during debate, decides questions of parliamentary procedure (subject to appeal to the whole senate), and signs all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas. He also appoints all committees of the senate and their chairmen, but this duty is normally a *pro forma* responsibility in which he officially ratifies selections made in the party caucuses.<sup>48</sup>

The *president pro tempore* presides over the senate in the absence of the president. Unlike the president, the president pro tempore is a member of the senate and elected by it to his official position. As a senator, he may vote on all issues and may enter into debate by relinquishing the chair. He exercises all of the powers and responsibilities of the president except the authority to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.<sup>49</sup> Under Nevada's laws, the president pro tempore is the second in the line of succession to the governorship, immediately after the lieutenant governor.<sup>50</sup>

If both the president of the senate and the president pro tempore are absent or unable to discharge their duties, the standing rules of the senate

stipulate that the *chairman of the committee on legislative functions*—or in his absence, the committee's vice chairman—should preside. In the event that none of the designated officers are able to preside, the rules provide for the senate to elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion.<sup>51</sup>

The *secretary of the senate*, elected by the senate from among qualified applicants, handles many of the housekeeping functions of the senate. He reads official communications to the body, calls roll, tabulates votes, records all floor action and acts as the major-domo of the senate. He also supervises a cadre of assistant clerks and secretaries.<sup>52</sup>

The *sergeant at arms* is the officer of the senate responsible for keeping order in and around the chambers, insuring that only authorized persons are permitted on the floor and handling other duties as directed by the president. He is empowered to make arrests when necessary, round up senators on a call of the house and supervise senate messengers and pages.<sup>53</sup> His chief assistant acts as the senate *doorkeeper*.<sup>54</sup>

In addition to these major senate officers, there are a number of employees hired to perform miscellaneous functions. *Pages, clerks* and other *attachés* are recommended by the committee on legislative functions and are appointed to their positions via a one-house resolution. Both houses have such employees, appointed in exactly the same manner; but the number of employees in the senate is limited by law to 19 (including the secretary),<sup>55</sup> while there is no legal limitation on the number of employees that the assembly may employ during a session. In recent years, it has been the practice in the assembly to limit the number of employees to approximately 35.

#### **Legislative Officers: Assembly**

The presiding officer of the Nevada assembly is the *speaker*. Unlike the president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly is elected from among the membership of the assembly and, as an assemblyman, he may vote on all issues coming before the body. He may also enter into debate by relinquishing the chair to another assemblyman. He performs all of the duties entrusted to his counterpart in the senate, such as the appointment of committees, recognition of speakers and the deciding of matters of parliamentary procedure.<sup>56</sup> He is third in the line of succession to the governorship, behind the lieutenant governor and president pro tempore of the senate.<sup>57</sup>

While the rules of the assembly clearly state that its elective officers shall hold office only during the session,<sup>58</sup> for the purposes of succession to the governorship the statutes make an exception to the rules. The tenure of the president pro tempore and the speaker continue beyond the end of the session and until their successors are elected and qualified, in respect to the right of succession.<sup>59</sup> For all other purposes, these offices are vacant in the interim between sessions.

It has been customary for the assembly to elect a *speaker pro tempore* to preside in the absence of the speaker. His duties are comparable to

those of the president pro tempore of the senate, exclusive of the right of succession to the governorship.<sup>60</sup>

The assembly also elects a *chief clerk*, who functions in the same fashion as the secretary of the senate, a *sergeant at arms* to maintain order, and various clerks, secretaries, messengers and attachés.<sup>61</sup> In addition, *chaplains* for both houses are designated by the local association of ministers and clergymen and are rotated during each session as to affiliation or denomination.<sup>62</sup>

### Floor Leaders

In addition to the formal leadership in the two houses of the legislature, the partisan complexion of the chambers has necessitated the use of unofficial party leadership positions to manage the legislative workload. In both houses, majority and minority floor leaders of their respective parties are selected during party caucuses, and their election is announced from the floor of the houses. They are not legal officers of the houses, since their offices do not exist under provisions of law. Usually, the majority floor leader in each house refers bills received from the other house after first reading, and he works closely with the presiding officer on parliamentary operations involving legislation being considered on the floor. Thus, it is obvious that a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure is an important attribute of a competent majority leader.

Floor leaders are party officials in the legislature and are responsible for maintaining party discipline in their respective houses. Straight party voting is relatively uncommon in the Nevada legislature, as members customarily exercise wide latitude in voting. But in certain critical areas (as in the organization of the assembly), the majority and minority leaders are expected to call a caucus to determine their party's stance on an issue. Once a position is agreed upon, the floor leaders act as "whips" to solidify partisan support for the caucus decision.

### Parliamentary Procedure in the Senate and Assembly

The senate and the assembly function in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions as well as standing rules.

The senate and assembly rules stipulate that *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* shall govern in all cases in which it is not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders and the joint rules of the two houses.<sup>63</sup> Under the standing rules of the assembly, precedence of parliamentary authority is as follows:

1. The constitution of the State of Nevada.
2. The statutes of the State of Nevada.
3. The standing rules and the joint standing rules of the senate and assembly.
4. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*.<sup>64</sup> The same precedence, while not explicitly stated in its standing rules, is followed in the senate.

The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly serve as parliamentarians for their respective houses.

**Order of Business**

Each house has an official order of business incorporated into its standing rules. In the senate, the order of business is as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Prayer by the chaplain.
3. Pledge of allegiance to the flag.
4. Reading and approval of the journal.
5. Presentation of petitions.
6. Report of standing committees.
7. Report of select committees.
8. Messages from the governor.
9. Communications from state officers.
10. Messages from the assembly.
11. Second reading and amendment of bills.
12. Introduction, first reading and reference of bills.
13. Motions, resolutions and notices.
14. Business on general file and third reading of bills.
15. Unfinished business.<sup>65</sup>

On the assembly side, the order of business varies slightly:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading and approval of journal.
3. Presentation of petitions.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of select committees.
6. Messages from the governor.
7. Messages from the senate.
8. Motions, resolutions and notices.
9. Introduction, first reading and reference.
10. Second reading and amendment.
11. General file and third reading.
12. Unfinished business of preceding day.
13. Special orders of the day.
14. Remarks from the floor, limited to ten minutes.<sup>66</sup>

Each item in the official order of business is considered as the house progresses through the day's program of business. From time to time, however, members may request that the presiding officer turn to items of business that are out of the usual order.

**Press**

Although not officially a part of the legislature, the press corps is nevertheless an important adjunct to government. Public awareness is vital to the democratic process, and it is the function of the press to present, analyze and interpret the news so that the public is informed and can, therefore, more effectively express itself to and through its elected representatives.

During a session, members of the press are granted floor privileges, and facilities for their work are provided in the Legislative Building. Press representatives are granted official accreditation in each chamber through adoption of a simple motion to accredit named individuals at the beginning of the session or at selected times during the session.

### **Lobbying**

Legislative agents or representatives, commonly known as “lobbyists,” are spokesmen before the legislature for various organizations, interests and causes. Like the press, they are vital to the legislative process as sources of information, channels of communication between constituents and their representatives and as major protagonists in efforts to improve legislation. They frequently point out faults in bills, suggest beneficial amendments, provide valuable testimony, and, in general, assist the legislature in assessing the merits of proposed legislation.

While lobbyists do not register in Nevada, as they do in some other states, they are governed by certain statutory provisions and a standing rule in the assembly. *Nevada Revised Statutes* designate the improper influencing of a member of the legislature as a crime against the legislative power, punishable as a gross misdemeanor.<sup>67</sup> Other statutes of general application pertaining to lobbyists require the persons called as witnesses to attend a hearing before either house, or any committee thereof, to testify and produce necessary documents,<sup>68</sup> prohibit the intimidation of legislators,<sup>69</sup> and prohibit the giving or taking of bribes.<sup>70</sup> Assembly Standing Rule 26 prohibits lobbying on the floor of the assembly at any time and instructs the sergeant at arms to remove any person so attempting to lobby.<sup>71</sup> If a lobbyist wishes to appear before any committee, however, he may do so through a request of the chairman or members.

### **Legislative Fund**

At each session, the legislature appropriates from the general fund sufficient moneys to carry on its activities. These financial resources are deposited in a special continuing legislative fund and may be used to reimburse the superintendent of the department of state printing for legislative printing expenses or, on authorization of the committee on legislative functions of each house, to purchase supplies and equipment. The fund may also be drawn upon to pay salaries, per diem and expenses of legislators and employees, contributions to the legislators' retirement system and claims against the legislature approved by the director of the legislative counsel bureau.<sup>72</sup>

### **Crimes Against the Legislative Power**

It is a gross misdemeanor in Nevada to disturb the sessions of the legislature or conduct oneself in a disorderly fashion in the presence or view of either house. Disruption of proceedings, disrespectful behavior and forcible prevention of any member from exercising his official duties are likewise offenses punishable as gross misdemeanors.<sup>73</sup> Similarly, a gross

misdemeanor penalty attaches to the refusal to testify or produce documents when summoned to appear before either house or any legislative committee.<sup>74</sup>

It is a crime to alter legislative measures, enrolled bills or resolutions with fraudulent intent. Conviction may result in a fine of not more than \$2,000, imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than six years, or both fine and imprisonment.<sup>75</sup>

It is unlawful for a legislator to have a direct or indirect interest in any contract authorized by the legislature of which he is a member. While he cannot be a purchaser or be interested in any purchase or sale made by the legislature, this prohibition is lifted if he is the only source of supply. Contracts made in violation of the legislative contracting law are void at the instance of the state or any persons interested in the contract except the legislator involved. Legislators unlawfully contracting with the state or otherwise violating this law are guilty of a gross misdemeanor and must forfeit their offices.<sup>76</sup>

Finally, anyone offering or giving a bribe or threatening a legislator to influence his vote or to absent himself from the house of which he is a member or a committee thereof, must, under the law, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.<sup>77</sup> Any legislator asking or receiving a bribe is liable to the same penalty.<sup>78</sup>

In addition to these penalties, either house may imprison nonmembers for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Such punishment, however, may not extend beyond the final adjournment of the session.<sup>79</sup>

#### **Legislative Flag**

At its 1967 session, the legislature of the State of Nevada adopted an official flag, which flies outside the Legislative Building whenever the senate and assembly are in session. The flag, designed by the senior government class of Tonopah High School, is pictured on page 17.<sup>80</sup>

#### **Time of Meeting**

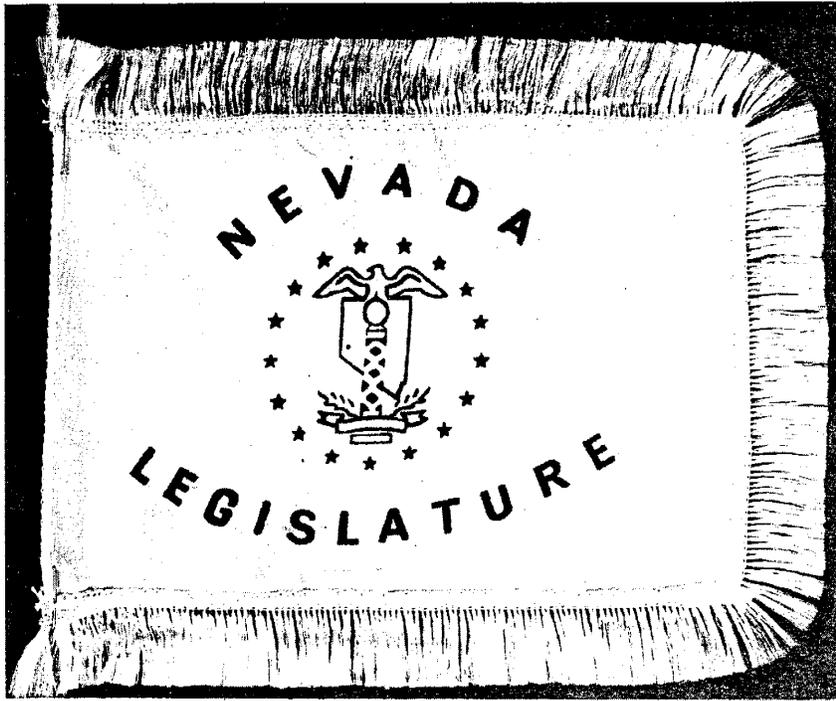
Under the rules of the senate, the president calls the chamber to order each day of sitting at 11 a.m. unless the senate has adjourned to some other hour.<sup>81</sup> The assembly, under its rules, meets daily at 9 a.m. unless some other time has been set by prior agreement.<sup>82</sup>

#### **Quorum**

The Nevada constitution requires a majority of all of the members elected to each house of the legislature to be present before any legislative business may be transacted. However, a number smaller than this quorum may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members.<sup>83</sup>

#### **Limitations on the Legislative Power**

While the Nevada legislature has far-ranging authority to enact legislation dealing with social and political concerns, it is not without certain



The Flag of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

constitutional restrictions that circumscribe its powers. The legislature may not pass any local or special laws covering the following cases:

1. The regulation of the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables or the fixing of their compensation;
2. Punishments for crimes and misdemeanors;
3. The regulation of the practices of courts of justice;
4. Any changes in venue of civil or criminal cases;
5. The granting of divorces;
6. The changing of names of persons;
7. Vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys and public squares;
8. The summoning and impaneling of grand and petit juries, and the provision for their compensation;
9. The regulation of county and township business;
10. The regulation of the election of county and township officers;
11. The assessment and collection of taxes for state, county and township purposes;
12. The regulation of the opening and conducting of elections of state, county and township officers, and the designation of places of voting;
13. The sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities;
14. Giving effect to invalid wills, deeds or other instruments;
15. Refunding money paid into the state treasury or into the treasury of any county; or
16. The release of the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation, association or person to the state or its subdivisions.<sup>84</sup>

These restrictions, however, do not deny the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county officers, to authorize and empower the boards of county commissioners of the various counties of the state to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of township officers, to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll and charges of railroads, toll roads, ditch, flume and tunnel companies incorporated under the laws of this state or doing business in the state.<sup>85</sup> But these powers must be exercised through general laws of uniform operation. They cannot be specifically directed to special or local instances.<sup>86</sup>

In addition, the legislature may not authorize a lottery in Nevada.<sup>87</sup> It must establish a uniform system of county and township government throughout the state.<sup>88</sup> It may not abolish any county without the approval of the electors residing within its jurisdiction.<sup>89</sup> Individual freedoms, as enumerated in article 1 of the constitution, may not be abridged by the legislature. These rights include such things as the freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly and prohibitions against bills of attainder, ex post facto laws and laws infringing the obligation of contracts. The list is varied, but most of the rights spelled out in article 1 of the constitution are subsumed in some manner in the United States Constitution and, hence, are doubly safeguarded from legislative encroachment.<sup>90</sup>

The constitution of Nevada also sets a state debt limitation of one percent of the assessed valuation of the state<sup>91</sup> and prohibits state assumption of county, city and corporation debts, unless such debts have been incurred to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or provide for the public defense.<sup>92</sup> The legislature must provide a uniform rate of assessment and taxation throughout the state and may not permit a total tax levy in excess of five cents on the dollar of assessed valuation. In the case of mines and mining claims, only the net proceeds may be taxed. Personal property in interstate transit may not be taxed in Nevada, and the legislature may not impose an inheritance or estate tax upon the inhabitants of the state.<sup>93</sup>

Obviously, too, the Nevada legislature cannot exercise powers reserved by the United States Constitution to the Federal Government, or those preempted by the Congress. The state cannot, for example, establish diplomatic relations with a foreign nation, or declare war or, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports.<sup>94</sup> In some areas, however, the state and the Federal Government may exercise concurrent jurisdiction and the legislature, in these instances, may exercise its lawmaking powers.

Outside of these, and a few other minor restrictions mentioned in the state constitution, the legislature may enact any laws it deems necessary to promote the general health, welfare, safety or happiness of the people. Where the exercise of legislative prerogatives is questioned on constitutional grounds, it is within the purview of the courts to determine the legitimacy of any enactment. Until the courts have decided a question, there is a presumption of validity that adheres to all legislative acts.

### **Organizing the Legislature**

When the legislature convenes in January of odd-numbered years, there are no operative rules and, in the assembly, no presiding officer. The secretary of state calls the assembly to order at the beginning of a session and appoints a temporary chief clerk. After roll call, the secretary of state appoints a committee on credentials, which examines the election certificate of each assemblyman and recommends the seating of legislators whose certificates are in order. Once the members of the assembly have been sworn in by the chief justice of the supreme court, the secretary customarily asks for nominations for speaker. Since the speakership is usually predetermined in caucus, by tradition the procedure is to nominate only one candidate, who is elected unanimously. The secretary then turns the chair over to the new speaker, who proceeds to conduct elections for the other major positions in the assembly. After the assembly is organized and standing rules are adopted, committees are appointed to inform the senate and governor that the assembly is ready for business.

On the senate side, the lieutenant governor presides over the chamber as president, in accordance with the provisions of the state constitution. The procedures followed, with the exception of the election of a presiding officer (which is dispensed with in the senate), parallel those of the assembly. The major difference is that the senate is not an entirely new

body. Only one-half of the senators are elected at any one general election, the remainder serving in a holdover capacity.

Shortly after both houses have organized, they meet in joint session in the assembly chambers to hear the so-called "state of the state" address of the governor.<sup>95</sup> In his message to the legislature, the governor outlines the major problems confronting the state and proposes legislative solutions for the consideration of the houses. Under usual circumstances, his speech highlights the most important elements of his party's legislative program. It constitutes the "action" agenda of the session, for even if the legislative majority party is not of his political persuasion, the governor's message will delineate the significant sphere of issues to be resolved.

Since the assembly is presently composed of 40 members, it is conceivable that the membership might be evenly divided between the two major parties. Without a parliamentary majority, neither party can elect a presiding officer or otherwise control the permanent organization of the house. Consequently, the standing rules of the assembly suggest that whenever this happens, the legislative members of each party should pick a representative to draw lots—under the supervision of the secretary of state—for the right to organize the assembly. The winning political party then selects the speaker and speaker pro tempore and is given a majority of the members on one-half of the standing committees (those numbered evenly in Standing Rule 20). The losing political party is given a majority on the remaining standing committees. Committee appointments and chairmanships are made in caucus, and, although the speaker announces the selections, he does not possess the authority to change any of the caucus decisions.<sup>96</sup> Since the rules of one session cannot bind succeeding sessions, the procedure outlined in the standing rules is offered as a guide to later sessions and has force and effect only if it is adopted by the assembly prior to organizing.

### **The Legislature in Action: A Bill Becomes a Law**

Once the two houses of the legislature are organized, they are ready to perform their major function—the passage of legislation setting public policy on matters of social concern. The legislative process is the crucible in which democracy receives its highest test. It is the institutionalization of change. Without an understanding of the procedural matters involved in the legislative process, the substantive questions of policy output can be grasped only imperfectly.

Long before the legislature convenes on the 3rd Monday in January of an odd-numbered year,<sup>97</sup> the legislative process is set in motion in subtle and frequently intangible ways. Social problems enter the forum of public debate and, through the exchange of ideas among the citizenry, opinions and issues are molded, coalesced and given the dynamic force that may ultimately find expression in the legislative arena. Contending positions on public questions are identified, and proposed solutions to problems and conflicts are advocated by their spokesmen in the press, among the body politic, in the academic community, within various interest groups and among concerned governmental agencies and officials. But

whatever the source of an idea for resolving a civic issue, that idea must be translated into a concrete legislative proposal for action—a bill or resolution—before it can formally enter the legislative arena for consideration.

In Nevada, only members of the legislature can introduce bills, so that advocates of proposed legislation must secure a legislator-sponsor if they hope to see their ideas enacted into law. Once a sponsor\* is obtained, a proposal may then be drafted in the form of a bill or a resolution, whichever is appropriate to the matter under consideration.

### **Bill Drafting**

Before starting its journey through the legislature, each piece of proposed legislation must be drafted in suitable form and terminology. Under law, this function for the Nevada legislature is performed by bill drafters employed by the office of the legislative counsel.<sup>98</sup> Each bill is drafted in sufficient copies for introduction, the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk of the assembly, the introducer, the engrossing and enrolling clerk and the department of state printing, with all copies being delivered to the sponsoring legislator for introduction at his pleasure.<sup>99</sup>

The legislative counsel and his bill drafting staff offer their facilities on a 12-month basis, at no charge, and on the same high level for all legislators, regardless of party. Moreover, the service is confidential, and contents of proposed legislation will not be divulged to anyone without the express consent of the sponsor or sponsors.

After obtaining the facts from a sponsor and trying to understand his policy and objectives, the bill drafter must transpose these facts into proper legal terminology, form and style. The bill must be coherent, concise, understandable and free of ambiguity; it must be checked for conformance with the Constitution of the United States and the Nevada constitution; court decisions relevant to such legislation must be checked; and the Nevada statutes must be studied to ascertain whether or not there are conflicts.<sup>100</sup>

### **Fiscal Notes**

Whenever an executive agency requests the legislative counsel to prepare a bill which makes an appropriation or changes any existing fiscal liability or revenue appropriation in an amount exceeding \$2,000, the legislative counsel must obtain from that agency, prior to the bill's public consideration by a legislative committee, a fiscal note estimating the financial impact of the proposed legislation. Changes in appropriation authority, fiscal liability, revenue and a projection of such changes in future biennia, as noted by the agency, are then appended to the bill in a separate note of explanation. On the bill itself, following the summary, a notation appears indicating whether or not a fiscal note has been prepared. Fiscal notes may be required of more than one agency if the impact of the

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\*A legislator, of course, may initiate legislation on his own.

bill affects various executive offices, unless the legislative counsel determines a single consolidated note is sufficient.

All fiscal notes must be identified by agency and official and must be reviewed by the department of administration. Upon request of a legislator, the fiscal analyst must review the note. The legislator may have the fiscal analyst's findings made a part of the fiscal note. In addition, supplementary fiscal notes may be added by the department of administration in cases of disagreement with the original estimates submitted.

Agencies requested to furnish fiscal notes must do so within five days—with a possible extension to 10 additional days—after notification by the legislative counsel. Fiscal notes are prepared in quadruplicate and are attached to copies of the bills distributed to the legislative counsel, the chief clerk or secretary of the senate, the department of state printing and their legislative sponsors.

Any legislator may request the preparation of a fiscal note on any bill he has introduced or is about to introduce. He may also object that a bill under consideration requires a fiscal note. When his objection is sustained by a majority of his house, the legislative counsel must obtain the note before further action can be taken on the measure.<sup>101</sup>

### **Introduction and First Reading**

After a bill has been drafted, it is ready for introduction in the legislature. Under the Nevada constitution, any bill may originate in either house, and all bills passed by one may be amended in the other.<sup>102</sup> This is a significant departure from the practice in the United States Congress, where appropriations bills must originate in the House of Representatives. But, as in the Congress, bills originating in one house must be sponsored by a member of that house. A senator cannot introduce a bill in the assembly, nor can an assemblyman introduce a bill in the senate. The executive has no means for introducing a bill except through a friendly legislator.

