

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

State of Nevada

FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION

of the

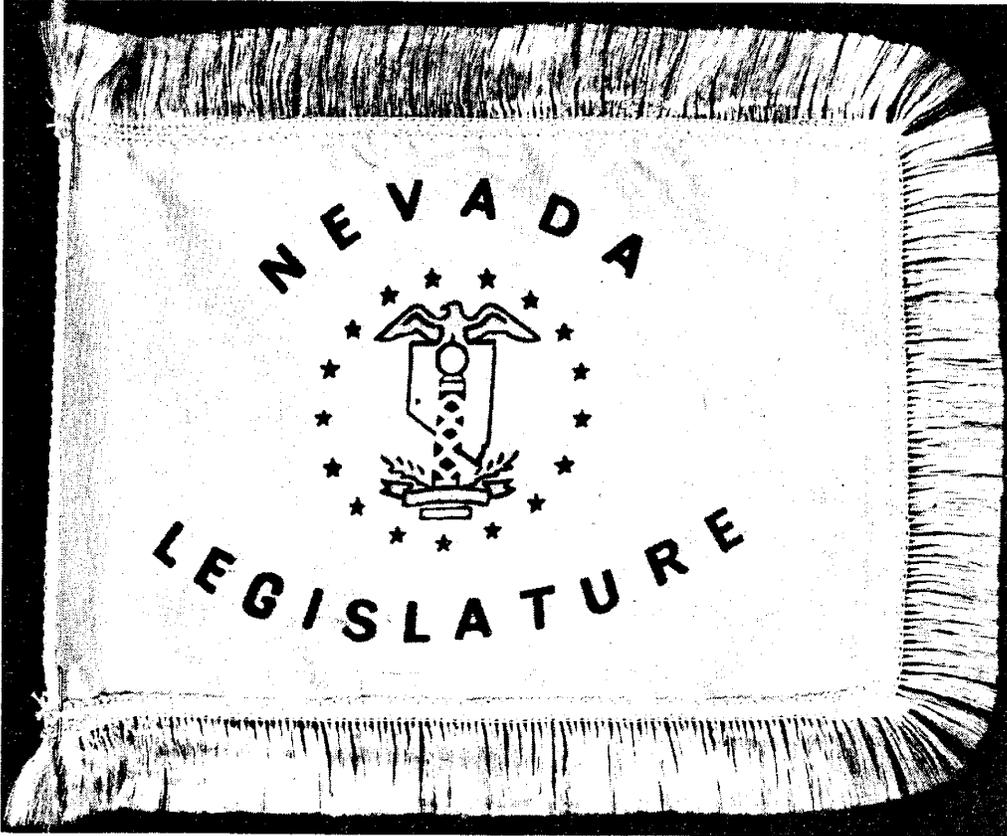
NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1975

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau
BULLETIN NO. 126



The Flag of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

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 was designed by the senior government class of Tonopah High School.

PREFACE

The *Legislative Manual* is produced each biennium by the Legislative Counsel Bureau. It is designed primarily as a reference for legislators and legislative staff to provide information on the legislative process. Specifically, the manual contains the rules of both houses of the legislature, the joint rules and an explanation of the technical aspects of bill drafting and staff services. In addition, the structure and personnel of the executive and judicial branches of government are provided.

Many states have an official guidebook to state government, often referred to as "blue books." Legislative bodies invariably have handbooks listing personnel and rules. In Nevada, the *Legislative Manual* serves both purposes and is thus of considerable value to members of the executive and judicial branches of government, representatives of private interest groups, and the informed citizen as well as the members of the legislature.

The manual is revised every two years with two purposes. First, the revisions reflect personnel changes in all branches of government. Second, revisions are designed to improve the value and usefulness of the manual to legislators and other users of the manual. Therefore, any suggestions for corrections or improvement are most welcome and should be directed to the Office of Research, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