In the senate, at least one day's notice must be given prior to the introduction of a bill, unless two-thirds of the membership consent to immediate introduction or the bill is introduced by a committee in the discharge of its duty.<sup>103</sup> In the assembly, no bill or joint resolution may be introduced by an individual legislator after the 40th day of a regular session, unless the drafting thereof had been requested prior to the 41st day or two-thirds of the members of the assembly consent to introduction. Suspension of the rule setting the 40-day limitation on bill introductions can only be made by rolcall vote entered in the journal. Assembly standing committees may introduce bills and joint resolutions without consent at any time up to the close of the session.<sup>104</sup>

All bills in Nevada are constitutionally required to be read by sections in each house on three separate days. In an emergency, two-thirds of the house where a bill is pending may order this rule dispensed with on the first and second readings, but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage cannot be dispensed with.<sup>105</sup> To comply with the constitutional

requirements, the houses do have first, second and third readings on every bill and joint resolution, but time considerations have necessitated a liberal interpretation of the meaning of the phrase "to read by sections." At the time the constitution was framed, printed bills were not available to each legislator for analysis, so that three full readings permitted a greater study and understanding of a bill's contents and any amendments added to it prior to the vote on final passage. Today, of course, bills are readily available with the latest amendments incorporated into their texts. At the same time, the volume of bills processed through the chambers has increased dramatically. Because of the obvious practical difficulties which literal conformance to the three-reading requirement would entail, the normal procedure has been to give ritualistic observance to this antiquated provision of the constitution.

The first reading in both houses is for information only.<sup>106</sup> Under the order of business entitled "introduction, first reading and reference," the bills are delivered by pages to the desk of the chief clerk or secretary, as the case may be, who assigns numbers to the bills and gives them first reading by title. Usually a motion is made for referral to committee by the introducer. Shortly thereafter, the duplicates of each bill are sent to the department of state printing for first printing and the triplicates to the office of the engrossing and enrolling clerk for future use in comparing the accuracy of the printed copies with the typewritten copies.<sup>107</sup> By the following day, printed copies of the bills are inserted in the billbooks of all members of the legislature, and the official copies are delivered to the chief clerk or secretary, as the case may be. Immediately thereafter, the official copies are delivered to the chairmen of the committees to which the bills were referred and their receipts taken therefor.

### **Committee Hearing**

Once the official bill is delivered from the printer to the chairman of the committee to which it has been assigned, it faces the first of a series of crucial tests in the legislative process: Consideration by committee. Although the introducer normally makes a motion to refer a bill to a particular committee, on occasion different committees may be proposed from the floor. In such instances, the whole house votes on the question. The senate rules stipulate that the question shall be taken in the following order: (1) The committee of the whole, (2) a standing committee, and (3) a select committee.<sup>108</sup> The assembly rules are silent on this point, but the practice is generally the same.

The rules of both the assembly and the senate require all committees to "fully consider all measures referred to them and report thereon."<sup>109</sup> Committees may also initiate legislation within their sphere of competence. In the senate, any bill or other matter referred to a committee may be withdrawn from it by a two-thirds vote of the senate. At least one day's notice of a withdrawal motion is required by the rules, and no motion for withdrawal is in order on the last two days of the session.<sup>110</sup>

Bills may be withdrawn and rereferred to other committees or other action taken by a simple majority action in the assembly.

For the more important bills under consideration by a committee, the chairman may decide that hearings are necessary to clarify the merits and objections to their contents. At a committee hearing, the proponents and opponents of a measure are given an opportunity to present their cases. Testimony may be taken from lobbyists, scholars, public officials and other interested parties. Amendments or substitute bills may be offered for the committee's review. Possibly, to avoid additional expense and duplication of effort for both witnesses and committee members, joint hearings by committees in both houses may be held.

In the senate, when a bill is referred to two or more committees, the bill goes to the first committee named, where it is acted upon. Then, regardless of the action taken by the first committee, it is taken up by the second committee, which prepares a separate recommendation. Both committees report simultaneously to the senate. If both committees report unfavorably, the chairman of the first committee may hold the bill or resolution. But if one committee reports favorably and the other unfavorably, the bill must be reported to the body.<sup>111</sup> On the assembly side, the procedure is substantially the same, except that committees of concurrent referral may meet jointly to consider a bill, with the chairman of the first-named committee presiding. Where joint meetings are held, voting is still done separately for each committee. Assemblymen having membership on both committees may vote on a bill in each committee.<sup>112</sup>

Witnesses summoned to appear before assembly committees are compensated at the same rate as witnesses required to attend a court of law in Nevada.<sup>113</sup> Witnesses summoned to appear before senate committees are paid \$3 per diem and 25 cents per mile for travel expenses.<sup>114</sup> However, witnesses appearing on their own volition do so at their own expense.

Committees may or may not report bills out to the floor of the houses for further action, and they may report them out with a variety of recommendations: Do Pass, Do Pass as Amended, Do Not Pass, Do Pass and Re-refer, Without Recommendation or Amend Without Recommendation. Minority reports may be submitted where there is disagreement within a committee regarding a proposed course of action. When a committee reports a bill and recommends a certain disposition of it, the bill is then placed on the second reading file.

### **Second Reading**

Committees cannot amend bills; they can only suggest amendments for adoption by their respective houses. In fact, the rules of both chambers state that "no bill shall be \* \* \* amended until twice read."<sup>115</sup> In the senate if a bill is reported from committee without amendment, it is usually given second reading immediately on the same day it is reported out. In the assembly, bills are usually held over to the next legislative day. If the committee recommends amendment, the second reading and

adoption of any amendments are usually held over until the next day, when copies of the amendments can be placed on the members' desks prior to actual adoption or rejection of the amendments proposed.

On second reading, the chief clerk or secretary reads the history of the bill, its title and the various sections by number only. Committee amendments are then adopted or rejected by simple majority vote of the members present and voting. Voting is normally by voice vote, although other methods—including roll calls—may be employed on demand or in order to determine the prevailing side. If a bill is amended on second reading, the presiding officer orders the bill reprinted, engrossed and placed on the general file for third reading and final action.<sup>116</sup> The bill is then sent to the department of state printing for reprinting; the duplicate copy of the amendments (which are typed in multiple copies) is stapled to the back of the bill and becomes a permanent part of it. The engrossing and enrolling clerk prepares proper copy for use by the department of state printing in reprinting the bill.<sup>117</sup>

Upon the return of the bill from the department of state printing, after second reading, and adoption of the amendments, the bill is engrossed; that is, the printed copy as amended is compared with the triplicate typewritten copy and the amendment form stapled to the back of the bill. This is done by engrossment employees in the office of the engrossing and enrolling clerk and, after corrections are made, the bill is returned to the chief clerk or secretary. The order in which bills are returned determines the order in which the bills reach the general file.<sup>118</sup>

If a bill is not amended, it is ordered to third reading immediately after its second reading. The engrossing and enrolling clerk proofreads the bill before it is placed on the general file at the end of the day.<sup>119</sup>

### **General File and Third Reading**

At the end of each day's session, the bills placed on the general file for third reading and final passage are listed on the blackboards in the houses, copies are placed on the members' desks, and, along with the second reading file and committee notices, the general file is printed in the daily history. When the order of business "general file and third reading" is reached on the following day, the bills are considered in their proper order, unless a motion is made and approved to move certain bills to a different position on the general file. The chief clerk or secretary reads the bill by title, reads the enacting clause, and the constitution requires that he read each section.<sup>120</sup> If new amendments are proposed and adopted, the process stops immediately, and the bill is sent back for reprinting and goes through the aforementioned reprinting and engrossment process once more. Toward the end of the session, printing may be dispensed with and the bill considered immediately. Reprinting is done after consideration in such cases. If there are no amendments, the merits of the bill are open for discussion, and in due time the chief clerk or the secretary will call the roll.

In debate, a legislator rises and addresses himself to the chair ("Mr.

Speaker," "Mr. President").<sup>121</sup> He is expected to observe decorum at all times, to speak only on the subject under consideration, and to avoid all references to personalities.<sup>122</sup> The presiding officer must recognize the speaker before he is entitled to the floor, and, when two or more legislators rise at the same time, it is the prerogative of the chair to name the one to speak first. However, in doing so, it is customary to give preference to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.<sup>123</sup>

In debate, a legislator may not speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question on the same day, nor a second time without leave of the body when others who have not spoken desire the floor. Incidental or subsidiary questions are not considered the same question. In closing debate, the author of the bill, resolution or main question normally has the privilege of speaking last, unless the previous question has been sustained.<sup>124</sup>

In order for a bill to pass, the constitution requires that a majority of the members elected vote for the bill. All votes on final passage are by rollcall and are recorded in the journal of the chamber taking the action.<sup>125</sup> After the announcement of the vote, the title and the preamble of the bill are open for amendment (amendments, of course, being unnecessary if the bill is defeated). If the title or preamble is amended, the bill is sent to the department of state printing for reprinting and engrossment once more, and, upon completion of that process, it is transmitted to the opposite house. If there are no amendments, the bill is transmitted to the opposite house on the following day. It cannot be transmitted immediately because the standing rules provide that notice of reconsideration may be given on the day in which the bill is passed.<sup>126</sup>

Notice of reconsideration must be made by a legislator voting on the prevailing side on the same day on which the final vote was taken. No member may move a reconsideration on the day on which the final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent, for such motion is normally made on the day after final vote and the notice of reconsideration has been given. A motion to indefinitely postpone may not be reconsidered. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments may be made immediately after the vote. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote is permitted on the day preceding the last day of the session.<sup>127</sup>

After a bill has passed on third reading and been transmitted to the other house, the house of origin has relinquished physical control over the measure. To take further action on it, the house of origin must either petition the other chamber, through a one-house resolution, to return the bill or wait until it has finally passed in the other house and is returned for final disposition.

### **In the Other House**

Each bill must go through the entire process all over again when it is transmitted to the other house. If an assembly bill is passed by the senate without amendment, it is sent back to the assembly for final enrollment and delivery to the governor. If the senate amends an assembly bill, then

it is necessary for the assembly to concur or not to concur with the amendments. If the assembly concurs in the amendments, the bill is ready for enrollment. If it does not concur and the senate does not recede, the bill must go to conference for final settlement of the amendments. When the amendments are agreed upon, the necessary changes are made by the engrossing and enrolling clerk, who then sends the bill to the department of state printing for enrollment by printing. If one of three conference committees cannot agree upon a bill, the bill is dead.<sup>128</sup>

### **Enrollment**

The official bill, as it makes its way through the legislature, is bound in colored covers of heavy paper stock, blue for senate bills, yellow for assembly bills. The covers contain the history of each bill as it progresses through the two houses. But the enrolled bill is bound in different covers when it is returned from the department of state printing. The cover of an enrolled bill is made of heavy white stock and contains places for the signature of the speaker and chief clerk of the assembly, the president and secretary of the senate, the governor and secretary of state. After the enrolled bill has been returned to the engrossing and enrolling clerk for proofreading and comparison with the official copy, it is signed by the legislative officials designated on the outer cover and then delivered to the governor for his consideration. At the same time, the official copy is delivered to the secretary of state for permanent filing.<sup>129</sup>

### **Gubernatorial Action**

The governor has the choice of signing bills, vetoing bills or allowing them to become law without his signature. If a bill is delivered to him while the legislature is in session, he has five days to make his decision. If it is delivered to him after the legislature has adjourned *sine die*, he has 10 days to make his decision. If the governor vetoes a bill during the session, the measure is returned to the house of origin for further action and the veto may be either sustained or overridden by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house. If the governor vetoes a bill within 10 days after adjournment (Sundays excepted), he must file the bill, together with his objections to it, in the office of the secretary of state. When the next session of the legislature convenes, the secretary of state must present the vetoed bill to the house of origin for final disposition. If a two-thirds majority of the elected members of each branch of the legislature vote to override any gubernatorial veto on a recorded rollcall vote, the measure becomes law despite the veto.<sup>130</sup> If the governor does not sign or veto a bill in the allotted time, it becomes law without his signature.

### **Effective Date of the Bill**

If no specific date is included in a bill to indicate when it will become effective (Examples—“This act shall become effective upon passage and

approval” or “This act shall become effective May 1, 1971”), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1971, for this session of the legislature).<sup>131</sup>

#### **Adoption or Passage of Resolutions**

The constitution requires that bills and joint resolutions be processed and passed in an identical manner, except that joint resolutions amending the constitution are not delivered to the governor for his signature, but are delivered to the secretary of state for safekeeping and return to the legislature for approval a second time at the next session; or, if they have been approved by the legislature for two sessions at which the membership has changed, they are placed on the ballot for approval by the people at the next general election.<sup>132</sup>

Concurrent resolutions must be adopted by both houses; they may be adopted by a voice vote, and only a majority of the members present are necessary for the adoption. Concurrent resolutions are not signed by the governor and are delivered to the secretary of state for safekeeping.

Simple senate or assembly one-house resolutions are adopted by a voice vote, by a simple majority of the members present, and are enrolled and delivered to the secretary of state.

#### **Petitions and Memorials**

From time to time, the legislature is presented with petitions from various groups or individuals and memorials from other legislatures. While the expression of sentiments in these documents varies from requests to take certain action to communications of appreciation for courtesies extended, their contents are always made known to the chambers through a statement by the presiding officer or the legislator presenting the material. They then lie on the table or are referred to committee as deemed appropriate by the chair or the chamber.<sup>133</sup>

Under the assembly standing rules, all petitions, memorials and papers are presented by the speaker (or a member in his place) and are followed by a brief statement of their contents made verbally by the introducer. They may not be debated on the day of their presentation.<sup>134</sup>

The right to petition the government for a redress of grievances is a time-honored tradition and cherished right of democratic nations. It is one additional means by which the average citizen can influence the course of public affairs and, on occasion, have a direct impact on the legislative process.

### **A Final Word Concerning the Legislative Process**

Too few persons understand the legislative process, and it is our hope that this explanation has offered some clarification. A realization of the complexities involved may alleviate in some measure the disappointments which a sponsor must experience as a bill winds its way through the legislature. (See insert, “Passage of a Bill through the Nevada Legislature.”)

Rarely is a bill passed in its initially drafted form; nor would passage without alteration be desirable and democratic. Once a bill is drafted to the satisfaction of the sponsor and is introduced, it becomes exposed to the most careful scrutiny. First the bill is assigned to a committee, where it is subject to exhaustive examination by the members. Meanwhile, the contents of the bill may be given statewide newspaper publicity, and, in some instances, editorials are published, setting forth the merits of the proposed legislation.

After being reported out of the assigned committee, the bill is subjected to thorough discussion by all members of the house of origin, and when it meets its final test in a rollcall vote it is often no longer in its original form. However, that is not the end, for the bill is then transmitted to the other house, where it will pass through a similar process. If passed by that house without further amendment, the bill goes to the governor for his acceptance or rejection.

Thus, the bill, upon signature by the governor, may differ from the wording of the initial draft, but it embodies the thinking of scores of men and is designed to benefit the majority of the people of the state.



## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 1.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 3, Sec. 1.

<sup>3</sup>William J. Keefe and Morris S. Ogul, *The American Legislative Process: Congress and the States*, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 15, Sec. 6.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

<sup>6</sup>*Nevada Revised Statutes* 218.050(3). The *Nevada Revised Statutes* are hereinafter cited as NRS.

<sup>7</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

<sup>8</sup>*Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533; *Lucas v. 44th General Assembly of Colorado*, 377 U.S. 713; and related cases.

<sup>9</sup>*Standing Rules of the Senate of the State of Nevada*, Rule 29. Hereinafter cited as Senate Standing Rule 29 (or whatever number is the appropriate reference).

<sup>10</sup>*Standing Rules of the Assembly of the State of Nevada*, Rule 22. Hereinafter cited as Assembly Standing Rule 22 (or whatever number is the appropriate reference).

<sup>11</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 20.

<sup>12</sup>Senate Standing Rule 55 and Assembly Standing Rule 2.

<sup>13</sup>Senate Standing Rule 28.

<sup>14</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 20.

<sup>15</sup>Senate Standing Rule 32.

<sup>16</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 25.

<sup>17</sup>Senate Standing Rules 34, 35, and 36; the Assembly is guided by *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* on matters pertaining to committees of the whole.

<sup>18</sup>*Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada*, Joint Rule 1.

<sup>19</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 5, Sec. 9.

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 15.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 5, Sec. 11.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Secs. 3 and 4.

<sup>28</sup>NRS 218.010.

<sup>29</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

<sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 9.

<sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 10.

<sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 8.

<sup>33</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 4, Sec. 12.

<sup>34</sup>NRS 218.043.

<sup>35</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 11.

<sup>36</sup>NRS 218.045.

<sup>37</sup>NRS 218.044.

<sup>38</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; and NRS 218.210.

<sup>39</sup>NRS 218.220.

<sup>40</sup>NRS 218.225.

<sup>41</sup>NRS 218.220.

<sup>42</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

<sup>43</sup>NRS 218.230.

<sup>44</sup>NRS 218.235 and NRS 218.237.

<sup>45</sup>See NRS 218.2371 to 218.2395.

<sup>46</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

<sup>47</sup>*Ibid.*, Art. 5, Secs. 17 and 18.

<sup>48</sup>Senate Standing Rule 38.

<sup>49</sup>Senate Standing Rule 39.

<sup>50</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 17.

<sup>51</sup>Senate Standing Rule 39.

<sup>52</sup>NRS 218.150 passim.

<sup>53</sup>Senate Standing Rule 40. The sergeant at arms receives \$1 for every arrest within the capitol building and grounds. Outside of that area, he receives \$1.50 for every arrest. He also is paid \$1 for each day's custody. For travel outside Carson City, the sergeant at arms or his assistant receives 25 cents per mile for one way only.

<sup>54</sup>Senate Standing Rule 41.

<sup>55</sup>NRS 218.130.

<sup>60</sup>The speaker is mentioned at various points in the Nevada constitution, *Nevada Revised Statutes*, and the Assembly Standing Rules, although the office is nowhere specifically created by these documents. For example, see *Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; NRS 223.080, 218.360, and 376.050; Assembly Standing Rules 4, 8, 10, 22, 26, 34, 40, 41; and Joint Rule 2.

<sup>57</sup>NRS 223.080.

<sup>58</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 19.

<sup>59</sup>NRS 223.080.

<sup>60</sup>The office of speaker pro tempore is a traditional post maintained by custom.

<sup>61</sup>NRS 218.160.

<sup>62</sup>NRS 218.200.

<sup>63</sup>Senate Standing Rule 55.

<sup>64</sup>Assembly Standing Rules 1 and 2.

<sup>65</sup>Senate Standing Rule 2.

<sup>66</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 30.

<sup>67</sup>NRS 218.590.

<sup>68</sup>NRS 218.550.

<sup>69</sup>NRS 218.540.

<sup>70</sup>NRS 218.600.

<sup>71</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 26.

<sup>72</sup>NRS 218.085.

<sup>73</sup>NRS 218.540.

<sup>74</sup>NRS 218.550.

<sup>75</sup>NRS 218.560 and 218.570.

<sup>76</sup>NRS 218.580.

<sup>77</sup>NRS 218.590.

<sup>78</sup>NRS 218.600.

<sup>79</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 7.

<sup>80</sup>NRS 218.087.

<sup>81</sup>Senate Standing Rule 1.

<sup>82</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 29.

<sup>83</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 13.

<sup>84</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 20.

<sup>85</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>86</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 21.

<sup>87</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 24.

<sup>88</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 25.

<sup>89</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 36.

<sup>90</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 1 through 20.

<sup>91</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 3.

<sup>92</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 4.

<sup>93</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 10, Secs. 1 and 2.

<sup>94</sup>*U.S. Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 8, 10; and various Amendments to the Constitution, particularly the Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments.

<sup>95</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 10.

- <sup>96</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 41.
- <sup>97</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.
- <sup>98</sup>NRS 218.240.
- <sup>99</sup>NRS 218.280.
- <sup>100</sup>NRS 218.250.
- <sup>101</sup>NRS 218.271 through 218.2758.
- <sup>102</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 16.
- <sup>103</sup>Senate Standing Rule 4.
- <sup>104</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 33.
- <sup>105</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- <sup>106</sup>Senate Standing Rule 4 and Assembly Standing Rule 34.
- <sup>107</sup>NRS 218.280.
- <sup>108</sup>Senate Standing Rule 31.
- <sup>109</sup>Senate Standing Rule 32 and Assembly Standing Rule 25.
- <sup>110</sup>Senate Standing Rule 33.
- <sup>111</sup>Senate Standing Rule 57.
- <sup>112</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 23.
- <sup>113</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 24.
- <sup>114</sup>Senate Standing Rule 53.
- <sup>115</sup>Senate Standing Rule 4 and Assembly Standing Rule 34.
- <sup>116</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 35 and Senate Standing Rule 7.
- <sup>117</sup>NRS 218.315 et seq.
- <sup>118</sup>NRS 218.350; Senate Standing Rule 7; and Assembly Standing Rule 35.
- <sup>119</sup>Senate Standing Rule 7 and Assembly Standing Rule 35.
- <sup>120</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- <sup>121</sup>Senate Standing Rule 44.
- <sup>122</sup>Senate Standing Rule 43 and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Secs. 120 to 127.
- <sup>123</sup>Senate Standing Rules 44 and 45.
- <sup>124</sup>Senate Standing Rule 44 and Assembly Standing Rules 6 and 7.
- <sup>125</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- <sup>126</sup>Senate Standing Rule 9 and Assembly Standing Rule 14.
- <sup>127</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>128</sup>Joint Rule 1.
- <sup>129</sup>NRS 218.340 et seq.
- <sup>130</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 35.
- <sup>131</sup>NRS 218.530.
- <sup>132</sup>*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 16, Sec. 1.
- <sup>133</sup>Senate Standing Rule 3 and Assembly Standing Rule 4.
- <sup>134</sup>Assembly Standing Rule 4.

**SENATE STANDING RULES**

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1864, page 23]

## 1

## MEETING

**Time of Meeting.**

The President shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at 11 o'clock, a.m., unless the Senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

## 2

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Roll Call.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.
4. Reading and Approval of the Journal.
5. Presentation of Petitions.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Select Committees.
8. Messages from the Governor.
9. Communications from State Officers.
10. Messages from the Assembly.
11. Second Reading and Amendment of Bills.
12. Introduction, First Reading, and Reference of Bills.
13. Motions, Resolutions, and Notices.
14. Business on General File and Third Reading of Bills.
15. Unfinished Business.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 3; Stats. 1967, File No. 13]

## 3

## PETITIONS

**Disposition Of.**

The contents of any petition or memorial shall be briefly stated by the President or any Senator presenting it. It shall then lie on the table or be referred, as the President or Senate may direct.

## 4

**Notice of Bills—Reading of Bills.**

At least one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of a bill unless by consent of two-thirds of the Senate, or the bill be presented by a committee in the discharge of its duty. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the Senate shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second, or third reading. The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then

take the usual course. No bill shall be committed until once read, nor amended until twice read. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 3]

## 5

**Printing.**

One thousand copies of all bills and resolutions of general interest shall be printed for the use of the Senate and Assembly, and two hundred and fifty copies of such as are of only local interest; also such other matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the Senate.

## 6

**Appropriation Bills.**

[Rescinded, Stats. 1969, File No. 58]

## 7

**General File.**

All bills shall be read the second time in the order in which they are reported by committees. Upon second reading, Senate bills reported without amendments shall be engrossed and placed on the general file, and Assembly bills reported without amendments shall be placed on the general file. Committee amendments reported with bills shall be considered upon their second reading and such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Senate bills so amended shall be reprinted, engrossed, and placed on the general file, and Assembly bills so amended shall be reprinted, reengrossed and placed on the general file. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file in the order in which they are reported engrossed, except general appropriation bills, which shall be at the head of the file. The file, with each bill in order, shall be conspicuously posted in the Senate Chamber each day by the Secretary.

Any member may move to amend a bill during its second or third reading and such motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended on second reading shall be treated the same as bills with committee amendments. Any bill so amended upon the general file shall be reprinted and reengrossed.

The reprinting of amended bills may be dispensed with only in accordance with the provisions of law. Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, one thousand copies of all amended bills shall be printed.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 3]

## 8

**May be Committed.**

A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

## 9

**Reconsideration.**

On the day next succeeding the final vote on any bill, said vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member, provided notice of intention to

move a reconsideration was given on the day such final vote was taken, by a Senator who voted on that side which prevailed, and no motion to reconsider shall be in order on the day such final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

## 10

**Different Subject Not Admitted as Amendment.**

No subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted as an amendment; and no bill or resolution shall be amended by incorporating any irrelevant subject matter or by association or annexing any other bill or resolution pending in the Senate, but a substitute may be offered at any time so long as the original is open to amendment.

## 11

**Treated as Bills.**

Joint and concurrent resolutions addressed to Congress, or to either House thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the National Departments, or proposing amendments to the State Constitution shall be subject, in all respects, to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

## 12

## MOTIONS

**To Be Seconded.**

No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded; nor debated until announced by the President. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the President or any Senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the Senate may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.

## 13

**To Adjourn.**

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the Senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made, shall be entered on the Journal.

## 14

**Lie on the Table.**

A motion to lie on or take from the table shall be carried by a majority vote.

## 15

**Precedence of Motions.**

When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named:

1. To adjourn.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a day certain.
6. To commit.

7. To amend.
  8. To postpone indefinitely.
- The first four shall be decided without debate.

## 16

**When Not Entertained.**

When a motion to commit, to postpone to a day certain, or to postpone indefinitely has been decided, it shall not be again entertained on the same day and at the same stage of proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session except this rule be suspended by a two-thirds vote, and there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone.

## 17

## MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ENACTING CLAUSE

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution shall have precedence of a motion to commit or amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

## 18

## PREVIOUS QUESTION

**How Put.**

The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three Senators, and it shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of Senators present it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a vote on the question or questions before it, and all incidental questions arising after the motion was made shall be decided without debate.

## 19

## OBJECTION TO READING OF PAPER

**How Determined.**

Where the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

## 20

## DIVISION OF QUESTION

**Necessary to Division.**

Any Senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

## 21

## RECONSIDERATION

**Precedence Of.**

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the Senate adjourns while a motion

to reconsider is pending, or before passing the order of Motions and Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

## 22

## BLANKS

**Filling Of.**

In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

## 23

## PRIORITY OF BUSINESS

**Without Debate.**

All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

## 24

## RESOLUTIONS

**Exceptions.**

Resolutions, other than those referred to in Rule 11, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

## 25

## MESSAGES

**Always in Order.**

Messages from the Governor, state officers and from the Assembly may be considered at any time by a vote of the Senate.

## 26

## AYES AND NOES

**Three Required to Call For.**

The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members, and every Senator within the bar of the Senate shall vote, unless excused by unanimous vote of the Senate, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal, and the names of Senators demanding the ayes and noes shall also be entered on the Journal.

## 27

## TIE VOTE

**President to Decide.**

A question is lost by a tie vote, but when the Senate is equally divided, the President may give the deciding vote.

## 28

## STANDING COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

1. Commerce, five members.
2. Education, seven members.

3. Federal, State, and Local Governments, seven members.
4. Finance, seven members.
5. Health and Welfare, five members.
6. Judiciary, seven members.
7. Labor, seven members.
8. Legislative Functions, five members.
9. Public Resources, seven members.
10. State Institutions, five members.
11. Taxation, seven members.
12. Transportation, seven members.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 2; Senate Journal 1949, S. R. 8; Senate Journal 1951, S. R. 3; Senate Journal 1960, S. R. 10; Senate Journal 1967, by motion 3rd day]

29

#### **Appointment of Committees.**

All committees of the Senate, special and standing, and all joint committees on the part thereof, shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

30

#### **To Incur Expense.**

No committee shall employ assistance or incur any expense, except by permission of the Senate previously obtained.

31

#### **Reference.**

When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

1. The Committee of the Whole Senate.
2. A Standing Committee.
3. A Select Committee.

32

#### **Duties of Committees.**

The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them and report thereon. They shall acquaint themselves with the interests of the State specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the State, and shall fully consider and report their opinion upon any matter committed or referred to them by the Senate.

32a

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Senate not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Senate.

[Added, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 2]

## 33

**To Return Bills.**

Any bill or other matter referred to a committee of the Senate shall not be withdrawn or ordered taken from such committee for consideration by the Senate, recommitment, or for any other reason without a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and at least one day's notice of the motion therefor. No such motion shall be in order on the last day of the session, or on the day preceding the last day of the session. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to take from any committee the rights and duties of committees provided for in Rule 32 of Senate Standing Rules.

## 34

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

**Forming Of.**

In forming the Committee of the Whole Senate the President shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections, and the chairman shall call for amendments at the conclusion of the reading of each section. All amendments proposed by the committee shall be reported by the chairman to the Senate.

## 35

**Rules of Senate.**

The Rules of the Senate shall apply to proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered, nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak, at any stage of proceedings, during its sitting. Messages may be received by the President while the committee is sitting; in which case the President will resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair in favor of the chairman of the committee.

## 36

**Motion to Rise.**

A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

## 37

## PRIVILEGED COMMITTEES

**Always in Order.**

The Committees on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills may report at any time.

## 38

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

**President.**

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Chamber, shall order the Sergeant at Arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the

Senate Chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the Senate. He shall see that all officers and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall sign all Acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which shall be attested by the Secretary. He shall have general direction of the Senate Chamber, and shall have a right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair—but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the Senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the President.

39

**President Pro Tem.**

The President pro tem shall have all the power and authority, and discharge all the duties of the President during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office. In the absence or inability of the President pro tem to discharge the duties of the President's office, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions shall preside. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions shall preside. In the absence of the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Functions, the Senate shall elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion.

[Amended, Stats. 1965, File No. 22; Stats. 1969, File No. 58]

40

**Sergeant at Arms.**

The Sergeant at Arms shall attend the Senate during its sittings, and execute its commands and all process issued by its authority. He shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate. He shall receive for every arrest within the Capitol building or grounds, one dollar; within the limits of Carson City and without the Capitol grounds, one dollar and fifty cents; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for traveling expenses of himself or special messenger outside of Carson City, for one way only, twenty-five cents per mile. All fees for arrest of members shall be paid by members arrested, unless excused by the Senate; and when excused, the Sergeant at Arms shall not be allowed fees, except when the arrest was made outside of Carson City, when mileage shall be allowed.

41

**Assistant.**

The Assistant Sergeant at Arms shall be doorkeeper and shall preserve order in the Senate Chamber and shall assist the Sergeant at Arms. He shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

42

## DECORUM AND DEBATE

**Points of Order.**

If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any Senator may, call him to order, and

when a Senator shall be so called to order he shall sit down and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion, "That he be allowed to proceed in order," when he shall confine himself to the question under consideration and avoid personality. Every decision of points of order by the President shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed, except upon appeal of two Senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

43

**Breaches of Decorum.**

In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety any Senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the Senate may deem proper, and if any Senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language or conduct excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the Secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used on the floor of the Senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was taken.

44

**When Not Entitled to the Floor.**

Every Senator when he speaks, shall, standing in his place, address "Mr. President," in a courteous manner, and shall confine himself to the question before the Senate, and when he has finished, shall sit down. No Senator shall speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question on the same day, nor a second time without leave when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during debate shall not be considered the same question.

45

**Preference to Speak.**

When two or more Senators rise at the same time the President shall name the one who may first speak—giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

46

**Privilege.**

Any Senator may rise and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the President, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

47

## ELECTION—VOTING

**Manner Of.**

In all cases of election by the Senate the vote shall be taken viva voce, and no Senator or other person shall remain by the Secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No Senator shall be allowed to vote except when at his seat, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the ayes and noes are

being called, nor change his vote after the result is announced, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

48

## ABSENCE

**Leave Required.**

No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any Senator or officer shall so absent himself his per diem shall not be allowed him, and no Senator shall obtain leave of absence or be excused without consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

49

## PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

**Who Entitled.**

No person, except State Officers and officers and members of the Senate and Assembly, shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except by special invitation on the part of some member; and a majority may authorize the President to have the Senate Chamber cleared of all persons except Senators and officers of the Senate; and the Senate Chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business except by permission given by a two-thirds vote.

50

## BEHAVIOR

Indecorous conduct or boisterous or unbecoming language shall not be permitted in the Senate Chamber.

51

## PROTEST

**Entered in Journal.**

Any Senator, or Senators, may protest against the action of the Senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the Journal.

52

## SPECIAL ORDER

**Time to Consider.**

The President shall call the Senate to order on the arrival of the time fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the Senate, which shall be considered, unless it be postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the Senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall go to Unfinished Business.

53

## WITNESSES

**Compensation.**

Witnesses summoned by order or on behalf of the Senate to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's

attendance three dollars. For each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, twenty-five cents, and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

## CALL OF THE SENATE

**Moved by Three Members.**

A call of the Senate may be moved by three Senators, and if carried by a majority of all present, the Secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and the Sergeant at Arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all Senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the Senate for such action as to the Senate may seem proper.

## MASON'S MANUAL

**To Govern.**

The Rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate, and the joint rules of the Senate and Assembly.

[Amended, Senate Journal 1947, S. R. 6]

## SUSPENSION OF RULE

**How Effected.**

No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the Senate and one day's notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called for, and after due notice from the President no objection is offered, he can announce the rule suspended and the Senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Senate Standing Rule No. 4 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended; and further, this rule shall not apply to the suspension of Senate Standing Rule No. 33.

## CONCURRENT REFERRALS

When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees the bill or resolution will go to the first committee named, where it will be acted upon; then, regardless of the action or recommendation of that committee, the

bill or resolution will pass to the second committee named, and that committee will pass upon it. The two committees will then prepare their recommendations separately and report simultaneously to the Senate. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution must be reported to the Senate. If both committees report unfavorably the chairman of the first committee named may hold the bill or resolution.

[Added by Stats. 1963, File No. 69]

## SENATE STANDING RULES

## INDEX

(Figure at end of line refers to Rule number)

Absence, leave required.....	48
Amendments, different subject not admitted as.....	10
Ayes and noes, procedure.....	26
Bills—	
Committed with special instruction.....	8
Different subject not admitted as amendment.....	10
General File.....	7
Notice of.....	4
Printing.....	5
Reading of.....	4
Reconsideration of final vote.....	9
Referrals, concurrent.....	57
Blanks, filling of.....	22
Business, priority of.....	23
Call of the Senate, procedure.....	54
Committee of the Whole—	
Forming of.....	34
Motion to rise.....	36
Rules.....	35
Committee on Legislative Functions—	
Duties.....	32a
Committees—	
Appointment of.....	29
Concurrent referrals.....	57
Duties of.....	32
Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, Committee on.....	37
Expense, permission required to incur.....	30
Legislative Functions, Committee on—	
Duties.....	32a
Of the Whole, Committee.....	34
Privileged.....	37
Reference to.....	31
Reference to two committees, procedure.....	57
Standing—	
Listed.....	28
Number of members.....	28
To return bills or other matter, motions.....	33
Concurrent referrals.....	57
Concurrent resolutions—	
Treated as bills, type.....	11
Decorum and debate—	
Behavior.....	50
Breaches of decorum.....	43
Personal explanation.....	46
Points of order.....	42
Preference to speak.....	45
Privilege.....	42
Right to the floor.....	44
Division of question.....	20
Election, manner of voting.....	47
Enacting clause, motion to strike.....	17
Final vote, reconsideration.....	9
Floor, privilege of, who entitled.....	49
General File.....	7
Joint resolutions—	
Treated as bills, type.....	11

INDEX TO SENATE STANDING RULES

47

Mason's Manual.....	55
Meeting, time of.....	1
Messages, always in order.....	25
Motions—	
Division of question.....	20
Precedence of.....	15
Previous question.....	18
Procedure, generally.....	12
Reconsideration, precedence of.....	21
To adjourn.....	13
To be seconded.....	12
To return bills or other matter from committee.....	33
To strike out enacting clause.....	17
To lie on the table.....	14
When not entertained.....	16
Objection to reading of paper.....	19
Officers, duties of—	
Absence of President.....	39
Assistant Sergeant at Arms.....	41
President.....	38
President pro tem.....	39
Sergeant at Arms.....	40
Order of business.....	2
Petitions or memorials, disposition of.....	3
Precedence of motions.....	15
Previous question, how put.....	18
Printing.....	5
Priority of business.....	23
Privilege of the floor.....	49
Privileged committees.....	37
Protests to be entered in Journal.....	51
Reading of paper, objection to, how determined.....	19
Reconsideration of final vote, precedence of motion.....	21
Resolutions—	
Concurrent—	
Treated as bills, type.....	11
Concurrent referrals.....	57
Exceptions to Rule 11.....	24
Joint—	
Treated as bills, type.....	11
Rules—	
Suspending.....	56
Special Committees—	
Appointment.....	29
Special orders.....	52
Standing committees—	
Appointment.....	29
Listed.....	28
Number of members.....	28
Tie vote, procedure on.....	27
Time of Meeting.....	1
Voting—	
Announcement of vote.....	47
Manner of.....	47
Tie vote.....	27
Witnesses, compensation of.....	53

**ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES**

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1957, A. R. 21]

## 1

**PRECEDENCE OF PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY**

The precedence of parliamentary authority in the Assembly shall be as follows:

1. The Constitution of the State of Nevada.
2. The Statutes of the State of Nevada.
3. The Standing Rules of the Assembly and the Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.
4. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure.  
[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 6, 7, 19-21]

## 2

**MASON'S MANUAL**

The rules of parliamentary practice contained in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Assembly in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and orders of the Assembly, and the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 30-32]

## 3

**RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY**

These rules shall be the Rules of the Assembly of the present session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 22(5); Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 4]

## 4

**PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS**

Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer. They shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, but shall be on the table, or be referred, as the Assembly shall determine.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 148]

## 5

**DIVISION OF QUESTION**

Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one

being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 101(8), 113]

## 6

## SPEAKING ON QUESTION

No member shall speak more than twice during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, and at the same stage of proceedings, without leave. Members who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) to the exclusion of others who have not spoken.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 102]

## 7

## CLOSING DEBATE

The author of a bill, resolution or a main question shall have the privilege of closing the debate, unless the previous question has been sustained.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 94(5), 130–133]

## 8

## MOTIONS

No motion shall be debated until the same be distinctly announced by the Speaker; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, and be read by the Chief Clerk before the same shall be debated. A motion may be withdrawn by the maker at any time before amendment or before the motion is put to vote.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 156, 273]

## 9

## PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS

Privileged questions shall have precedence of all others in the following order:

1. Motions to fix the time to which the Assembly shall adjourn.
2. Motions to adjourn.
3. Questions relating to the rights and privileges of the Assembly or any of its members.
4. A call of the house.
5. Motions for special orders.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 176(B), 192, 225, 258]

## 10

## POINTS OF ORDER

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Assembly, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and if called to order by a member, such member shall immediately state the point of order. If the point of order be sustained by the Speaker, the member shall not be allowed to proceed; but if it be not sustained, then he shall be permitted to go on. Every such decision from the Speaker shall be subject to an appeal to the house; but no discussion of the question of order shall be allowed unless an appeal be taken from the decision of the Speaker.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 240-246]

## 11

## RESCINDING, AMENDING OR SUSPENDING RULES

No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, and one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be suspended temporarily by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

[Rescinded, Assembly Journal 1961, page 27. See Mason's Manual, Secs. 22(1) (2) (6), 279-287, 408; readopted 1967, Stats. 1967, File No. 18]

## 12

## PREVIOUS QUESTION

The previous question shall be put only when demanded by three members. The previous question shall not be moved by the member last speaking on the question.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 345-352]

## 13

## INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT

When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be considered again during the session and the question shall not be subject to a motion for reconsideration.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 430(2) and 436(2)]

## 14

## RECONSIDERATION

On the first legislative day that the Assembly is in session succeeding that on which a final vote on any bill or resolution has been taken, a vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any member. Notice of intention to move such reconsideration shall be given on the day on which such final vote was taken by a member voting with the prevailing party. It shall not

be in order for any member to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent. But there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made at once.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 450-473]

## 15

## PRECEDENCE OF MOTION TO RECONSIDER

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn, or to fix the time to which to adjourn; and when the Assembly adjourns, while a motion to reconsider is pending, or before passing the order of Motions and Resolutions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 469]

## 16

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE

The announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 525]

## 17

## MANNER OF VOTING

The ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members present, and every member within the bar of the Assembly, when his name is called, shall (unless for special reasons he be excused) declare, openly and without debate, his vote. In taking the ayes and noes, and upon call of the house, the names of members shall be taken alphabetically, and the Chief Clerk shall enter on the Journal the names of those demanding the ayes and noes.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 14; Mason's Manual, Sec. 531]

## 18

## VOTING BY DIVISION

Upon a division and count of the Assembly on any question, no person without the bar shall be counted.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 533]

## 19

## TENURE OF OFFICE

Elective officers of the Assembly shall hold office during the session and at the close of the session their tenure shall cease.

## 20

## STANDING COMMITTEES

The standing committees of the Assembly shall be as follows:

1. Ways and Means, nine members.
2. Judiciary, nine members.
3. Taxation, nine members.
4. Elections, seven members.
5. Education, seven members.
6. Legislative Functions, seven members.
7. Fish and Game, seven members.
8. Agriculture, seven members.
9. Labor and Management, seven members.
10. Transportation, seven members.
11. Commerce, seven members.
12. Public Resources, seven members.
13. Health and Welfare, nine members.
14. Government Affairs, nine members.

The number of members representing the majority political party on a standing committee shall only exceed the number of members of the minority political party by one.

[Amended, Assembly Journal 1959, A. R. 3; Assembly Journal 1960, A. R. 4; Stats. 1961, File No. 6, File No. 80; Stats. 1963, File No. 3; Stats. 1965, File No. 5; Stats. 1967, File No. 4, File No. 6; Stats. 1969, File No. 4, File No. 56]

## 21

## COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Assembly not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any such attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Assembly. It shall function as the Committee on Rules and as the Committee on Credentials of the Assembly. It shall be composed of no more than two members from each county.

[Amended Stats. 1967, File No. 21]

## 22

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

Except as provided in Assembly Standing Rule 41, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise directed by the Assembly.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 602; Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 56]

## 23

## POWERS OF COMMITTEES

All committees shall take into consideration such appropriate matters as may be referred to them, or as shall come under their respective titles, and shall report their opinion thereon. When a bill or resolution is

referred to two committees, it shall be delivered to the chairman of the first committee named. The two committees may meet as one committee for the consideration of the bill or resolution, or the two committees may meet separately at the discretion of each committee, but if the two committees meet as one committee, the chairman of the first committee named shall preside. In either event, the vote on the bill or resolution shall be taken separately in each committee, and a majority vote of each committee with a quorum present shall be required for any action to be taken. Assemblymen having membership on both committees may vote on the bill or resolution in each committee.

[Amended Stats. 1963, File No. 74; See Mason's Manual, Secs. 615-622]

## 24

## COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES

Witnesses summoned to appear before the Assembly or any of its committees shall be compensated as provided by law for witnesses required to attend in the courts of the State of Nevada.

[See NRS 48.290]

## 25

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

All bills, resolutions, or other matter referred to any committee shall be reported back by such committee to the Assembly, together with the action of the committee thereon, as soon as practicable after such reference.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 672-688]

## 26

## PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR AND LOBBYING

No person, except Senators and state officers, shall be admitted at the bar of the Assembly, except by special invitation on the part of some member; but a majority may authorize the Speaker to have the Assembly cleared of all such persons. No person shall do any lobbying upon the floor of the Assembly at any time, and it shall be the duty of the Sergeant at Arms to remove any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this rule.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 705, 706]

## 26.5

## MATERIAL PLACED ON ASSEMBLYMEN'S DESKS

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon an assemblyman's desk shall contain the signature of the person requesting the placement of such material on the desk or shall contain a designation of the origin of such material. This rule does not apply to books containing the legislative bills and resolutions, the legislative daily histories and the legislative daily journals.

[Added, Stats. 1969, File No. 74]

## 27

## PEDDLING AND SOLICITING

Peddling, begging and soliciting are strictly forbidden in the Assembly Chamber, and in the lobby, gallery and halls adjacent thereto, and no part of said chamber or halls shall be used for, or occupied by signs or other devices for any kind of advertising.

## 28

## USE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

The Assembly Chamber shall not be used for any public or private business other than legislative, except by permission of the Assembly.

## 29

## MEETING

The Assembly shall meet each day at 9 a.m., unless the Assembly adjourns to some other hour.

[See NRS 218.100; Mason's Manual, Secs. 203, 705(2); Amended, Stats. 1969, File No. 4]

## 30

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading and Approval of Journal.
3. Presentation of Petitions.
4. Reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Select Committees.
6. Messages from the Governor.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Motions, Resolutions and Notices.
9. Introduction, First Reading and Reference.
10. Second Reading and Amendment.
11. General File and Third Reading.
12. Unfinished Business of Preceding Day.
13. Special Orders of the Day.
14. Remarks from the Floor, limited to ten minutes.

[See Mason's Manual, Secs. 710-714]

## 31

## REMARKS

It shall be in order for members to make remarks and to have such remarks entered in the Journal.

## 32

## PURPOSE OF INTRODUCTIONS

A member may request the purpose of a bill or joint resolution upon its introduction.

## 33

## LIMITATION UPON INTRODUCTIONS

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of this rule, after the first forty days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced in the Assembly only after consent is given by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on roll call vote, which vote shall be entered in the Assembly Journal for that day, and such consent shall apply to no more than one bill or joint resolution.

2. After the first forty days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced by:

(a) Standing committees without consent. Select committees composed of county delegations shall not be considered as standing committees.

(b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the forty-first day of the legislative session.