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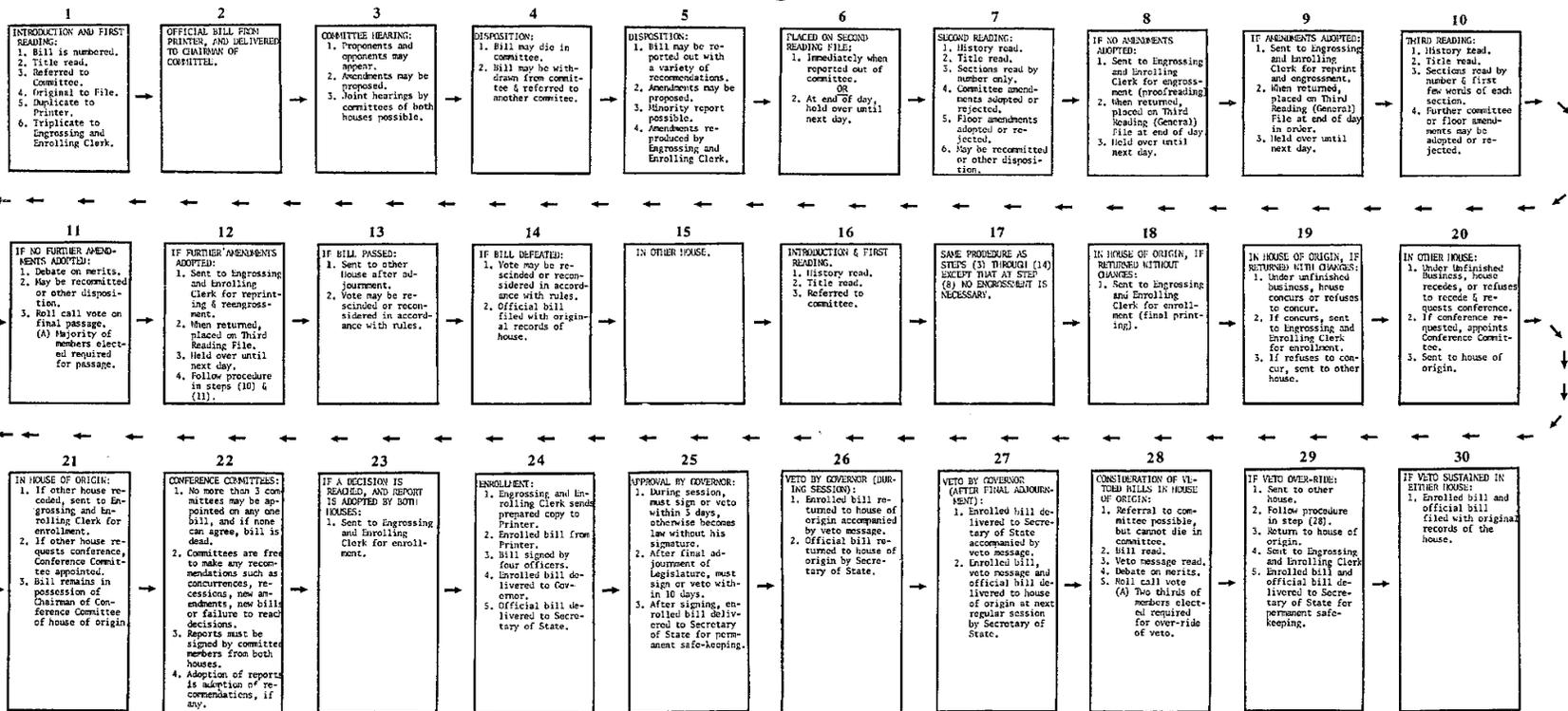
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CARSON CITY DIRECTORY MAP.....	Follows Index