[Amended, Assembly Journal 1959, A. R. 27. See Mason's Manual, Sec. 726(7); Stats. 1967, File No. 22; Stats. 1969, File No. 63]

## 34

## PROCEDURE ON READING OF BILLS

The Speaker shall announce at each reading of a bill whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first reading of a bill shall be for information. If there is objection, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If the question to reject fails to receive a majority vote by the members present, or if there is no objection, the bill shall take the proper course. No bill shall be referred to a committee until after the first reading, nor amended until after the second reading.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 733]

## 35

## SECOND READING AND AMENDMENT OF BILLS

All bills shall be read the second time in the order in which they are reported by committees, unless different order is designated by motion. Upon second reading, Assembly bills reported without amendments shall be engrossed and placed on the General File, and Senate bills reported without amendments shall be placed on the General File. Committee amendments reported with bills shall be considered upon their second reading, and such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Assembly bills so amended shall be reprinted,

engrossed, and placed on the General File, and Senate bills so amended shall be reprinted, re-engrossed, and placed on the General File.

Any member may move to amend a bill during its second or third reading, and such motion to amend may be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. Bills so amended on second reading shall be treated the same as bills with committee amendments. Any bill so amended upon the General File shall be reprinted and re-engrossed.

The reprinting of amended bills may be dispensed with only in accordance with the provisions of law.

[See NRS 218.320, 218.330; Mason's Manual, Sec. 734]

## 36

## SUBSTITUTES

A substitute bill shall be deemed and held to be an amendment, and treated in all respects as such. However, a substitute bill may be amended after its adoption, in the same manner as if it were an original bill.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 617]

## 37

## STRIKING ENACTING CLAUSES

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution shall not take precedence over any other subsidiary motion. If the motion is carried, it shall be considered equivalent to the rejection of such bill or resolution.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 23]

## 38

## GENERAL FILE

All bills reported to the Assembly, by either standing or special committees, after receiving their second readings shall be placed upon a General File, to be kept by the Chief Clerk. No bill shall be considered by the Assembly until the regular order of business shall have been gone through. Then bills shall be taken from the General File and acted upon in the order in which they were reported, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Assembly. But engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the file, in the order in which they are received. The Chief Clerk shall post, in a conspicuous place in the Chamber, a daily statement of the bills on the General File, setting forth the order in which they are filed, and specifying the alterations arising from the disposal of business each day. He shall likewise post notices of special orders as made.

[See Mason's Manual, Sec. 736]

## 39

## JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The procedure of enacting joint resolutions shall be identical to that of enacting bills. However, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution shall be entered in the Journal in their entirety.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 18; Art. XVI, Sec. 1; NRS 218.280-218.440]

## 40

## VETOES

Bills which have passed both houses of the Legislature and are transmitted to the Assembly accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval or veto of the same, shall be taken up and considered immediately upon the coming in of the message transmitting the same, or shall become the subject of a special order, and when the message is received, or (if made a special order) when the special order is called, the said message or statement shall be read together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Chief Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall first have been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Speaker has stated the question, save a motion to adjourn or a motion for the previous question, but the merits of the bill itself may be debated. The message or statement containing the objections of the Governor to the bill shall be entered upon the Journal of the Assembly. The consideration of a vetoed bill, and the objections of the Governor thereto, shall be a privileged question, and shall take precedence over all others.

[See Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 35; NRS 218.420, 218.430]

## 41

**Organization of Assembly When Total Number of  
Members-Elect Evenly Divided Between  
Political Parties**

1. The provisions of this rule shall be applicable only if it appears from the roll of the members-elect of the Assembly prepared by the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 218.100 that the total number of the members-elect of the Assembly is evenly divided between two political parties.

2. If the total number of members-elect of the Assembly is evenly divided between two political parties, on the first day of each session of the legislature following the call of the Assembly to order by the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 218.100, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the taking of the oath by members of the Assembly, the members of each political party shall designate one member and such designees shall meet together publicly in the Assembly chambers with the Secretary of State, who shall determine, by lot, which party shall have leadership of the Assembly. The winning political party shall select the Speaker and Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly and shall have the majority of the members on the even-numbered standing committees as designated in Assembly Standing Rule

20. The losing political party shall have the majority of the members on the remaining standing committees designated in Assembly Standing Rule 20.

3. Following completion of the procedures specified in subsection 2, the winning political party shall select the Speaker and Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly and report its selection to the Secretary of State. The person so selected as Speaker shall thereupon assume the chair of the Assembly.

4. The members representing each political party shall then retire from the chambers and meet privately. The political party having the majority of members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule 20, and designate one of such number as chairman of the standing committee. The political party having a minority of members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule 20. Having completed the duties imposed by this subsection, both political parties shall report in writing to the Speaker, the chairman and members of the standing committees designated.

5. The Speaker shall not change the designation of chairmen and committee members made pursuant to subsection 4.

[Added, Stats. 1969, File No. 56]

**ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES**

**INDEX**

(Figure at end of line refers to Rule number)

Announcement of vote.....	16
Appeals to the house.....	10
Assembly Chamber, use of.....	28
Attachés, appointment and suspension of.....	21
Ayes and noes, procedure.....	17
Bills—	
Amendment.....	35, 36
General File.....	38
Introduction, time limitations.....	33
Order of.....	35, 38
Purpose, request of.....	32
Reading, procedure.....	34
Reconsideration of final vote.....	14
Referral of.....	23, 34
Second reading and amendment.....	35
Substitute.....	36
Vetoed, procedure.....	40
Business, order of.....	30
Call of the house—	
Manner of voting.....	17
Privileged question.....	9
Closing debate.....	7
Committee on Legislative Functions—	
Composition.....	21
Duties.....	21
Committees—	
Appointment.....	22
Concurrent referrals.....	23
Duties.....	23
Legislative Functions, Committee on—	
Duties.....	21
Referral to two committees, procedure.....	23
Reports.....	25
Standing—	
Listed.....	20
Number of members.....	20
Number of members, by political party.....	20
Credentials, Committee on Legislative Functions.....	21
Debate—	
Closing debate.....	7
Points of order.....	10
Speaking on question.....	6
Division of question.....	5
Division, voting by.....	18
Employees, appointment and suspension of.....	21
Enacting clause, motion to strike.....	37
Floor, privilege of.....	26
Final vote, reconsideration.....	14
General File.....	38
Indefinite postponement.....	13
Introductions—	
Limitations upon.....	33
Purpose of, request for.....	32
Joint resolutions—	
Enactment, procedure.....	39
Lobbying.....	26
Mason's Manual.....	2

Material placed on Assemblymen's desks.....	26.5
Meeting, time of.....	29
Motions—	
Adjourn.....	9
Division of question.....	5
General procedure.....	8
Indefinite postponement.....	13
Previous question.....	12
Reconsideration, generally.....	14
Reconsideration, precedence of.....	15
To strike out enacting clause.....	37
Withdrawal of.....	8
Notice—	
Of reconsideration.....	14
Officers, tenure.....	19
Order of business.....	30
Organization of Assembly when total number of members-elect evenly divided between political parties.....	41
Parliamentary authority, precedence.....	1
Peddling and soliciting, forbidden.....	27
Petitions or memorials, disposition of.....	4
Points of order.....	10
Political parties—	
Organization of Assembly when total number of members-elect evenly divided between political parties.....	41
Precedence—	
Of motion for previous question.....	40
Of motion for special order.....	9
Of motion to adjourn.....	9, 15, 40
Of motion to reconsider.....	15
Of motion to strike enacting clause.....	37
Of parliamentary authority.....	1
Of vetoed bills.....	40
Previous question.....	12
Privilege of the floor.....	26
Privileged questions, precedence.....	9
Reconsideration of final vote—	
Generally.....	14
Precedence of motion.....	15
Remarks by members.....	31
Resolutions—	
Joint—	
Enactment procedure.....	39
Roll call, request for.....	17
Rules—	
Suspending, rescinding or amending.....	11
Second reading and amendment of bills.....	35
Standing committees—	
Listed.....	20
Number of members.....	20
Number of members, by political party.....	20
Substitute bills.....	36
Tenure of Officers.....	19
Time of meeting.....	29
Veto, procedure.....	40
Voting—	
Announcement of vote.....	16
By division.....	18
Manner of.....	17
Witnesses, compensation of.....	24

**JOINT RULES**

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1864, page 23; adopted, Assembly Journal 1864, page 55]

## 1

## COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE

**To Be Appointed by One house at Request of the Other.**

In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint, or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the same, such house shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other; and the committee so appointed shall meet at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective houses. The whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be considered by the committee, and it may recommend recession by either house, new amendments, new bills or resolutions, or other changes as it sees fit. New bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be.

The report of a conference committee may be adopted by acclamation, and such action may be considered equivalent to the adoption of amendments embodied therein. But such report shall not itself be subject to amendment, and if either house refuse to adopt such report, the conferees may be discharged and other conferees appointed; provided, however, that no more than three different conference committees shall be appointed on any one bill. No member who has served on a conference committee shall be appointed a member of another conference committee on the same bill.

[Amended, Assembly Journal 1947, A. C. R. 3]

## 2

## MESSAGES

**Procedure Concerning.**

Proclamations by the Governor convening the Legislature in extra session shall, by direction of the presiding officer of each House, be read immediately after the convening thereof, filed and entered in full upon the Journal of proceedings.

Whenever a message from the Governor is received the Sergeant at Arms will announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Governor is at the bar." The secretary will, upon being recognized by the presiding officer, announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, a message from His Excellency, the Governor of Nevada, to the Honorable, the Senate or Assembly," and hand same to the Sergeant at Arms for delivery to the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The presiding officer will direct the biennial message of the Governor to be received and read, and all special messages to be received, read and entered in full upon the Journal of proceedings.

Messages from the Senate to the Assembly shall be delivered by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and messages from the Assembly to the Senate shall be delivered by the Chief Clerk or Assistant Clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce and deliver his message.

## 3

## BILLS

**Communications.**

Each House shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, in writing, signed by the Secretary or Clerk of the House from which such notice is sent.

## 4

## INDORSED AND PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

After a bill or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House from which it originated, and shall be examined by the Enrolling Committee of such House, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossing bill or joint resolution as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered therein.

Such bill or joint resolution shall thereupon be presented to the presiding officers of both Houses for signature, who shall, after announcement is made of their intention to do so, sign the same in open session and their signatures shall be followed by those of the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Immediately thereafter such bill or joint resolution shall be presented to the Governor for action, as provided by law, and the Chairman of the Enrollment Committee shall forthwith report to such House the time when such presentation was made and that a receipt was obtained therefor.

The Enrolling Clerk shall indorse upon the back of each bill or joint resolution the House wherein it originated.

## 5

## TRANSMIT PAPERS

Each House shall transmit to the other, papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

## 6

## PRINTING

**Conditional.**

The Standing Committees on Printing of the two Houses shall be a Joint Standing Committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter

is needful to print. Each House may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matter pertaining to such House only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses.

## 7

## RESOLUTIONS

Concurrent resolutions shall be used as a means of expressing facts, principles, opinions and purposes of the Senate and Assembly, and for authorizing joint committees of the two Houses. They shall not be binding on either House until agreed to by both. They shall not be sent to the Governor for approval. Concurrent resolutions may be used to memorialize former members of the Legislature and other public figures, living or dead, but shall not be used for the purpose of congratulating any person or organization for insignificant accomplishments. No congratulatory resolution shall be introduced without prior approval of the Committee on Legislative Functions of the appropriate House.

Joint Resolutions, proposing amendment to the State Constitution shall not be submitted to the Governor for his approval or signature, but shall, after enrollment, be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing and recording.

Joint Resolutions, other than as enumerated in the preceding paragraph, shall be used as a means in addressing the President of the United States, Congress, or either House thereof, Representatives in Congress and the National Departments, and shall be delivered to the Governor for action as provided by law.

[Amended Stats. 1963, File No. 84]

## 8

## VETOES

**Special Order.**

Bills which have passed a previous Legislature, and which are transmitted to the Legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the Chair is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Chair has stated the question save a motion for "The previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

## ADJOURNMENT

Neither House, during the session of the Legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

In adjourning for not more than three days, either the day of adjourning or the day of meeting shall be taken into the count, but Sunday shall not be taken into the count in making this computation.

The Legislature is adjourned for more than three days by concurrent resolution.

## EXPENDITURES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE FUND

Except for routine salary, travel, equipment, and operating expenses, no expenditures shall be made from the Legislative Fund without the authority of a Concurrent Resolution regularly adopted by the Senate and Assembly.

[Added, Senate Journal 1955, S. C. R. 10]

**JOINT RULES**

**INDEX**

(Figure at end of line refers to Rule number)

Adjournment—  
     During session, rules..... 9  
 Bills—  
     Communication between Houses..... 3  
     Communication between Houses—  
         Transmit papers concerning bill or resolution..... 5  
     Procedure following passage..... 4  
 Committees of Conference—  
     Appointment..... 1  
     Reports..... 1  
 Communications between Houses..... 3  
 Concurrent resolutions—  
     Uses..... 7  
 Joint resolutions—  
     Procedure following passage..... 4  
     Uses..... 7  
 Legislative Fund—  
     Expenditures controlled..... 10  
 Messages—  
     Procedure on reception ..... 2  
 Printing—  
     Regulations..... 6  
 Printing, Joint Standing Committee on  
     Regulation of printing..... 6  
 Vetoes—  
     Procedure..... 8

**LOBBYISTS—Nevada legislature:**

A lounge is provided for lobbyists and their guests. It is located in room 103 off the main lobby. Furniture in the lobbyist's lounge was donated by participating organizations.

## DISTINCTION BETWEEN TYPES OF LEGISLATION

### **Bill**

A bill is a draft of a proposed statute, which, to become law, must be passed by both houses of the legislature on roll call vote and be approved by the governor.

### **One-house Resolution**

A one-house resolution is adopted by either house to express an opinion, appoint a committee, express regret on the death of a former member of the legislature or other person, request the return of a bill from the other body for a stated purpose, recognize a meritorious service, commemorate a special day or occasion or appoint attachés, to request studies, and to provide postage and stationery money for the members.

### **Concurrent Resolution**

A concurrent resolution is adopted by both houses to express facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the senate and assembly, and for authorizing joint committees of the two houses. It can also be used to express regret on deaths, extend congratulations, commemorate special occasions, request studies, and to request the return of a bill from the governor for a stated purpose. In 1963 the legislature amended a joint standing rule so as to prohibit concurrent resolutions being used for congratulating any person or organization for insignificant accomplishments. Congratulatory resolutions must receive the approval of the committee on legislative functions of the appropriate house prior to introduction.

### **Joint Resolution**

A joint resolution is passed by both houses in the same manner as a bill. It, too, must be signed by the governor *unless* it is a measure amending the constitution of the State of Nevada. Joint resolutions are used for the purpose of requesting the Congress of the United States, the President, or a federal agency, or members of the Nevada congressional delegation to perform some act believed to be for the best interests of the state and/or nation. The joint resolution is employed as indicated above to amend the constitution of the State of Nevada, and also to propose or ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This is an example  
of a Senate Bill

**S. B. 323**

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SENATE BILL NO. 323—SENATOR WHITE

MARCH 3, 1969

Referred to Committee on Federal, State and Local Governments

SUMMARY—Alters method of selecting membership of county fair and recreation boards in certain counties. (BDR 20-1126)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

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AN ACT relating to county fair and recreation boards in certain counties; altering the method of selecting the membership of such boards; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 244.7802 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2 244.7802 1. The county fair and recreation board shall consist of  
3 **[five]** *seven* members selected as follows:  
4 (a) Two members by the board of county commissioners from their  
5 own number.  
6 (b) Two members by the governing body of the largest incorporated  
7 city in the county.  
8 (c) One member by the governing body of **[one]** *each* of the other  
9 incorporated cities in the county.  
10 2. **[I**n order to determine which of the incorporated cities in the  
11 county is entitled to the representative provided in paragraph (c) of sub-  
12 section 1, the board of county commissioners shall at its first meeting after  
13 May 1, 1967, draw lots to determine which city shall be first represented,  
14 which next, and so on. The city first drawn is entitled to representation  
15 until July 1, 1968, and each city is entitled thereafter to representation  
16 for 1 year, in its proper turn as determined by the original drawing.  
17 3. **]** Any vacancy occurring on a county fair and recreation board shall  
18 be filled by the authority entitled to appoint the member whose position is  
19 vacant.

This is an example  
of an Assembly Bill

**A. B. 15**

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ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 15—MRS. FRAZZINI

JANUARY 20, 1969

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Provides for deposit of state board of nursing moneys.  
Executive estimate of cost: None. (BDR 54-24)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

---

AN ACT to amend NRS 632.090, relating to moneys collected by the state board of nursing, by allowing such moneys to be deposited in banks or savings and loan associations.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 632.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2 632.090 [1. All fees received by the board shall be paid to the  
3 executive secretary of the board, who shall deposit the same at the end  
4 of each month with the state treasurer.  
5 2. The state treasurer shall place the money to the credit of a fund  
6 to be known as the state board of nursing fund. All money paid into this  
7 fund shall be held subject to withdrawal on order of the board for the  
8 purpose of meeting expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of  
9 the special duties imposed by this chapter and for the elevation of the  
10 standards of nursing care in this state, as the board may in its discretion  
11 direct.  
12 3. All disbursements of money made pursuant to this chapter shall  
13 be made only on verified claims therefor.] *All moneys received by the*  
14 *board under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the executive*  
15 *secretary of the board, who shall deposit such moneys in banks or savings*  
16 *and loan associations in the State of Nevada. Such moneys may be drawn*  
17 *on by the board for payment of all expenses incurred in the administra-*  
18 *tion of the provisions of this chapter.*  
19 SEC. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

This is an example  
of a Senate Resolution

**S. R. 1**

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**SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1—SENATOR BROWN**

JANUARY 20, 1969



Read and adopted

SUMMARY—Provides for appointment of senate attachés. (BDR 111)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is  
material to be omitted.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION**—Providing for the appointment of senate attachés.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada,* That the following-  
2 named persons be, and they hereby are, elected as attachés of the senate  
3 for the 55th session of the legislature of the State of Nevada: Jean Hanna,  
4 Patricia Gatz, Irene Cline, Patricia Burke, Dean W. Miller, Mary  
5 O'Malley, Jeanne Smith, Naomi Dottei, Genevieve Cronin, Agnes Nelson,  
6 Grace Dirrim, Glen Stoddard, Anna Marke, Alyce Kolhoss, Betty  
7 Barney and Steve Frank.

This is an example  
of an Assembly Resolution

**A. R. 3**

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 3—COMMITTEE ON  
WAYS AND MEANS

JANUARY 20, 1969



Read and adopted

SUMMARY—Provides allowance for assembly members for periodicals,  
stamps and stationery. (BDR 101)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is  
material to be omitted.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION—Provides an allowance for each member of the  
assembly for periodicals, stamps and stationery.

- 1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada,* That the sum to be
- 2 allowed each member of the assembly for periodicals, stamps and sta-
- 3 tionery, as provided by law, be the sum of \$60, and that the same be
- 4 certified by the speaker and chief clerk to the state controller, who is
- 5 authorized to draw his warrants therefor on the legislative fund, and the
- 6 state treasurer is thereafter authorized to pay the same.

This is an example  
of a Senate Concurrent Resolution

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**S. C. R. 4**

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4—COMMITTEE  
ON FINANCE

JANUARY 28, 1969

—o—  
Read and adopted

SUMMARY—Authorizes necessary expenditures from legislative fund for air travel and related expenses of members of senate standing committee on state institutions to be incurred in visiting state-supported institutions in southern Nevada. (BDR 985)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Authorizing necessary expenditures from the legislative fund for air travel and related expenses of the members of the senate standing committee on state institutions to be incurred in visiting state-supported institutions in southern Nevada.

1     *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concur-*  
2     *ring,* That expenditure of necessary moneys from the legislative fund is  
3     hereby authorized to pay the costs of air travel and other incidentals to  
4     be incurred by members of the senate standing committee on state insti-  
5     tutions in visiting state-supported institutions in southern Nevada.

This is an example  
of an Assembly Concurrent Resolution

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**A. C. R. 13**

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13—  
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 13, 1969

Referred to Committee on Legislative Functions

SUMMARY—Directs preparation of evidence code. (BDR 1062)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is  
material to be omitted.

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ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative  
commission to draft an evidence code.

- 1 WHEREAS, Rules of evidence are now scattered throughout Nevada  
2 Revised Statutes; and  
3 WHEREAS, It would be more convenient and serve a beneficial purpose  
4 to have all rules of evidence collectively enacted in Nevada Revised  
5 Statutes; now, therefore, be it  
6 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concur-*  
7 *ring,* That the legislative commission is directed to prepare a draft of a  
8 new evidence code to be submitted to the 56th session of the legislature  
9 of the State of Nevada.

This is an example  
of a Senate Joint Resolution

**S. J. R. 10**

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10—COMMITTEE  
ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 17, 1969

—○—  
Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Proposes to amend Nevada constitution by providing that legislative sessions convene in March. (BDR C-1219)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

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---

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing to amend section 2 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to the time of legislative sessions, by providing that regular sessions of the legislature convene in March.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, jointly,*  
2 That section 2 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be  
3 amended to read as follows:  
4 Sec. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall  
5 commence on the [3rd] 1st Monday of [January] March next ensuing  
6 the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the  
7 State shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation.

This is an example  
of an Assembly Joint Resolution

A. J. R. 10

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ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10—MESSRS. FRANK  
YOUNG, WILSON, SWALLOW, SMITH, SCHOUWEILER,  
BOWLER, WEBB AND LOWMAN

JANUARY 29, 1969

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Proposes constitutional amendment to limit right to bail.  
(BDR C-186)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is  
material to be omitted.

---

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing an amendment to section 7 of  
article 1 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to bail, by limiting  
the right to bail in felony narcotic cases.

- 1 *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly,*
- 2 That section 7 of article 1 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be
- 3 amended to read as follows:
- 4 **[Sec:]** *Section 7.* All persons shall beailable by sufficient sureties **[**;
- 5 unless for Capital Offenses when the proof is evident, or the presumption
- 6 great. **]** *unless:*
- 7 1. *The proof is evident or the presumption great; and*
- 8 2. *The accusation is for a capital offense or for a felony in violation of*
- 9 *a law regulating the use or transfer of narcotic drugs.*

## GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

The legislative process has acquired a vocabulary of its own over the years. Often these words have a precise and definite meaning which varies considerably from the same word when used in common parlance; such legislative terminology also varies in meaning from one state legislature to another.

Much of the vocabulary listed hereafter is defined in *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, and that manual also contains terms which we have not included. However, we have attempted to define the words most commonly in use in the Nevada legislature as well as those which will assist in a clear understanding of the various subjects, processes, and procedures described in this publication.

### GLOSSARY

Act.....	A bill passed by both houses.
Action.....	Any step of parliamentary procedure upon a proposed law or resolution.
Adjournment.....	The ending of a legislative day; regular adjournment sets the date for the next meeting. Adjournment <i>sine die</i> literally means "adjournment without a day"; it marks the end of the legislative session since it does not set a time for reconvening.
Administration measure.....	Bill proposed by the governor.
Amend.....	To alter formally by modification, deletion, or addition.
Appropriation.....	A legislative grant of money for a specific purpose.
Assembly.....	The lower, more numerous branch of the legislature.
Attaché.....	An employee of the legislature.
Authorized Expenditures Act.....	An omnibus act authorizing and limiting the expenditures of special funds for government departments and programs.
Bicameral legislature.....	A two-house legislature.
Bill.....	A draft of a law presented for enactment.
Bloc.....	A group of legislators who have certain interests in common and who vote together on matters affecting that interest.
Bond.....	A certificate of indebtedness issued by the government in return for money it has borrowed.
Budget.....	Estimate of the receipts and expenditures needed to carry out programs for a fiscal year.
By request.....	Introduction of a measure by a legislator for some private individual or group.
Calendar.....	List or docket of bills awaiting action, entered in order reported.
Calendar day.....	Each consecutive day on the calendar for the duration of the legislative session whether or not the houses convene.
Caucus.....	Conference of legislative party members to decide on party policies and action.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Engrossment.....	Proofreading a bill or resolution.
Enrollment.....	The final printing of a bill or resolution after enactment by both houses.
Executive budget.....	Program of expected revenue and proposed expenditures in comparison with current and past 2 completed years, proposed by the governor and the chief of the budget division of the department of administration.
Ex officio.....	Holding two offices; holding another office by virtue of or because of the holding of the first office.
Fiscal Note.....	Analysis required by statute to be prepared by an executive agency in justification of expenditures which would be entailed by the passage of a proposed bill.
Floor.....	Recognition by the chair for the purpose of discussion, debate, or remarks while a house is in session.
General Appropriation Act.....	An omnibus act appropriating funds for government departments or programs, usually from the general fund.
General File.....	The third reading file of bills and resolutions due for consideration in the houses.
General law.....	A law of general application throughout the state.
Gerrymandering.....	Legislative district boundary lines drawn to obtain partisan or factional advantages.
Grandfather clause.....	Inserted in bill making provisions nonapplicable to activities or personnel involved prior to the enactment of the new legislation.
Hearing.....	A session of a legislative committee at which witnesses present testimony on matters under consideration by the committee.
History.....	A daily listing of actions on all measures in the houses.
Impeachment.....	A formal accusation against a public official by the assembly. After the assembly has impeached, the senate tries the person.
Initiative.....	A procedure which enables a specified number of voters to propose, by petition, a law or constitutional amendment, and to secure its submission to the electorate for approval.
Introduction.....	The presentation of a bill or resolution for consideration by a house.
Journal.....	Record of daily proceedings in the houses.
Law.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the governor.
Legislative day.....	Each day that the houses actually convene. These do not necessarily coincide in number with calendar days.
Lobbyist.....	A representative of a special interest who attends sessions to oppose or support the enactment of legislation.
Majority leader.....	A member of either house chosen by the members of the majority party in that house as their spokesman.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS).....	The statutory law of Nevada of a general nature enacted by the legislature, with such law arranged in an orderly manner by subject.
Preamble.....	The introductory part of a bill or resolution that states the reasons and intent of the measure.
President of the Senate.....	Lieutenant governor as presiding officer of the senate.
President pro Tempore.....	A senator chosen by the senate to preside in the absence of the president.
Quorum.....	The number of members of a house or of a committee who must be present for the body to conduct official business.
Recall.....	Requesting the return of a measure from the governor or a house by a resolution.
Recede.....	Withdraw from an amendment which the other house refused to concur in.
Refer.....	Send a measure to a committee for study and consideration.
Referendum.....	The principle or practice of submitting a law to popular vote after the filing of a petition expressing the wish of the people to vote on such law.
Relief bill.....	A bill, usually appropriating money, for the reimbursement of persons who have a claim against the state.
Resolutions.....	One-house resolution—expresses facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of one house. Concurrent resolution—expresses facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two houses and authorizes the creation of joint committees. Joint resolution—memorializes federal officials to engage in an action, or proposes amendments to the state constitution or ratifies amendments to the United States Constitution.
Roll call.....	Recording of the presence of members or a tally of the votes on a legislative measure.
Second Reading File.....	File of bills for second reading and consideration of amendments in the houses.
Senate.....	The upper, less numerous branch of the legislature.
Seniority.....	The tradition of assigning committee positions and political rank on the basis of length of legislative service.
Speaker of the Assembly.....	The presiding officer of the assembly.
Speaker pro Tempore.....	An assemblyman chosen by the assembly to preside in the absence of the speaker.
Special law.....	A law of local or limited application.
Statute.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the governor.
Statutes of Nevada.....	The bound compilation of all general and special laws enacted in a specific year.
Summary.....	A brief and unofficial resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

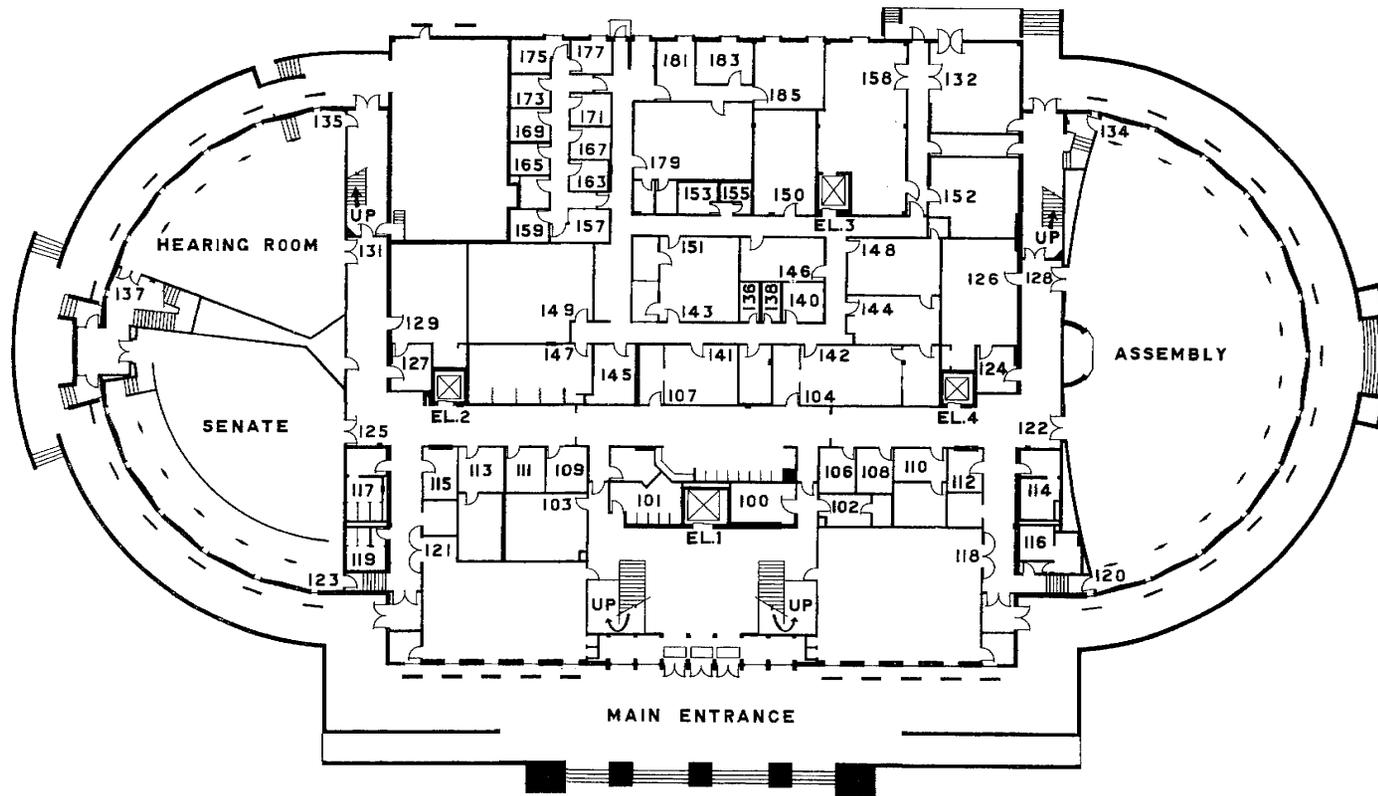
Title.....	An official resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.
Unicameral legislature.....	A one-house legislature.
Veto.....	Governor's disapproval of a bill or joint resolution.

## THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

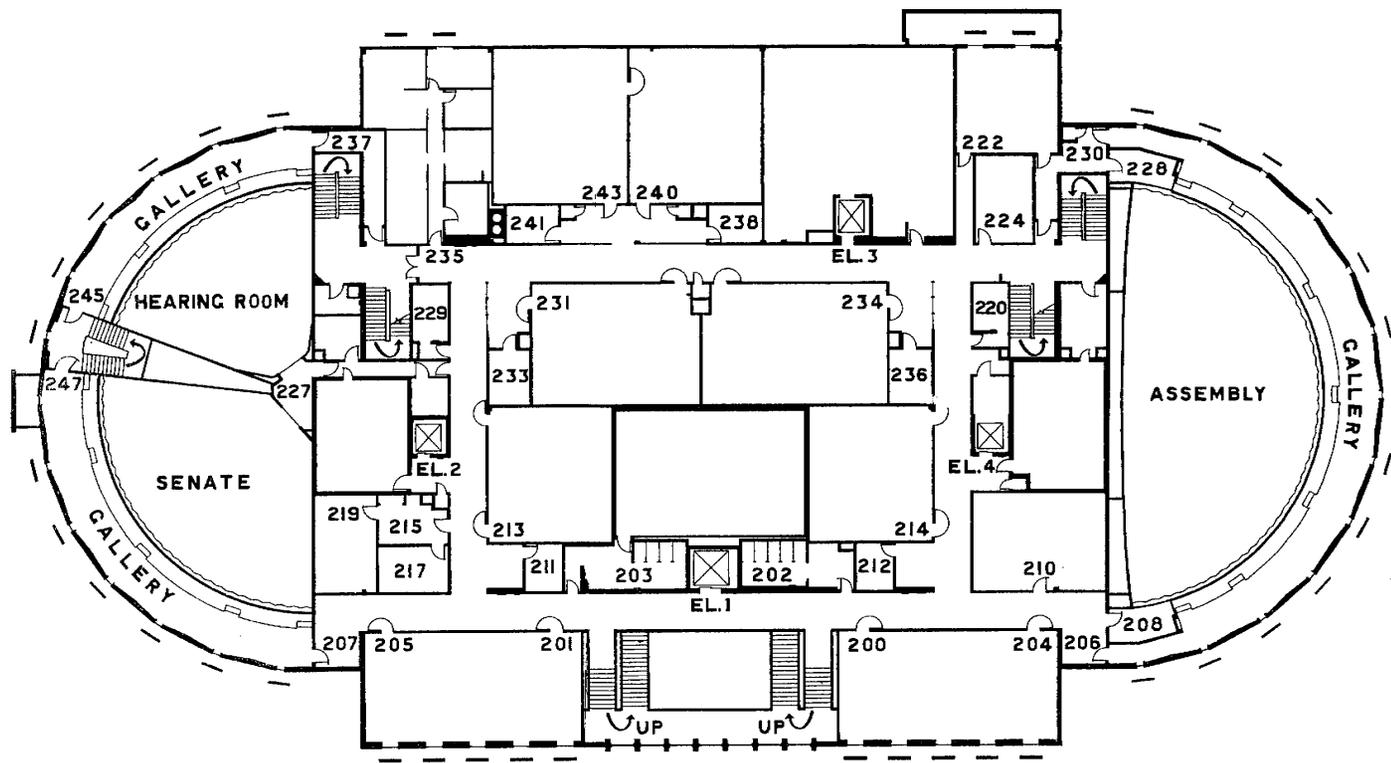
The 1967 legislature appropriated \$3,575,000 for the construction, equipping, furnishing and landscaping of a Legislative Building within the Capitol Complex in Carson City. Additional funding was provided by the 1969 legislature, and the total cost of the building was approximately \$4,000,000 when completed in June 1970.

Located on six city blocks immediately to the south of the Capitol, the building contains 96,000 usable square feet and adequate facilities for the legislature and the legislative counsel bureau. Included within the building or to be included in the future are equipment and accommodations to make it one of the finest in the nation for its purposes.

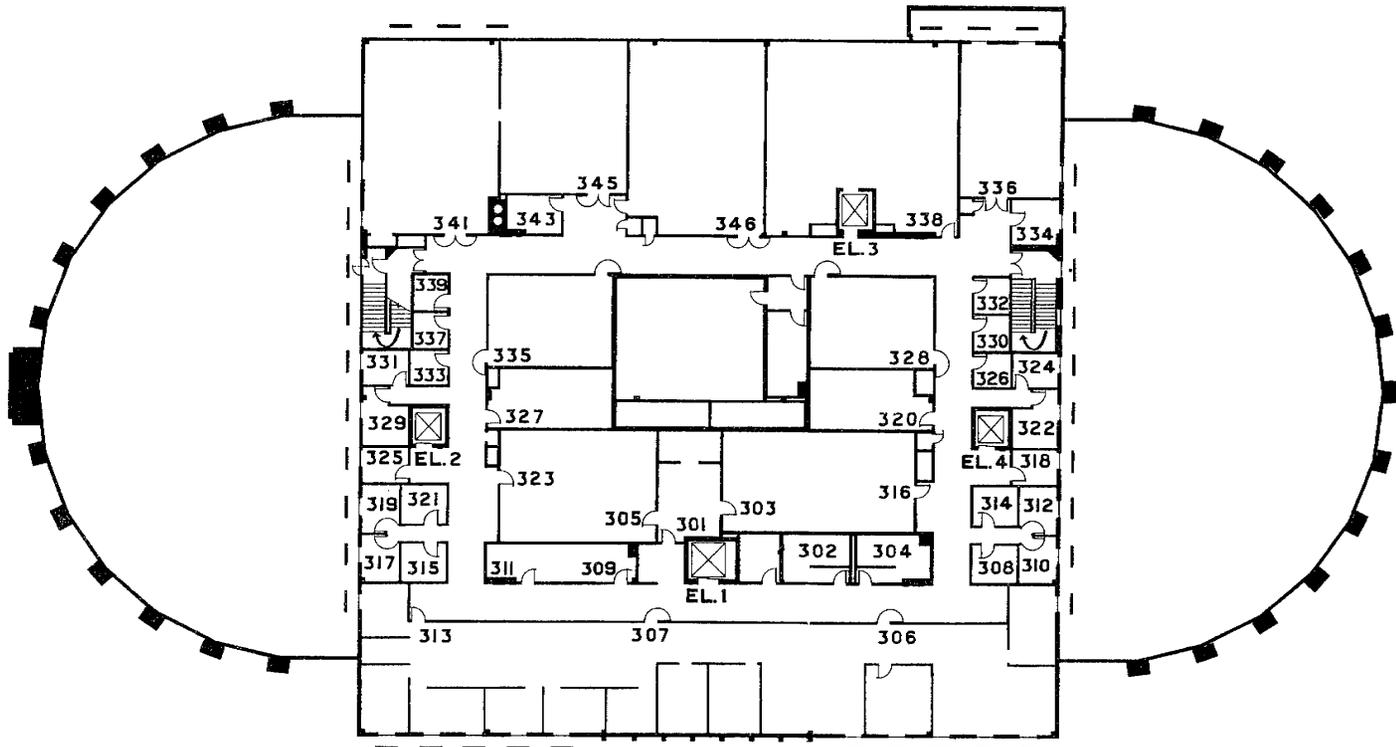
The Legislative Building was designed by the architectural firms of Ferris and Erskine, Vhay and Ferrari, and Raymond Hellmann, in association, and constructed by Walker Boudwin Construction Company. Construction began in September 1968. The building was dedicated on June 9, 1970.



CARSON ST.



SECOND FLOOR  
CARSON ST.



THIRD FLOOR

CARSON ST.

## **FIRE AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN**

1. In the event of sounding the fire alarm system, it is to be assumed that the alarm is real and all personnel are to evacuate the building immediately, using the nearest stairs. The elevators are not on emergency power circuits and valuable time might be lost in attempting to use them. If the nearest stairwell is smokefilled or access to it blocked in any way, then use the other stair.

2. All doors to the stairwell enclosures, particularly those exiting the main portions of the building, are intended to be closed in the event of fire to protect the enclosure from fire and keep it clear of smoke. If any of these doors are found open on leaving the building, they should be closed. As a general item of information, similar considerations apply to doors to corridors. These doors are sometimes found to be blocked open. If a fire occurs in a room, all doors to the room should be closed in order to contain fire and smoke within the room and prevent its spread further in the building.

3. After evacuating the building, reentry will not be made until the fire department has specifically determined that this is permissible.

### **EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:**

Fire: 882-1661  
Police: 882-3451  
Or: Dial "O" for Operator.

### **ELEVATOR TELEPHONES**

Each elevator in the Legislative Building is equipped with an emergency telephone. In the event of fire, a stalled elevator or any other emergency, assistance may be obtained by dialing 7665 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 7351 between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.



## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

In 1945, the legislative counsel bureau was established as a department to assist legislators, state officers and citizens in finding facts concerning state government, proposed legislation and various public matters.<sup>1</sup> Eighteen years later (1963), the Nevada legislature enacted legislation consolidating the functions of the statute revision commission and the legislative counsel bureau.<sup>2</sup> The counsel bureau now consists of the legislative commission, a director, a fiscal and auditing division, a legal division, a research division and an interim finance committee.<sup>3</sup>

### The Legislative Commission

The legislative commission consists of 12 legislators who exercise general policymaking and supervisory authority over the operations of the legislative counsel bureau. At each regular session of the legislature, the senate and the assembly each designate by resolution six members of their respective bodies to serve on the commission. Three of the members in each house represent the majority party and three members are designated from the minority party. In addition, the two chambers, by resolution, elect an equal number of alternate members, again divided between the two parties.\* In the senate, alternates are assigned positions as first, second and third alternates for each party and serve in the event of a vacancy on a priority basis. In the assembly, any of the three alternates from the same party may be appointed by the commission to serve in the event of a vacancy among that party's representation on the commission.<sup>4</sup>

Members of the legislative commission serve until their successors are appointed, notwithstanding that their terms of office may have expired. However, retiring legislators, or those who have been defeated for reelection, serve only until the day after the general election. Resultant vacancies are filled in the same manner as vacancies arising from other causes.<sup>5</sup>

For each day's attendance at a meeting of the legislative commission or while engaged in official legislative counsel bureau business, commission members receive a salary of \$25 plus the standard per diem and travel allowances. An alternate who attends a meeting of the commission, but does not replace a regular member, is entitled to travel expenses, but not salary.<sup>6</sup>

The director of the legislative counsel bureau acts as the nonvoting recording secretary of the legislative commission, which meets periodically, as the accumulation of business requires, on call of the chairman or by decision of a majority of the commissioners. Seven members of the commission constitute a quorum.<sup>7</sup>

The legislative commission is designated by law as Nevada's commission on interstate cooperation. In this capacity, the commission is charged with the responsibility of working with The Council of State Governments

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\*Present law makes no provision for commission representation when third party or independent members are elected to the legislature.

in the exchange of ideas and information with other states, so that the legislature may have the benefit of the latest thinking on matters falling within its purview. Nevada is a member of The Council of State Governments, and its annual dues are paid by the commission out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau.<sup>8</sup>

The commission, which is basically designed to assist the legislature in maintaining its independent and coordinate status with the executive and judicial branches of the state government, may investigate and inquire into any area within the competence of the legislature. Normally, the investigative responsibilities of the commission are relegated to the staff of the legislative counsel bureau, which, at times, works in conjunction with subcommittees of the commission composed of interested legislators and members of the public at large. When it holds hearings, the commission may receive recommendations and suggestions from state officers and legislators, private groups or any citizens desiring to report to it.<sup>9</sup> It also has the subpoena power and may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents necessary to the discharge of its duties.<sup>10</sup>

The commission appoints the Nevada representatives to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws<sup>11</sup> and other interstate bodies, formulates proposals for interstate compacts and agreements, and, in general, facilitates Nevada's contacts with her sister commonwealths and the Federal Government.<sup>12</sup>

Between sessions of the legislature, the legislative commission fixes the work priority of all studies and investigations assigned to it by concurrent resolutions of the legislature. Normally, such studies are carried out by the counsel bureau staff or subcommittees of the commission under the direction and supervision of the commission. The commission may, between sessions, authorize the initiation of additional studies or investigations not specifically requested by the legislature at the preceding session, but it cannot, by law, engage in any activities directed by resolution of only one house of the legislature.<sup>13</sup>

#### **The Director**

By statute, the legislative commission is required to appoint the heads of the three divisions within the legislative counsel bureau (legal division, research division, and fiscal and auditing division) and designate one of them as the overall director of the bureau.<sup>14</sup> The director functions as the executive head of the counsel bureau and directs and supervises all of its daily administrative and technical activities.<sup>15</sup> Ultimate policymaking authority, however, remains with the commission.

The director employs necessary personnel for the bureau, at salaries within the limits of legislative appropriations and the salary schedule approved by the legislative commission, and authorizes claims against the legislative fund.<sup>16</sup> He serves as secretary to the interim finance committee.<sup>17</sup> With the consent of the legislative commission, the director may

appoint one of the remaining division chiefs or an employee of the legislative counsel bureau as his deputy. No additional compensation attaches to the position of director of the bureau.<sup>18</sup>

The director is assisted by a deputy director (administration) whose function is to coordinate activities of the entire bureau, serve as liaison between department heads, supervisors and the director, administer overall personnel matters, supervise clerical staff production, edit and coordinate publications of all divisions, and run the director's administrative office.

### **Fiscal and Auditing Division**

The fiscal and auditing division performs postaudits of all accounts, books and other financial records of all state departments using or managing public funds. Postaudits are done selectively on a priority basis.<sup>19</sup>

The division also audits the books of various officials, departments and agencies of the state when so ordered by the legislative commission, and must make independent verifications of all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of audited individuals and agencies. The division periodically prepares a written report to the commission analyzing the accounting procedures of audited departments and recommending improvements where necessary. It determines whether or not adequate fiscal controls are being used, whether expenditures have been made in compliance with the law, and whether property and equipment have been properly used, disposed of or otherwise accounted for.<sup>20</sup>

In sum, the division is the fiscal watchdog of the legislature between sessions and its fiscal advisor during sessions. It examines the state budget and suggests possible changes; runs cost, expenditure and revenue projections to aid the legislative money committees; advises state agencies, institutions and departments on the development of uniform systems of accounting and reporting; presents independent findings concerning fiscal notes appended to legislative bills; and assists the legislature in the interpretation of factual data related to the fiscal aspects of the operation of the state government.<sup>21</sup>

All state agencies must provide the fiscal and auditing division, or its representatives, with any books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of information requested by the fiscal analyst for inspection.<sup>22</sup> Reports written by the fiscal and auditing division are furnished to audited agencies and discussed with their officials prior to release. If the head of an agency disagrees with the findings as reported, he may submit to the fiscal analyst within 10 days a written statement of explanation or rebuttal. Any statement submitted is then included in the final report issued by the fiscal and auditing division. After a report has been submitted and accepted by the legislative commission, copies are filed with the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state and each member of the legislature.<sup>23</sup>

The fiscal and auditing division is headed by the fiscal analyst, who

must be a certified public accountant or a public accountant qualified to practice public accounting in Nevada. He must have at least five years of progressively responsible experience in general accounting and have a comprehensive knowledge of the principles and practices of public budgeting, governmental accounting and the projection of future public revenues, as well as a working knowledge of statistical methods.<sup>24</sup>

While the fiscal analyst is authorized to recommend changes in existing laws or the enactment of new laws to secure efficient spending of public funds and to call the attention of the legislature to any violations of the law, he is specifically prohibited from recommending in his reports any new sources of taxes to meet governmental expenses.<sup>25</sup> Reports on all regular and special audits—except those in progress, continuing work on which has been approved by the legislative commission—must be concluded and submitted not later than 30 days before the convening of each regular session of the legislature.<sup>26</sup>

At least once every three months, the fiscal analyst must count the money in the state treasury. No notice is given to the state treasurer that a money count is to be made. Only moneys on deposit in depository banks and actual cash in the state treasury may be counted by the fiscal analyst as cash and moneys on hand. When the count has been completed, the fiscal analyst must file an affidavit with the secretary of state showing the amounts counted and an itemized list of all securities of which the state treasurer is custodian.<sup>27</sup>

Because of the critical importance of adequate financial data on which to base legislative decisions, the fiscal and auditing division is an indispensable adjunct of the legislature. The services it provides help the legislature to set economically sound policies for the state, anticipate future needs and objectively analyze budgetary requests submitted to it. The fiscal analyst and his staff provide added insurance that satisfactory accounting controls are maintained by the executive branch and that the state's public resources are wisely used in accordance with law.

### **The Legal Division**

The legal division, with a staff of lawyers and technicians, compiles Nevada Revised Statutes, with annotations, and the Nevada Digest,<sup>28</sup> provides bill drafting services<sup>29</sup> and provides certain assistance when requested. As legal advisor to the legislature, the legislative counsel or his staff may appear in, commence, prosecute, defend or intervene in any action, suit or other court or state agency proceeding to protect the official interests of the legislature or any of its committees.<sup>30</sup>

Upon request, the legal division prepares or assists in the preparation of legislative measures for members of the legislature, state agencies and departments, the governor and members of the judiciary. However, the division cannot prepare or assist in the preparation of any measures proposed by the executive branch (with the exception of the governor) unless a request is received prior to November 1 preceding the convening of a session or the request is made by a member of the legislature or

the governor. During regular sessions, the division can only work on legislative measures upon the request of a legislator or the governor.<sup>31</sup>

The preparation of bills and resolutions entails exhaustive research into the statutory impact of proposed changes in existing laws, the development of sufficient background information to enable the bill drafter and the legislative sponsor to understand fully the ramifications of the suggested legislation, and the actual drafting of the measures in proper form and style. The staff of the division is prohibited from urging or opposing any legislation and is bound to observe the confidentiality of all matters within their work assignment unless such matters have become public records or their sponsor has granted consent for release.<sup>32</sup>

Before introduction, every bill must be delivered to the legal division for the purpose of determining whether the bill is in the proper form. The legislative counsel may correct any clerical errors he finds in a bill or resolution, but if he thinks a correction might change the substance of a measure, he must obtain the permission of the measure's author prior to making the change.<sup>33</sup> All bills or resolutions of both houses designated for reprinting, engrossment, reengrossment or enrollment must be routed directly through the legal division, so that amendments which have been adopted may be inserted preparatory to engrossment or enrollment.<sup>34</sup>

The legal division is headed by the legislative counsel, who must be an attorney licensed to practice law in Nevada. The legislative counsel, because of the varied nature of his duties, must be versed in some or all of the following fields: Political science, parliamentary practice, legislative procedure and the methods of research, statute revision and bill drafting.<sup>35</sup> The legislative counsel is *ex officio* one of Nevada's three commissioners on uniform state laws.<sup>36</sup>

The legislative counsel is the legal advisor to the legislative branch of government and provides legal counsel for legislative committees and subcommittees. He may issue legal opinions which have an important influence on the construction and application of statutes. Just as the attorney general responds to requests within the executive branch, the legislative counsel only issues his opinions upon the request of a member or committee of the legislature or the legislative commission.<sup>37</sup> Neither the opinions of the attorney general nor the legislative counsel have any binding force and are intended to guide public officials in the absence of an authoritative decision rendered by a court of law.

The legislative counsel is charged with the responsibility for obtaining fiscal notes on bills whenever circumstances warrant.<sup>38</sup> In addition, his staff performs engrossing and enrolling functions for the legislature. Whenever a bill or resolution has passed both houses of the legislature, the measure is transmitted to the legislative counsel for enrollment, at which time he must issue a receipt to the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly bearing the date of delivery. When the measure is delivered to the governor, the legislative counsel must note such fact over his signature as a part of the bill's history.<sup>39</sup> The official engrossed bill is then delivered to the secretary of state.<sup>40</sup> The legislative counsel also

makes recommendations to the legislature for the clarification of specific statutes, the elimination of obsolete sections of Nevada Revised Statutes and the resolution of conflicting portions of the law.<sup>41</sup>

The statute reviser, under the supervision of the legislative counsel, is responsible for revising Nevada Revised Statutes, the Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes, and supplementary material for the Nevada Digest. The statute reviser is assisted by an indexer, who indexes the Statutes of Nevada and all legislative counsel bureau publications and legal materials, as well as the legislative histories and journals.

The legislative counsel directs the chief deputy legislative counsel and his staff of attorneys in the performance of legal research and bill drafting. The chief deputy legislative counsel is responsible for preparation of tentative answers to requests for official opinions of the legislative counsel, replies to inquiries concerning Nevada law and confers with the legislative counsel to resolve conflicts of law. He and his staff appear as required in civil actions and criminal proceedings, draft complex legislative measures, and act as a legal adviser to legislative committees on request.

#### **The Research Division**

The research division is the general information arm of the legislature. It conducts spot research into a myriad of subjects at the request of legislators, other state and local officials and citizens of Nevada. It also responds to inquiries concerning Nevada's government, laws and public problems from residents, counterpart agencies and public officials in other states. The division handles a wide assortment of research assignments, which are not primarily legal in nature and which do not require intricate fiscal analysis.

In addition to spot research (i.e., research covering a limited scope and requiring only a brief expenditure of staff time), the division also performs long-range investigations under the direction of the legislative commission. These studies are normally in-depth analytical treatments of the topics being examined. Surveys, data accumulation and interpretation, report writing, and related research methods and techniques are used by the division to produce concise, factual and objective information to assist lawmakers in evaluating the merits of proposed or existing policies and programs.

The research director is the federal-state legislative coordinator for Nevada. He also works closely with The Council of State Governments, The Citizens Conference On State Legislatures, and other public and private organizations dedicated to the improvement of the legislative process, the dissemination of materials which would be of value to decision-makers in the legislature, or the promotion of increased public understanding of legislators and their work in a democratic society. In maintaining contacts with research operations in other states through correspondence, attendance at national conferences and reciprocal exchange programs, the research director and his staff are made aware of trends and developments elsewhere that might find useful application in Nevada.

The division provides library facilities for the entire bureau. Under the

direction of a full-time librarian, the library contains a wealth of legal publications and documents, pamphlets on a variety of subjects, general reference and research works and exhaustive files keyed to Nevada Revised Statutes.

#### **Interim Finance Committee<sup>12</sup>**

In 1969, the legislature created the interim finance committee to function within the legislative counsel bureau between sessions and administer the \$1,000,000 contingency fund account. This account was set up to provide emergency funds for state agencies when the legislature is not in session. To obtain funds, agencies must submit their requests to the state board of examiners for review and recommendation. If the board finds sufficient justification for the requests submitted to it, it must make appropriate recommendations to the interim finance committee. Upon receiving the recommendations of the board, the chairman of the committee must call a meeting to act upon the agency requests. The committee, by resolution, may establish the amount and purpose of any funds to be allocated. In authorizing an allocation, the committee directs the state controller to transfer the approved amount from the contingency fund account to the appropriate agency fund.

The interim finance committee is composed of the members of the assembly committee on ways and means and the senate committee on finance during the immediately preceding session. Chairmanship of the interim finance committee alternates between immediate past chairmen of the two legislative committees. Membership on the committee terminates on the day after the general election for any legislator who retires or is defeated for reelection.

In voting on matters before the interim finance committee, a poll is taken of the senate and assembly members separately. No action can be taken unless a majority of both groups votes in the affirmative.

#### **Summary**

Through the structure outlined above, not only through the efforts of its own staff but through the employment of outside experts, the legislative counsel bureau meets the need for assistance to legislators who wish to base their deliberations, decisions and actions on sound legal advice, thoroughly researched information and competent analysis. The demand for increased governmental services, as well as competition among governmental units for revenue to finance their programs, makes it increasingly mandatory that policymakers be thoroughly and impartially informed regarding any and all public issues.

The services of the legislative counsel bureau are furnished throughout the year for any legislators, regardless of party affiliation. Legal advice, fiscal information and spot research are furnished upon request, but services of a more extensive nature are executed when the legislature so orders by means of a law or resolution. Between sessions, such projects can be requested through the legislative commission.

Through membership in The Council of State Governments, the Nevada legislative counsel bureau is able to exchange ideas and information with other states in order to prepare even more thoroughly detailed reports regarding matters of public import.

Amid the complexities of modern technological society, the American state legislature, as an institution, would be hamstrung without the assistance of professional expertise. In Nevada, as in her sister commonwealths, the legislature can only meet the demands placed upon it by utilizing to the fullest the services which are available to provide such professional expertise. The legislative counsel bureau is one such service agency among many, but it is the one most closely and directly associated with the legislature. In fact, aiding the legislature is its *raison d'être*. If the bureau can provide information for more informed legislative decisions, if it can reduce the workload of the individual legislator, if it can foster a deeper public awareness of the significance of the legislative process, it will have gone a long way toward its goals of achieving a uniform standard of excellence in the Nevada legislature and a reassertion of the equality and independence of the legislative branch of government.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Chapter 91, *Statutes of Nevada 1945*.

<sup>2</sup>Chapter 403, *Statutes of Nevada 1963*.

<sup>3</sup>*Nevada Revised Statutes 218.620*, hereinafter cited as NRS.

<sup>4</sup>NRS 218.660.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup>NRS 218.680.

<sup>7</sup>NRS 218.670.

<sup>8</sup>NRS 218.682.

<sup>9</sup>NRS 218.681.

<sup>10</sup>NRS 218.6821.

<sup>11</sup>NRS 219.020.

<sup>12</sup>NRS 218.682.

<sup>13</sup>NRS 218.635.

<sup>14</sup>NRS 218.620.

<sup>15</sup>NRS 218.683.

<sup>16</sup>NRS 218.085 and 218.683.

<sup>17</sup>NRS 218.6822.

<sup>18</sup>NRS 218.620.

<sup>19</sup>NRS 218.770.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup>NRS 218.770, 218.800, 218.275.

<sup>22</sup>NRS 218.780.

<sup>23</sup>NRS 218.810.

<sup>24</sup>NRS 218.740.

<sup>25</sup>NRS 218.840.

<sup>26</sup>NRS 218.850.

<sup>27</sup>NRS 353.060 et seq.

<sup>28</sup>NRS 220.040 et seq.

<sup>29</sup>NRS 218.240 et seq.

<sup>30</sup>NRS 218.697.

<sup>31</sup>NRS 218.240 et seq.

<sup>32</sup>NRS 218.240.

- <sup>32</sup>NRS 218.250.
- <sup>34</sup>NRS 218.315.
- <sup>35</sup>NRS 218.690.
- <sup>36</sup>NRS 219.020.
- <sup>37</sup>NRS 218.695.
- <sup>38</sup>NRS 218.271 et seq.
- <sup>39</sup>NRS 218.340.
- <sup>40</sup>NRS 218.370.
- <sup>41</sup>NRS 220.080.
- <sup>42</sup>NRS 218.6822.

## PRINTED RESOURCES FOR LEGISLATORS

During every session of the Nevada legislature, senators and assemblymen find themselves deluged with a massive number of official reports, documents and communications. Filtering the significant from the insignificant materials frequently becomes a sizeable chore. However, there are a few key publications with which legislators should take special pains to become familiar, for they bear more directly and more constantly on the work of the legislature than any others likely to cross their desks. These publications are chiefly issued by the legislature itself or the legislative counsel bureau, but at least two central documents—the Executive Budget and the Nevada state planning board’s Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements—emanate from the executive branch. The major printed resource tools at the disposal of the Nevada legislators are briefly highlighted below.

### **Statutes of Nevada**

The Statutes of Nevada, sometimes called the session laws, are a bound compilation of all general and special laws and resolutions enacted in a specific year. They have been published for every session since territorial days. Thoroughly indexed, they are normally available within a few months following the close of a session. Between the end of a session and the publication of the Statutes of Nevada, a temporary compilation of the session laws, known as the advance sheets, is available to interested parties. This softbound publication contains all of the laws and resolutions adopted at the recently adjourned session in the same order of appearance as in the Statutes of Nevada, sans any index or locator tables.

The text of all bills and resolutions enacted at a session appears in the statutes in the same form as enrolled copies filed with the secretary of state. With some exceptions, new material is printed in italics, while material enclosed in brackets is struck out of the existing law. Laws are arranged in the statutes by chapter number assigned by the secretary of state on the basis of the time he received them from the governor.

Besides the complete texts of all laws and resolutions adopted during a session, the Statutes of Nevada contain indexed copies of the United States and Nevada constitutions. There are also several helpful tables useful in determining the current state of law in Nevada prior to the issuance of the looseleaf supplements to Nevada Revised Statutes containing the statutory changes adopted at the previous session. These tables are:

1. A table of sections of Nevada Revised Statutes amended or repealed at the session;
2. A table of chapters of Nevada Revised Statutes amended by the addition of new sections;

3. A table of Titles of Nevada Revised Statutes amended by the addition of new chapters; and
4. A chronological table of local statutes by short title showing their amendment or repeal.

### **Nevada Revised Statutes**

Nevada Revised Statutes is a codification of all statute laws of Nevada of a general, public and permanent nature. Officially cited as NRS, the code consists of 27 looseleaf volumes, including the indices and comparative tables.

Unlike the legal codes of most states, which are printed by private firms, Nevada Revised Statutes are revised and published by the service arm of the legislature—the legislative counsel bureau. Four main parts comprise the bulk of Nevada Revised Statutes:

1. The *Remedial Code*, which deals with court structure and organization and civil procedure and remedies;
2. The *Civil Code*, which deals with relationships between individuals;
3. The *Penal Code*, which encompasses crimes and punishments and criminal procedure; and
4. The *Political Code*, which relates to the structure and organization of state and local governments and with the services rendered and the regulation exercised by government.

Nevada Revised Statutes is arranged numerically by Titles, running consecutively from 1 through 58, with each Title embracing a major subject area of law. The Titles, in turn, are broken down into chapters, and within the chapters are the specific provisions of the law set forth as sections which are given identifying numbers. In citing a law contained in NRS, the numbers preceding the decimal point indicate the chapter in which the provision is located, while those following the decimal pinpoint the specific section referred to in the citation. Hence, a citation reading NRS 218.340 would mean that the law in question is found in chapter 218 of Nevada Revised Statutes, being section 340 of that chapter.

The numbers, dates and symbols at the conclusion of each NRS section refer to the statutory history of the sections and permit the quick location of their statutory antecedents. An explanation of the code employed is contained in the Legislative Counsel's Preface in volume 1.

The rules of the Nevada supreme court and the district courts are contained within Title 1 of NRS, and these rules deviate from the pattern of citation normally used in the code. They are not assigned a chapter number and are arranged simply in numerical order by rule. They may be cited as "Supreme Court Rule 4" or "District Court Rule 17." The Nevada rules of civil procedure are also contained in NRS at the beginning of volume 2, while the Nevada justices' courts rules of civil procedure are found in the front of volume 3. Citations for these rules may be

given as “Rule 73(a) of Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure” or “Rule 73(a) of Nevada Justices’ Courts Rules of Civil Procedure.”

Volume 22 of Nevada Revised Statutes contains the Nevada admission acts, the Nevada constitution and the United States Constitution, as well as the final portion of the political code. Volumes 23 through 26 comprise the comprehensive index to NRS, while the last volume, volume 27, provides comparative tables keying NRS sections to those found in the codification superseded by NRS—Nevada Compiled Laws (N.C.L.)—as well as to new sections added to NRS by statutes enacted subsequent to the adoption of NRS as the law of Nevada.

At each session of the legislature, numerous changes are made in the existing body of law contained in NRS. To keep NRS current, these changes are noted by the statute reviser in the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau as the session progresses. After final adjournment, the reviser prepares special page supplements to NRS containing the new or amended sections of the law. These pages replace those in NRS which have been modified during the session, which are removed when the revised pages are inserted.

Nevada Revised Statutes normally sell for \$200 per set and may be ordered through the secretary of state’s office. Legislators desiring to obtain personal sets of NRS may order them directly from legislative counsel at a cost of \$50. This fee entitles a legislator to a complete set of the code, along with sets of replacement or supplementary pages as issued during his term of office, without additional charge.

#### **Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes**

Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes is a six-volume compilation of notes keyed to Nevada Revised Statutes, which is designed to assist individuals in interpreting the meaning of statutory language appearing in NRS. The annotations contain six basic aids to understanding Nevada law:

1. *Reviser’s Notes.* The Reviser’s Notes explain the reason for each omission, change of wording or reorganization made during the revision of NRS, and include legislative policy statements concerning its enactments.

2. *Legislative Histories.* The legislative histories appearing at the beginning of each Title of the annotations trace the enactment, amendment and repeal of various provisions within the Title. The dates given refer to the Statutes of Nevada for the years cited. The numbers following the dates locate the statutory provision by page within the statutes for the year listed. This information permits one to review the evolution of the body of law that comprises Nevada Revised Statutes.

3. *Notes of Opinions of the Attorney General.* Where appropriate, the annotations contain brief notes on pertinent opinions of the attorneys general of the State of Nevada since 1865. These are identified by the citation prefix “AGO,” followed by the number of the opinion and its date of issuance.

4. *References to Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings.* Annotations to the constitution of the State of Nevada contain references to the Debates and Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Nevada, as reported by Andrew J. Marsh and published in 1866.

5. *Notes of the Advisory Committees of the Nevada Supreme Court.* The annotations to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure and Nevada Justices' Courts Rules of Civil Procedure contain notes as prepared by the respective advisory committees appointed by the Nevada supreme court.

6. *Relevant Judicial Decisions.* The annotations contain notes and citations for decisions of the Nevada supreme court, federal courts and courts of other jurisdictions which bear upon the provisions of Nevada Revised Statutes. Also included are statements of holdings in cases decided under former statutes which were substantially the same as the provisions in Nevada Revised Statutes.

### **Nevada Digest**

A legal research tool, the Nevada Digest summarizes all Nevada case law since 1864, together with federal and other cases applicable to Nevada. It contains collateral references to other publications, including:

*American Jurisprudence*  
*American Law Reports* (1st, 2nd and 3rd series)  
*American Jurisprudence Legal Forms*  
*American Jurisprudence Pleading and Practice Forms*  
*American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts.*

The 43-volume set is arranged by alphabetical topic headings generally paralleling those found in *California Jurisprudence, 2nd Edition*.

For those legislators interested in pursuing a subject in depth, the Nevada Digest can be a valuable source of information. Its use is more fully explained in the preface, which appears in volume 1 of the digest.

### **Legislative Journals**

Each house of the Nevada legislature publishes a daily journal of its proceedings. While the journals are not verbatim transcriptions of floor activity, they do record all official action taken on measures pending before the chambers and frequently include the text of remarks made by legislators, as well as gubernatorial messages. Journals for the preceding day are distributed to the legislators in their respective chambers at the beginning of each day's session.

After the legislature has adjourned *sine die*, the daily journals are gathered together, indexed and bound in permanent publications. Hard-bound copies of the journals also contain certain ancillary information relating to the legislative calendar and the personnel of the legislature.

### **Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly**

The journals of the two houses of the Nevada legislature have a single combined appendix, which is published under the title *Appendix to*

*Journals of Senate and Assembly.* This document is normally issued at approximately the same time as the published volumes of legislative journals.

The *Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly* is a compilation of the biennial, annual and special reports of various state agencies. Veto messages, the governor's address to the legislature, opinions of the attorney general and a host of miscellaneous materials are also included in the appendix. The reports are arranged in random order, with certain volumes of the appendix containing reports of a specified physical size and other volumes containing reports of a different size. Each volume has its own table of contents.

### **Daily Histories**

The Nevada legislature considered 1,595 legislative measures during its 1969 session. Keeping track of the progress of such a massive number of bills and resolutions would tax the energies of any legislator if he had to trace their current status himself; but fortunately this service is provided to each legislator through the Assembly Daily History and the Senate Daily History.

The daily histories list each bill and resolution introduced in the respective chambers for which they are reporting in numerical sequence by bill number or the number of the resolution. Following the bill number is the name of the introducer and the date of introduction of the measure. Below this information there is a brief summary of the measure and the number of the bill drafting request. Then, in chronological order, the measure's legislative history is traced up to the date of publication. Thus, at a moment's glance, a legislator can locate any bill or resolution he is interested in and determine its status.

Daily histories are printed each day the legislature is in session and record all action taken on bills and resolutions through the previous day. Periodically, the histories are integrated into a single, indexed volume, which may then be conveniently used in conjunction with the regular daily versions to locate measures by subject rather than number.

The daily histories also contain a complete listing of the daily files scheduled during the day. Committee meetings are similarly noted in the histories.

At the conclusion of each session, final volumes of the assembly history and the senate history are printed and made available upon request. These volumes contain the legislative history of each measure through the last day of the session and are arranged in the same fashion as the daily histories. Measures enacted into law are traced through the date of the governor's signature (or the date on which they became effective without his signature), with notations entered citing their assigned chapter number in the Statutes of Nevada and their effective dates, unless vetoed, in which case the date of veto is noted. The final volumes include additional relevant information on the personnel of the session, committee assignments, a legislative box score and other items of general interest.

**The Legislative Manual**

Each legislator is provided with a copy of the Legislative Manual, which contains materials designed to acquaint him with the structure and processes of the legislature, the nature of his responsibilities and the types of services that are available to him as a legislator. The manual also includes miscellaneous orientation information to assist new legislators and ease some of the minor strains associated with the legislative life.

**Legislative Counsel Bureau Publications**

Responding to directions contained in concurrent resolutions adopted at the immediately preceding session of the legislature, the legislative commission normally assigns a number of interim studies on legislative problems to its subcommittees, the staff of the legislative counsel bureau or both. Upon their completion, these studies, together with recommendations for appropriate legislative action, are published by the legislative counsel bureau and distributed to the members of the next session of the legislature. Each publication is given a bulletin number and a complete listing of LCB bulletins issued to date is included in the legislative manual following this discussion of printed resources for legislators.

While an attempt is made to maintain a sufficient supply of each bulletin to accommodate requests for additional copies, certain numbers are now out of print. Persons wishing to review the contents of out of print bulletins may do so by consulting the issues retained by the legislative counsel bureau in its research library.

**Executive Budget**

The major fiscal document used by legislators in Nevada is the Executive Budget, which contains actual appropriation and expenditure figures for past fiscal years, agency requests for the future biennium and the gubernatorial recommendations which endorse or modify agency budgetary requests. Included in the budget document are program statements which preface the detailed fiscal information for the various departments, boards, commissions and other agencies of the state. The program statements describe the major functions and requirements of the agencies in narrative form and offer explanations for any unusual budget items requiring clarification. The main portion of the budget document is organized functionally, by agency. A supplemental portion provides details relating to personnel requests, i.e., it describes the number and type of positions being budgeted by agency, the salaries involved and the secondary costs to the state (insurance, retirement, etc.) for the actual and contemplated work forces included within each agency's projected budget.

The introductory materials located at the front of the budget document provide a wealth of general-interest data relating to the Nevada economy, taxation, employment, traffic flow, personal income and fiscal trends. This information is useful in understanding the factors involved in calculating budget projections; but it is equally useful as a statistical reference work on the State of Nevada.

**Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements**

Section 341.160 of Nevada Revised Statutes requires the state planning board to recommend to the governor and to the legislature a schedule of priorities for the construction of proposed capital improvements. The State Administrative Manual requires all institutions and departments to submit to the state planning board for consideration and recommendation their requests for capital improvements estimated to cost in excess of \$5,000, or which affect the structure of an existing facility. The publication containing the long-range perspective of the capital construction needs and ultimate level of financing required is known as *The Nevada State Planning Board Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements*.

The recommended schedule assigns each proposed capital improvement project a project number and title. This information is followed by a cost estimate, description of the project and its justification. In appropriating funds to carry out a program of capital improvements, the legislature normally makes reference in the appropriations act to the project numbers assigned to various projects by the state planning board in its recommended schedule. Hence, the recommended schedule is the key to understanding the capital improvements appropriations act and the state's capital improvement program.

**Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure**

The standing rules of both houses of the Nevada legislature designate *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* as the parliamentary authority to be followed in the absence of any constitutional provisions, statutes or standing rules governing the conduct of proceedings in the chambers. Mason's Manual, because of its official standing, is thus one of the major printed resources with which legislators should acquaint themselves.

The manual contains a complete outline of parliamentary laws and rules, explaining questions of precedence of motions, the conduct of debate, methods of voting and other intricacies of procedure. Citations to collateral parliamentary authorities permit in-depth analysis of specific issues, while the narrative itself (which is organized by topical sections for purposes of citation) offers a statement of general principles applicable in most given situations.

In addition to an extensive table of contents, the manual has an index, a brief index and a table of cases cited. Copies of Mason's Manual are available on request from the research division of the legislative counsel bureau.

**Political History of Nevada**

One of the most comprehensive historical reference works on Nevada state government and politics is the *Political History of Nevada*, the fifth revised edition of which was issued by the secretary of state in 1965. The political history is available free of charge through the secretary of state's office or the legislative counsel bureau upon request.

The political history contains background data on the historical development of the state (including the texts of many rare and important documents), descriptive material on the state symbols and mottoes, lists of territorial and state elective officials, maps and complete statewide election returns for every special, primary and general election since 1864. A special section entitled "Legislatures—Today and Yesterday," highlights valuable information regarding apportionment of the Nevada legislature since 1861 and lists the membership of each session of the territorial and state legislatures.

**Audits of State Agencies**

The fiscal and auditing division of the legislative counsel bureau periodically issues special audits and reports of value to legislators. Because of the technical nature and complexity of these materials, it is recommended that interested legislators consult with the fiscal analyst for assistance in obtaining and interpreting audit documents.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

1. A survey of the Functions of the Offices, Departments, Institutions, and Agencies of the State of Nevada and What They Cost (1947).
2. A Survey of Power and Industrial Facilities in Southern Nevada (1947).
3. A Survey of Sales Taxes Applicable to Nevada (1948).
4. Administrative Reorganization for Effective Government Management in Nevada (Gorvine, 1948).
5. Financial and Administrative Problems of Nevada Schools, and Suggested Solutions (1948).
6. A Survey of the Functions of the Insurance Commissioner (1948).
- \*7. County Consolidation and Reorganization in Nevada (1948).
8. Report of the Legislative Counsel 1947-1948 (1948).
9. Survey of Recodification Problems in Nevada (1950).
10. Survey of the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases (1950).
- \*11. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1949-1950 (1950).
12. A Survey of State-Owned Automobiles in Nevada (1950).
- \*13. Report of the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (1950).
14. Analysis of Appropriations made by Nevada Legislature 1951 Session (1951).
- \*15. Home Rule in Nevada (1952).
16. Nevada's Registration Law (1952).
- \*17. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1951-1952 (1952).
- \*18. Survey of Handicapped Children in Nevada (DeWhitt, 1952).
- \*19. Housing Aged Persons in Nevada (1952).
- \*20. Report of the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (1953).
21. Analysis of Appropriations Made by Nevada Legislature 1953 Session (1953).
- \*22. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1953-1954 (1954).
- \*23. Public Health Administration in Nevada (1954).
24. Nevada Sexual Deviation Research (1955).
25. Legislation Toward Effective Library and Related Services for the People of Nevada (1954).
- \*26. Analysis of Appropriations by the 1955 Legislature and Analysis of General Fund Activities Biennium 1953-1955 (1955).
- \*27. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1955-1956 (1956).
28. The University of Nevada: An Appraisal (McHenry Report, 1956).
- \*29. Analysis of Appropriations by the 1957 Legislature and Analysis of General Fund Activities Biennium 1955-1957 (1957).
- \*30. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1957-1958 (1958).
- \*31. Alcoholism in Nevada (1958).
32. A Study of the Presidential Primary (1958).
33. Temporary Disability Benefits (1958).

34. The Nevada School of Industry: An Appraisal (1958).
35. The Beneficial Use of Water in Nevada (1959).
- \*36. Survey of Fish and Game Problems in Nevada (1959).
37. A Study of Administrative Law; Administrative Rule Making; The Conduct of Administrative Hearings and The Judicial Rule Thereof (1958).
- \*38. Analysis of Appropriations by the 1959 Legislature and Analysis of General Fund Activities Biennium 1957-1959 (1959).
- \*39. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1958-1959 (1959).
40. A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Nevada Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (1959).
41. A Study of State Bonding and Insurance Problems (1960).
- \*42. A Study of the Election Laws of Nevada Relating to Primary and General Elections (1960).
- \*43. Analysis of Appropriations by the 1960 Legislature and Analysis of General Fund Activities Fiscal Year 1959-1960 (1960).
44. Financing State and Local Government in Nevada (Zubrow Report, 1960). Bound: \$10.00; Unbound: \$5.00.
- \*45. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1959-1960 (1960).
46. State and County Welfare Administration in Nevada (Barrick Report, 1960).
47. Mentally Retarded Children in Nevada: An Appraisal (1960).
48. Judicial Retirement in Nevada (1961).
- \*49. Analysis of Appropriations by the 1961 Legislature and Analysis of General Fund Activities Fiscal Year 1960-1961 (1961).
- A Survey of Adoption Practices in Nevada 1961 (No Number, 1961).
- \*50. Report of the Legislative Auditor 1960-1961 (1961).
- \*51. Restoration and Preservation of Nevada's Historic Cemeteries (1962).
52. Rehabilitation of Sex Offenders in Nevada: An Evaluation (1962).
53. Incidental Charges to the Purchasers of Dwellings (Under FHA and VA Insured or Guaranteed Mortgages) (1962).
- \*54A. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies (1962).
- \*54B. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies (1963).
55. Problems Involved in Financing Public Buildings With Lease-Purchase Agreements (1962).
56. A Study of the Problems Relating to the Use of Checks and Drafts in the Purchase of Livestock and Agricultural Products (1962).
- \*57. Home Rule Study (Mimeographed, 1963).
58. Child Welfare and Adoption in Nevada—A New Law and a New Approach (Mitler, 1963).
- \*59. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies (1963-1964).
60. Nevada's Uniform Commercial Code (1967). \$1.00.
61. Legislative Manual, State of Nevada, 1965 (1965).
- \*62. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies (1964-1965).

- \*63. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies (1965–1966).
- 64. Legislative Manual, State of Nevada, 1967 (1967).
- 65. Bill Drafting Manual (1966) (Periodic revisions to update material).
- \*66. Revision of Nevada's Substantive Criminal Law and Procedure in Criminal Cases (Criminal Code) (1966).
- \*67. Taxation of Banks and Other Financial Institutions in the State of Nevada (1966).
- 68. Study of General Fund Revenues of the State of Nevada (Lybrand, 1966). \$1.50.
- 68A. Summary of the Study of General Fund Revenues of the State of Nevada (1966).
- 69. State Financial Support for Public Schools (1967).
- 70. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (1966–1967).
- 71. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (Vols. I & II, 1967–1968).
- 72. Economic Regulation of Business and Unfair Competition (1968).
- 73. Fish and Game Laws (1968).
- 73A. Fish and Game Laws (Supplemental Report, 1969).
- 74. Nevada's Court Structure (1968).
- 75. Legislative Techniques (1969).
- 76. Need and Feasibility of Establishing an Estate Tax in Nevada (1969).
- \*77. Legislative Manual, State of Nevada, 1969 (1969).
- 78. Public Printing in Nevada (1969).
- 79. The Marlette Lake Water System—A Report on the Feasibility and Desirability of Its Retention (1969).
- 80. Illegal Narcotic and Drug Use in Nevada (1969).
- 81. Nevada State Hospital Procedures (1969).
- 82. Motor Vehicle Laws and Highway Safety Standards (1969).
- 83. Nevada's Laws Regulating Savings and Loan Associations (1969).
- 84. The Activities and Services of the Welfare Division of the Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation (1969).
- 85. Revision of Nevada's Mining Laws (1969).
- 86. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (1968–1969).
- 87. Audit Report (1970).
- 88. County Courts for Nevada (1970).
- 89. Legislative Manual—1971.
- 90. Proposed Evidence Code for the State of Nevada (1970).
- 91. Consumer Protection (1970).
- 92. Nevada Municipal Governments (1970).
- 93. Gaming Supervision and Control in Nevada (1970).
- 94. Museums for Southern Nevada (1970).

95. Highway Safety Standards and Motor Vehicles Carriers: A Continuation Study (1970).
96. Nevada's Community Property Laws (1970).
97. State-Supported Communications Systems (1970).

\*—Out of print.

## NEVADA STATE LIBRARY: SERVICES TO LEGISLATORS

The Nevada state library was established in 1861 as a territorial library for the use of attorneys and justices. It became the state library in 1864 and has evolved through the years into an institution which performs many services. Essentially it acts as a support library to the public libraries of the state and as a resource library to state government. Its reference division supplies county libraries and state agencies with library materials and reference assistance and acts as a depository for state and federal documents; its law library serves the law profession as a whole, as well as the supreme court, the attorney general and the legislative counsel bureau; its special services division provides library services to the blind and the physically handicapped; its field services division supplies consultant services to county libraries. The Nevada state library also administers federal aid programs to Nevada libraries.

State legislators may obtain books, magazines, newspapers and pamphlets on an immense variety of subjects from the state library. The library specializes in current materials in the fields of government and public administration and provides in-depth coverage in such areas as legislative apportionment, education, welfare, public health, medicaid, taxes and public finance. The Nevada collection at the state library is particularly strong, containing several hundred rare Nevada items. In addition, the state library collects telephone books, city directories and other reference materials that enable it to supply quick answers to requests for names and addresses essential for legislative action.

Upon request, the staff of the state library will answer reference questions of a general nature, perform literature searches, provide bibliographies on any subject suggested by a legislator and acquire hard-to-find materials through interlibrary loans. To keep legislators informed on current developments in areas of legislative interest, the state library will survey current magazines and scan newspapers for pertinent articles. The library is equipped to make photocopies of ordinary printed materials and can also make prints from microfilm.

The documents section of the state library maintains a complete catalog by subject, author and title of Nevada state agency county and city publications (including reports, magazines and bulletins). It also keeps a catalog of United States and California publications by subject, title and agency. The thousands of government documents filed in the documents section are available to legislators on request. Many of the materials may be borrowed for convenient use outside of the library. The documents section also performs limited research for legislators, abstracting data from various sources, locating bills and resolutions from past sessions of the Nevada legislature, compiling bibliographies and running literature searches on special subjects. Work-oriented titles needed by legislators may be purchased through the documents section at discounts ranging from 5 to 36 percent.

**NOTES**

Specialized functions within various departments and boards or commissions supervising or advising such departments are listed below:

**No. 1—DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**

- (1) Budget Division
- (2) Buildings and Grounds Division
- (3) Central Data Processing Division
- (4) Personnel Division
  - (a) Merit Award Board
  - (b) Advisory Personnel Commission
- (5) Purchasing Division
- (6) Records and Microfilm Services
- (7) Marlette Lake Water System
- (8) Motor Pool Division
- (9) Committee on Group Insurance
- (10) Administration Accounting
- (11) Telephone Communications
- (12) Mail System

**No. 2—COMPUTER FACILITIES**

- (1) Data Processing Commission
- (2) Data Processing Advisory Board

**No. 3—OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER**

- (1) Financial Management Information Reporting System

**No. 4—NEVADA TAX COMMISSION**

- (1) State Board of Equalization
- (2) Advisory Committee (on Local Governments)

**No. 5—STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

- (1) Division of Administrative Services
- (2) Support Services Branch
- (3) Division of Operations
- (4) Federal Relations and Programs Branch
- (5) Western States Small Schools Project
- (6) Division of Education Services
- (7) Vocational-Technical and Adult Education Branch
  - (a) State Board for Vocational Education
- (8) Curriculum and Instruction Branch
- (9) State Board of Education
- (10) State Textbook Commission

**No. 6—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION**

- (1) Alcoholism Division
  - (a) State Alcoholism Advisory Board
- (2) Services to the Blind Division
- (3) Children's Home Division
  - (a) Children's Home Board
- (4) Nevada Girls Training Center Division
  - (a) Nevada Girls Training Center Advisory Board

No. 6—Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation—*Continued*

- (5) Health Division
  - (a) State Board of Health
  - (b) Nevada Cancer Advisory Council
  - (c) Health Facilities Advisory Council
  - (d) State Air Pollution Control Hearing Board
  - (e) State Air Pollution Control Advisory Council
- (6) Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Division
  - (a) Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Advisory Board
- (7) Rehabilitation Division
- (8) Welfare Division
  - (a) State Welfare Board
  - (b) Welfare Division Advisory Committee
- (9) Nevada Youth Training Center Division
  - (a) Nevada Youth Training Center Advisory Board

## No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

- (1) State Board of Pardons Commissioners
- (2) State Board of Parole Commissioners
- (3) Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Division

## No. 8—NEVADA EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

- (1) Nevada Legislative Communications Council
- (2) Nevada Instructional Planning Council
- (3) Nevada Educational Television Development Council

## No. 9—NEVADA STATE PRISON

- (1) Board of State Prison Commissioners

## No. 10—UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

- (1) Board of Regents
- (2) State 4-H Camp Advisory Council
- (3) Committee on Anatomical Dissection

## No. 11—COMMISSION ON CRIMES, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS

- (1) Peace Officers Standards and Training Committee

## No. 12—STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) State Board of Agriculture
- (2) Division of Animal Industry
- (3) Division of Plant Industry

## No. 13—STATE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- (1) State Committee on Federal Land Laws
- (2) Division of Forestry
  - (a) State Board of Forestry and Fire Control
- (3) Division of State Lands
- (4) Division of Oil and Gas Conservation
- (5) Division of State Parks
  - (a) State Park Advisory Commission

- No. 15—CENTRAL NEVADA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY
- (1) Central Nevada Resource Development Authority Advisory Commission
- No. 16—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- (1) Banking Division
  - (2) Insurance Division
  - (3) Real Estate Division
    - (a) Nevada Real Estate Advisory Commission
  - (4) Savings and Loan Division
    - (a) Savings Association Appeal Board
  - (5) State Fire Marshal
    - (a) Fire Marshal's Advisory Board
- No. 17—NEVADA GAMING REGULATION
- (1) Nevada Gaming Commission
  - (2) State Gaming Control Board
  - (3) Gaming Policy Board
- No. 18—DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
- (1) Administrative Services Division
  - (2) Automation Division
  - (3) Drivers License Division
  - (4) Nevada Highway Patrol
  - (5) Commercial Section
  - (6) Automobile Dealer Section
  - (7) Motor Carrier Division
  - (8) Motor Vehicle Registration Division
- No. 19—PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL LICENSING BOARDS
- (1) Nevada State Board of Public Accountants
  - (2) State Board of Architecture
  - (3) Nevada Athletic Commission
    - (a) Medical Advisory Board
  - (4) State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board
  - (5) State Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences
  - (6) State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
  - (7) State Contractors' Board
  - (8) State Board of Cosmetology
  - (9) State Dairy Commission
  - (10) Board of Dental Examiners
  - (11) Private Investigators' Licensing Board
  - (12) State Board of Registered Professional Engineers
  - (13) Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
  - (14) Nevada Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
  - (15) Board of Medical Examiners
  - (16) Medical Laboratory Advisory Committee
  - (17) State Board of Nursing
  - (18) State Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators
  - (19) Board of Dispensing Opticians
  - (20) State Board of Optometry
  - (21) State Board of Osteopathy
  - (22) State Board of Podiatry
  - (23) State Board of Pharmacy
  - (24) Board of Registration for Public Health Sanitarians
  - (25) State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners

- No. 19—Professional and Vocational Licensing Boards—*Continued*
- (26) Board of Psychological Examiners
    - (a) Liaison Committee
  - (27) Nevada Racing Commission
  - (28) State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
- No. 20—OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
- (1) Division of Archives
  - (2) Corporations Commissioner
  - (3) Election Department
  - (4) Security and Fraud Division
- No. 21—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
- (1) Employment Security Council
  - (2) Board of Review
  - (3) State Farm Labor Advisory Council
- No. 22—NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
- (1) Industrial Commission Medical Board
  - (2) Cashiering Division
  - (3) Claims Division
  - (4) Employer Accounts Division
  - (5) Field Audit Division
  - (6) IBM Division
  - (7) Safety Division
- No. 23—OFFICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER
- (1) State Apprenticeship Council
- No. 24—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF MINES
- (1) Mining Safety Advisory Board
  - (2) Hoisting Engineers District Examining Boards
- No. 25—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
- (1) Board of Directors
  - (2) Advisory Board to the Board of Directors
- No. 26—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- (1) Industrial Development Advisory Council
  - (2) Tourism-Travel Advisory Council
- No. 27—STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY
- (1) Civil Defense Advisory Council
- No. 28—MULTISTATE TAX COMMISSION
- (1) Multistate Tax Compact Advisory Committee
  - (2) Local Government Consultants' Committee
- No. 29—TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
- (1) Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Advisory Planning Commission

## NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1971

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Boulder City.....	James B. French	Jack R. Painter W. Thomas Cooper Morgan J. Sweeney Thomas C. Warburton	Lorraine H. Kautz	James E. Ordowski	Richard G. Isenberg
Caliente.....	Clarence Harding	Arnold E. Bond Grover C. Dils Jay Willden	Inez C. Thomas	C. E. Horton	Ted R. Olson
Carlin.....		John B. Napoles Richard L. Bitton Jack Waddel Dave Mowery	Helen F. Layton	Charles B. Evans	
Carson City.....	Eugene Scrivner	George B. Criteser L. Gene Gold John L. Meder George Gottschalk	Vaughn Smith	Mike Fondi	Henry Etchemendy
Elko.....	Frank Weinrauch	Chester Pitman Dale Porter, Jr. Charles Harper Adolph Lipparelli	Alice Geyer		Jack Sutherland
Ely.....	G. P. Etcheverry	James P. Whitmore, Jr. Joaquin Gomez Garey A. Harrison	Nick Orphan	James Wadsworth	
Fallon.....	Jack N. Tedford	Merton E. Domanoske Joseph E. Lister Paul E. Scholz	Elizabeth G. Nichols	Mario G. Recanzone	

## NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1971—Continued

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Gabbs.....	Glenn L. Shaw, Jr.	Reno J. Ratti Francis E. Alworth James L. Corlett	Barbara A. Wilson	Springer & Newton (Reno)	
Henderson.....	Estes M. McDoniel	Bernard C. Cannon Lorin L. Williams Paul T. Marshall Pratt P. Prince	Genevieve H. Harper	Monte J. Morris	Donald M. Dawson
Las Vegas.....	Oran K. Gragson	Alexander Coblenz Wesley G. Howery Hank Thornley James J. Corey	Edwina M. Cole	Earl P. Gripentrog	A. R. Trelease
Lovelock.....	Lyle W. Wilcox	E. L. Reed Frank Cooney Ray I. Seibert	Nelda Noble	Clarence L. Young	
No. Las Vegas.....	Eugene V. Echols	C. R. Cleland Jack R. Petitti Wendell G. Waite Aaron Williams	Shirley Hansell	George Ogilvie	Clay Lynch
Reno.....	Roy G. Bankofier	Claude E. Hunter Carl F. Bogart C. J. Thornton John Edward Chism H. Ernie York Frank Bacigalupi, Jr.	Kay Kistler	Clinton E. Wooster	Joe H. Latimore

Sparks.....	Charles R. Stone	A. S. Pryor Pete Lemberes Lloyd O'Connell James D. Vernon Douglas M. Byington	Chloris Goodwin	James R. Brooke	John R. Brooke
Wells.....	John DiGrazia	Charles Nannini Frieda Hollibaugh Joe Quilici Edward McGargill	June Chambers	Robert O. Vaughan	
Winnemucca.....	Felix A. Scott	Paul J. Vesco Hughie J. Schoff Dale Rose	Marguirite E. Mowry	John M. Doyle	
Yerington.....	Frank McGowan	Jim Newell G. E. Compston Harvey Pinkerton Norman Montelatici	Juanita Smith	Recanzone & Diehl	

NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1971—Continued

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Judges</i>	<i>Police Chief</i>	<i>Fire Chief</i>	<i>Engineer</i>
Boulder City.....		Clifford C. Segerblom W. T. Voss	H. G. Smith, Jr.	Robert L. Sears	Laurence R. Hampton
Caliente.....	Inez C. Thomas	Leonard C. Ray	Joe Flores	Jay A. Willden	
Carlin.....	Jetta Lane	Kenneth L. MacEachern	Fred Larios	George Aiazzi	Claude Troupe
Carson City.....	Vaughn Smith	Tom Davis	Robert Humphrey	Lester O. Groth	James Rankin
Elko.....			Francis D. Taelour	William Bellinger	John F. Smales
Ely.....	Nick Orphan	Floyd O. Ricketts	Jack C. Caylor	Frank Oxborrow	
Fallon.....	Elizabeth G. Nichols	Edgar S. Clayton	Donald E. Mills	James Allison	Paul Lumos
Gabbs.....	Barbara A. Wilson	Dorothy J. Wilson	William G. Davis	James A. Fortune, Jr.	
Henderson.....		Milton Sant	William B. Allen	W. Don Richard	
Las Vegas.....	LaVerne Davis	D. Francis Horsey R. E. Mullen	N. D. Witcher	J. D. Miller	
Lovelock.....	Nelda Noble	Omar Ramsey	Denver Shaden	Joe Eyraud, Jr.	
No. Las Vegas.....	L. O. McCracken	Ray H. Daines	Nicholas Janise	W. S. Boddy	Duane Sudweeks
Reno.....	C. W. Malone	John H. Mathews	Elmer Briscoe	Harry Van Meter	Robert C. Sanford
Sparks.....	Ralph Best	John G. Morrison	Thomas A. Hill	F. W. Farr	
Wells.....	June Chambers	Walter Thurston	Joe Minski	W. A. Lindquist	Dee Calton
Winnemucca.....	Marguirite E. Mowry	Norman L. Doughty	Lesley W. Jones	Charley M. Garteiz	
Yerington.....	Juanita Smith	Webb C. Burnett	Gary Aiazzi	Bill Southard	Jack Moffitt

## 1970 CENSUS OF NEVADA\*

Table 1. Population of Counties: 1970 and 1960.

The State Urban and Rural	Total population 1970	URBAN				RURAL			Total population 1960	Percent change, 1960 to 1970
		Total urban	Percent of total	Urbanized areas	Other urban	Total rural	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other rural		
The State.....	488,738	395,336	80.9	336,368	58,968	93,402	20,061	73,341	285,278	71.3
Churchill.....	10,513	2,959	28.1	.....	2,959	7,554	1,045	6,509	8,452	24.4
Clark.....	273,288	258,299	94.5	236,681	21,618	14,989	.....	14,989	127,016	115.2
Douglas.....	6,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,882	1,320	5,562	3,481	97.7
Elko.....	13,958	7,621	54.6	.....	7,621	6,337	2,394	3,943	12,011	16.2
Esmeralda.....	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	.....	629	619	1.6
Eureka.....	948	.....	.....	.....	.....	948	.....	948	767	23.6
Humboldt.....	6,375	3,587	56.3	.....	3,587	2,788	.....	2,788	5,708	11.7
Lander.....	2,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,666	1,856	810	1,566	70.2
Lincoln.....	2,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,557	.....	2,557	2,431	5.2
Lyon.....	8,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,221	2,010	6,211	6,143	33.8
Mineral.....	7,051	3,539	50.2	.....	3,539	3,512	1,579	1,933	6,329	11.4
Nye.....	5,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,599	1,716	3,883	4,374	28.0
Pershing.....	2,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,670	1,571	1,099	3,199	16.5
Storey.....	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	695	568	22.4
Washoe.....	121,068	99,687	82.3	99,687	.....	21,381	2,414	18,967	84,743	42.9
White Pine.....	10,150	4,176	41.1	.....	.....	5,974	4,156	1,818	9,808	3.5
Carson City City.....	15,468	15,468	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,163	199.6

\*Taken from Bureau of Census report PC(V-1)30, *Advance Report, 1970 Census of Population: Nevada*, final population counts, November, 1970.  
 †Includes population (2,900) of that part of Ormsby County outside Carson City consolidated with Carson City subsequent to April 1, 1970.

**Table 2. Population of County Subdivisions: 1970 and 1960.**

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 3. County subdivision figures for 1960 do not necessarily add to county totals. For information on boundary changes and meaning of symbols, see text.]

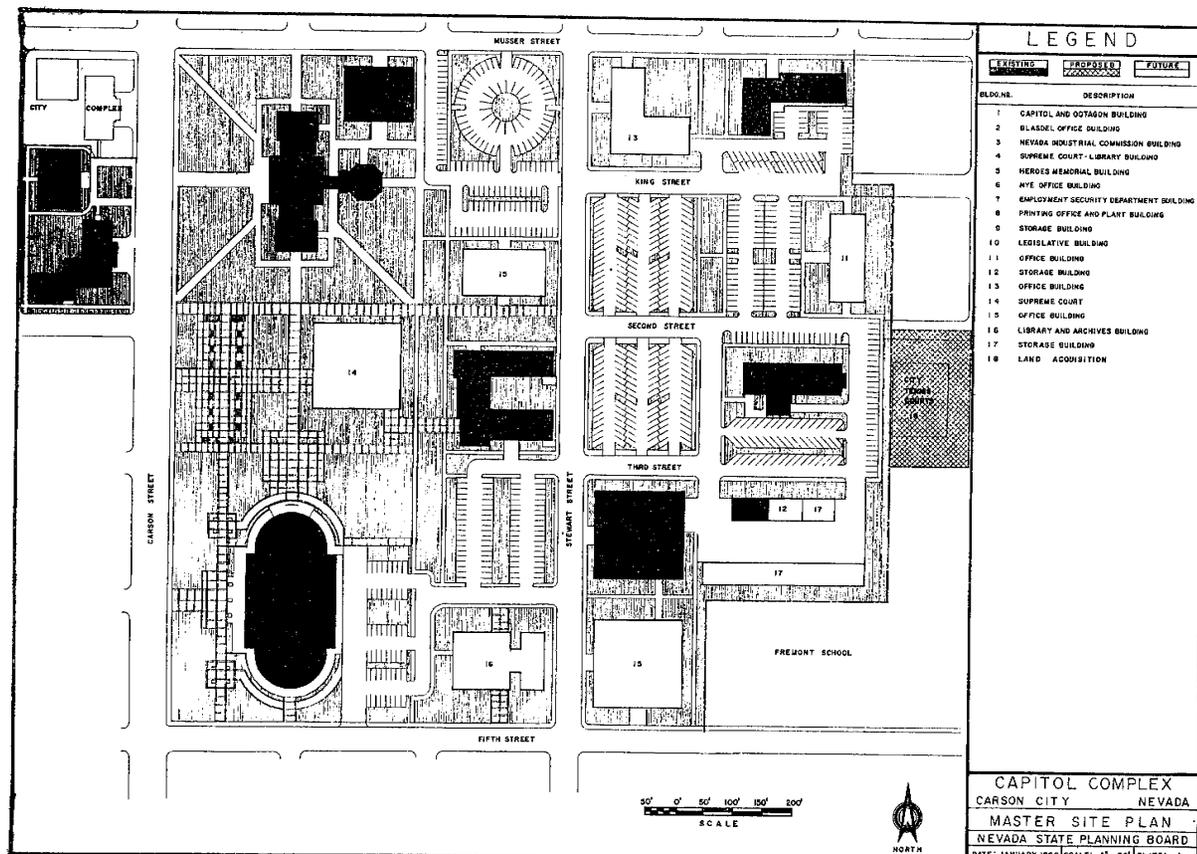
<i>County Subdivisions</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>Percent change</i>
Carson City City County.....	15,468	5,163	199.6
Churchill County.....	10,513	8,452	24.4
New River Twp.....	10,513	8,190	28.4
Fallon City.....	2,959	2,734	8.2
Fallon Station (U).....	1,045	.....	.....
Clark County.....	273,288	127,016	115.2
Bunkerville Twp.....	244	200	22.0
Goodsprings Twp.....	314	216	45.4
Henderson Twp.....	16,410	12,525	31.0
Henderson City.....	16,395	12,525	30.9
Las Vegas Twp.....	191,260	106,755	79.2
East Las Vegas (U).....	6,501	.....	.....
Las Vegas City.....	125,787	64,405	95.3
Paradise (U).....	24,477	.....	.....
Sunrise Manor (U) (Part).....	860	.....	.....
Vegas Creek (U).....	8,970	.....	.....
Winchester (U).....	13,981	.....	.....
Logan Twp.....	426	809	-47.3
Mesquite Twp.....	674	517	30.4
Moapa Twp.....	353	432	-18.3
Nelson Twp.....	5,674	4,171	36.0
Boulder City City.....	5,223	4,059	28.7
North Las Vegas Twp.....	56,241	.....	.....
Nellis (U).....	6,449	.....	.....
North Las Vegas City.....	36,216	18,422	96.6
Sunrise Manor (U) (Part).....	10,026	.....	.....
Overton Twp.....	1,336	1,162	15.0
Searchlight Twp.....	356	229	55.5
Douglas County.....	6,882	3,481	97.7
East Fork Twp.....	3,867	2,464	56.9
Gardnerville-Minden (U).....	1,320	.....	.....
Tahoe Twp.....	3,015	1,017	196.5
Elko County.....	13,958	12,011	16.2
Carlin Twp.....	1,356	.....	.....
Carlin Town.....	1,313	1,023	28.3
East Line Twp.....	97	.....	.....
Elko Twp.....	8,931	.....	.....
Elko City.....	7,621	6,295	21.0
Jarbidge Twp.....	32	.....	.....
Mountain City Twp.....	1,125	.....	.....
Tecoma Twp.....	221	.....	.....
Wells Twp.....	2,196	.....	.....
Wells City.....	1,081	1,071	0.9
Esmeralda County.....	629	619	1.6
Esmeralda Twp.....	629	.....	.....
Eureka County.....	948	767	23.6
Beowawe Twp.....	401	85	371.8
Eureka Twp.....	547	496	10.3
Humboldt County.....	6,375	5,708	11.7
Gold Run Twp.....	238	271	-12.2
McDermitt Twp.....	1,086	831	30.7
Paradise Valley Twp.....	257	281	-8.5
Union Twp.....	4,794	3,984	20.3
Winnemucca City.....	3,587	3,453	3.9
Lander County.....	2,666	1,566	70.2
Argenta Twp.....	2,252	1,177	91.3
Battle Mountain (U).....	1,856	.....	.....
Austin Twp.....	414	389	6.4
Lincoln County.....	2,557	2,431	5.2
Alamo Twp.....	398	317	25.6
Caliente Twp.....	979	960	2.0
Caliente City.....	916	792	15.7
Panaca Twp.....	539	458	17.7
Pioche Twp.....	641	696	-7.9
Lyon County.....	8,221	6,143	33.8
Canal Twp.....	1,470	.....	.....
Dayton Twp.....	826	.....	.....
Mason Valley Twp.....	5,187	4,278	21.2
Yerington City.....	2,010	1,764	13.9
Smith Valley Twp.....	738	722	2.2
Mineral County.....	7,051	6,329	11.4
Hawthorne Twp.....	5,995	5,277	13.6
Babbitt (U).....	1,579	2,159	-26.9
Hawthorne (U).....	3,539	2,838	24.7
Mina Twp.....	506	460	10.0
Schurz Twp.....	550	415	32.5

TABLE 2—Continued

<i>County Subdivisions</i>	1970	1960	<i>Percent change</i>
Nye County.....	5,599	4,374	28.0
Beatty Twp.....	1,131	1,153	-1.9
Gabbs Twp.....	1,000	796	25.6
Gabbs City.....	874	770	13.5
Pahrump Twp.....	963	.....	.....
Round Mountain Twp.....	215	195	10.3
Tonopah Twp.....	2,290	2,216	3.3
Tonopah (U).....	1,716	1,679	2.2
Pershing County.....	2,670	3,199	-16.5
Lake Twp.....	2,670	2,702	-1.2
Lovelock City.....	1,571	1,948	-19.4
Storey County.....	695	568	22.4
Virginia Twp.....	695	.....	.....
Washoe County.....	121,068	84,743	42.9
Bald Mountain Twp.....	14	34	-58.8
Gerlach Twp.....	579	1,141	-49.3
Reno Twp.....	90,502	63,607	42.3
Reno City.....	72,863	51,470	41.6
Sparks Twp.....	28,702	18,815	52.5
Sparks City.....	24,187	16,618	45.5
Sun Valley (U).....	2,414	.....	.....
Verdi Twp.....	716	587	22.0
Wadsworth Twp.....	555	559	-0.7
White Pine County.....	10,150	9,808	3.5
Baker Twp.....	146	.....	.....
Ely Twp.....	9,686	.....	.....
East Ely (U).....	1,992	1,796	10.9
Ely City.....	4,176	4,018	3.9
McGill (U).....	2,164	2,195	-1.4
Lund Twp.....	318	215	47.9

Table 3. Population of Places: 1970 and 1960.

<i>All Incorporated Places</i> <i>Unincorporated Places</i> <i>of 1,000 or More</i>	<i>Counties</i>	1970	1960	<i>Percent change</i>
Babbitt (U).....	Mineral.....	1,579	2,159	-26.9
Battle Mountain (U).....	Lander.....	1,856	.....	.....
Boulder City City.....	Clark.....	5,223	4,059	28.7
Caliente City.....	Lincoln.....	916	792	15.7
Carlin Town.....	Elko.....	1,313	1,023	28.3
Carson City City.....	Carson City City.....	15,468	5,163	199.6
East Ely (U).....	White Pine.....	1,992	1,796	10.9
East Las Vegas (U).....	Clark.....	6,501	.....	.....
Elko City.....	Elko.....	7,621	6,298	21.0
Ely City.....	White Pine.....	4,176	4,018	3.9
Fallon City.....	Churchill.....	2,959	2,734	8.2
Fallon Station (U).....	Churchill.....	1,045	.....	.....
Gabbs City.....	Nye.....	874	770	13.5
Gardnerville-Minden (U).....	Douglas.....	1,320	.....	.....
Hawthorne (U).....	Mineral.....	3,539	2,838	24.7
Henderson City.....	Clark.....	16,395	12,525	30.9
Las Vegas City.....	Clark.....	125,787	64,405	95.3
Lovelock City.....	Pershing.....	1,571	1,948	-19.4
McGill (U).....	White Pine.....	2,164	2,195	-1.4
Nellis (U).....	Clark.....	6,449	.....	.....
North Las Vegas City.....	Clark.....	36,216	18,422	96.6
Paradise (U).....	Clark.....	24,477	.....	.....
Reno City.....	Washoe.....	72,863	51,470	41.6
Sparks City.....	Washoe.....	24,187	16,618	45.5
Sunrise Manor (U).....	Clark.....	10,886	.....	.....
Sun Valley (U).....	Washoe.....	2,414	.....	.....
Tonopah (U).....	Nye.....	1,716	1,679	2.2
Vegas Creek (U).....	Clark.....	8,970	.....	.....
Wells City.....	Elko.....	1,081	1,071	0.9
Winchester (U).....	Clark.....	13,981	.....	.....
Winnemucca City.....	Humboldt.....	3,587	3,453	3.9
Yerington City.....	Lyon.....	2,010	1,764	13.9



## LOCAL CHURCHES

### ASSEMBLY OF HOLINESS

Moody & Dan, Rev. William P. Harrison, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m. Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m. Mid-Week Service Wednesday 7:30 p.m. Fellowship Night Saturday 7:30 p.m.

### BAHA'I WORLD FAITH

2181 El Rancho Dr. Public Fireside Discussion Tuesday evenings 8 p.m. Further information by calling 882-3380.

### BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN

1821 No. Mountain Street, The Rev. Douglas C. Thunder, Pastor. Worship Service Sunday at 9:00 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes 10:15 a.m. Holy Communion the first Sunday of each month.

### CAPITAL ASSEMBLY OF GOD

326 East John, Rev. James Carlton, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Youth 5:45 p.m.; Evening service 7:00 p.m.

### CAPITAL BAPTIST

Masonic Hall, No. Carson & Washington, Rev. Wayne Bashaw, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m., Prayer Meeting 7:30 p.m.

### CARSON VALLEY METHODIST

Minden-Gardnerville, Rev. Quinton Prather, Pastor. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening M.Y.F. 5:00 p.m., Friday Bible Study 10:30 a.m.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Minnesota & Proctor. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Morning service 11:00 a.m., 2nd & 4th Wednesday 8:00 p.m. Reading room, 1307 S. Carson entrance inside Carson Mall Shopping Center. Open 11 a.m. Monday through Friday to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 Friday evening. Not open holidays.

### CHURCH OF CHRIST

E. Telegraph & Pratt, D. E. Reyman, Minister. Sunday School 9:45 a.m. Lord's Supper and Bible Preaching 10:45 a.m., Evangelistic Service and Bible Study 7:30 p.m. Wednesday. Bible Study, 7:30 p.m.

### CHURCH OF CHRIST

Hot Springs and Airport. Sunday School 10:00 a.m., Morning Worship and Communion 11:00 a.m., Wednesday Bible Study 7:30 p.m., First & 3rd Thursday Ladies Bible Class 8:00 p.m.

### CHURCH OF GOD

Highway 395 South, Rev. D. W. Foster, Pastor. Sunday School 10:00 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m., Wednesday Prayer Meeting and Bible Study 7:30 p.m.

### COVENTRY CROSS EPISCOPAL

Minden, Nevada, Rev. Robert L. Stephenson, Pastor. Holy Communion 8:00 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion 10:00 a.m.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

1715 Mountain, Walter A. Pegg, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 6:00 p.m. Church Training 7:00 p.m. Wednesday Mid-Week Service 7:30 p.m. Air conditioned.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

110 No. Nevada St., Rev. C. Harold Van Zee, Pastor. 9:30 a.m. Church School for all ages. 11 a.m. Morning Worship. 7 p.m. Junior and Senior High Youth Groups.

**FIRST UNITED METHODIST**

Division & Musser, Rev. Willard E. Banghart, Pastor. Worship Service and Church School Classes 9:45 and 11 a.m. Youth Group 7 p.m.

**GLORY TEMPLE MISSION**

110 S. Curry, Rev. W. D. Peter. Services 7 to 8 Tuesday Evenings. Bible Study.

**LATTER-DAY SAINTS**

1331 McKay Dr., Carson City Ward, Frank E. Brown, Bishop. Sunday School 10:00 a.m., Priesthood Meeting 8:00 a.m., Sacrament Meeting 4:30 p.m., First Sunday Fast and Testimony Meeting 11:45 a.m., Tuesday Primary 4:15 p.m., Tuesday Mutual 7:30 p.m., Wednesday Relief Society 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**LATTER-DAY SAINTS**

Carson City Second Ward, Dennis L. Wright, Bishop. Sunday Priesthood Meeting 9:00 a.m., Sunday School 11:00 a.m., Sacrament Meeting 6:30 p.m., Last Sunday Fast and Testimony Meeting 12:15 p.m., Tuesday Mutual 7:30 p.m., Wednesday Primary 4:00 p.m. Thursday Relief Society 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**NAZARENE CHURCH**

10 East Proctor, Rev. Frank Howard, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Young People 6:30 p.m. and Evening Worship 7:30 p.m.

**REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS**

Leisure Hall, Pastor Dewey McCarty, 882-1846. Sunday School—9:45; Sunday night service—7 p.m.

**SAINT PAUL'S LUTHERAN**

Lutheran Church in America, 1561 Highway 50 East, Pastor Gerald St. John. Morning Worship 9:30 a.m., Sunday School 11:00 a.m.

**ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

Division and Telegraph Sts., Father Robert G. Pumphrey, Rector. Sunday: Holy Communion, 8:00 a.m. Holy Communion, Church School and discussion, 9:20 a.m. Holy Communion or Morning Prayer, 11:00 a.m. Evensong, 7:00 p.m. Thursday: Holy Communion 7:00 and 10:00 a.m.

**ST. THERESA'S CATHOLIC**

West King St. Rev. Thomas J. Connolly, Pastor; Assistant Pastor Rev. Harold F. Vieages. Times of Masses: 5 p.m. Saturday (to fulfill Sunday obligations); 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday. Corpus Christi Mission—Stewart. In charge: Rev. Bernard I. Sheerin, S.J. Sunday Mass 10 a.m.

**SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST**

380 White Lane, Rev. David L. Bauer, Pastor. Sabbath School 9:45 a.m., Tuesday Prayer Meeting 7:30 p.m.

**STEWART COMMUNITY CHURCH**

American Baptist, Interim Pastor, Rev. Rowland. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Morning Worship 10:30 a.m., Evening Worship 7:00 p.m., Evangelist Service 7:45 p.m. Wednesday 7:00 p.m. music, 7:30 worship.

**TEMPLE SINAI**

3405 Gulling Road, Lou Dickens, Board Member. Friday Sabbath Service, 8:00 p.m. Sunday School, 10:00 a.m. 322-6136.

**TEMPLE EMANU EL**

Musician's Hall, 124 W. Taylor, Jack Morvay, President. Friday Sabbath Service, 8:00 p.m. 323-1051.

**UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP OF RENO**

(Meets Sundays at YWCA, 1301 Valley Road), Betty Hulse, Chairman. Services 10:45-12, Religious Education, 10:30-12.

**PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**

- Bagget, Rex  
 Internal Medicine  
 1200 Mountain Street  
 882-2106  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Brown, Robert L.  
 Carson Medical Group  
 1200 Mountain Street  
 882-1324  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Carson Medical Group  
 1200 Mountain Street  
 882-1324  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Collier, Douglas R., Jr.  
 General Practice and Industrial Medi-  
 cine  
 2108 N. Carson  
 Day and night call:  
 882-6454
- Davis, Henry  
 General Practice  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-2106  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Dougan, R. Craig  
 General Practice and Surgery  
 911 Mountain  
 882-6666  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Fulper, James C.  
 General Practice  
 606 W. Washington  
 Day and night call:  
 882-2622
- Grundy, Richard D.  
 Carson Medical Group  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-1324  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Harper, Jack S.  
 General Practice  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-2106
- If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Hines, Thomas K.  
 General Practice  
 1222 S. Stewart  
 882-0777  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- King, William R.  
 General Surgery and Orthopedics  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-2067  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Moore, George L.  
 Gynecology and Obstetrics  
 Suite 210  
 1501 N. Carson  
 Day and night call:  
 882-3204
- Petty, Richard A.  
 Carson Medical Group  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-1324  
 If no answer, call:  
 786-3430
- Spector, William I.  
 1208 N. Carson  
 882-1171
- Stewart, Henry  
 923 Mountain  
 882-3441  
 If no answer, call:  
 323-0379
- Svare, G. T.  
 Hospital:  
 1201 Mountain  
 882-1361  
 Office:  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-3364
- Veverka, Charles F.  
 Radiology  
 Office:  
 1200 Mountain  
 882-3364  
 Hospital:  
 1201 Mountain  
 882-1361

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONERS**

James, John L.  
1853 Ivy  
882-2984

**HOSPITALS**

Capital Convalescent Center  
2898 Hwy. 50 East  
882-3301

Carson-Tahoe Hospital  
1201 Mountain  
882-1361

**AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Carson Ambulance Service  
2309 Richard Drive  
882-6466

**DENTISTS**

Allred, Evan L.  
Treadway Park Professional Center  
913 Mountain  
882-4433

Christian, Duane E.  
Treadway Park Professional Center  
917 Mountain  
882-4122

Jensen, Val D.  
1200 Mountain  
882-0313

Mitton, Von A.  
915 Mountain  
882-4242

Potter, Albert R.  
206 E. Proctor  
882-2290

**CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIANS**

Burke, Genevra  
GPC Server  
113 N. Harbin  
882-2631

Homer, John H.  
306 E. Park  
882-1140

Oviatt, Willard D.  
467 Industrial Park Dr.  
882-2227

Scrivner, E. M.  
301 W. Washington  
882-3583