Progress of a Bill Through the Nevada Legislature



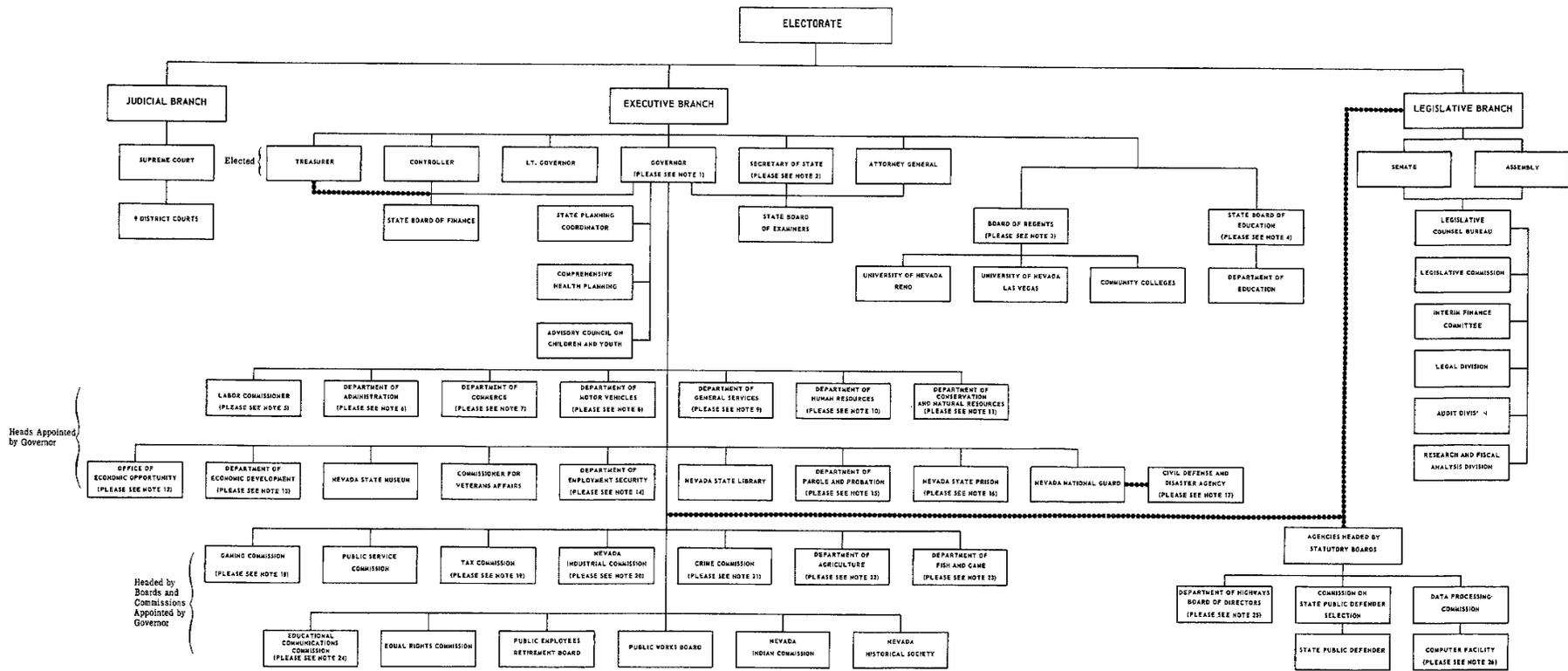
NOTES:

(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 house 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 or 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.

CHART OF ORGANIZATION STATE OF NEVADA



INTRODUCTION

Intricacies of the legislative process in western democracies have long mystified private citizens, political action groups and even legislators. Without a clear and precise understanding of the procedure used to initiate, prepare, debate and pass legislation, it is virtually impossible to trace a bill in its progress from initiation to final passage.

In American state legislatures, processes and procedures have evolved from those formulated in the English Parliament centuries ago. The processes of the Nevada legislature reflect our English legal and parliamentary heritage which has traditionally sought efficiency but only to the extent consistent with proper deliberation and debate.

This manual is intended to present an abbreviated yet adequate and accurate description of the legislature and the mechanics of its operations. Such a description should enable interested persons, from the average citizen to legislators, to understand the law-making process and to use the capabilities of the legislature to their optimum.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE

1975 SESSION

SENATE

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
*Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada (Esmeralda-Lincoln-Mineral-Nye-White Pine)	P.O. Box 672, Tonopah, Nevada 89049	482-6680 (H)
*Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark, No. 3	Brown and Deaner, 109 S. Third Street, Suite 307, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-1274 (H) 382-6911 (O)
*Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3	225 E. Bridger Street, Suite 710, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	451-3680 (H) 382-5222 (O)
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3	302 E. Carson Street, Suite 620, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-4303 (H) 385-4202 (O)
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada (Churchill-Pershing-Lyon-Storey)	P.O. Drawer 31, Fallon, Nevada 89406	423-2373 (H) 423-2545 (O)
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2	1832 Renada Circle, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-3528 (H) 649-4282 (O)
Foote, Margie (D)	Washoe, No. 2	5585 Wedekind Road, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-5171 (H) 358-6592 (O)
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1	806 Park Lane, Henderson, Nevada 89015	564-2104 (H) 565-8741 (O)
Gojack, Mary L. (D)	Washoe, No. 1	3855 Skyline Boulevard, Reno, Nevada 89502	825-9652 (H)
*Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3	846 E. Sahara, Suite A, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	735-5143 (O)
Hilbrecht, Norman Ty (D)	Clark, No. 3	717 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	736-3260 (H) 382-2101 (O)
*Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3	P.O. Box 7498, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	382-4061 (O)

*Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Northern Nevada (Elko-Eureka-Humboldt-Lander)	P.O. Box 309, Elko, Nevada 89801	738-5642 (H) 738-3611 (O)
*Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4	304 Lance Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-2148 (H) 734-3151 (O)
*Raggio, William J. (R)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 3137, Reno, Nevada 89505	329-6232 (O)
Schofield, Jack L. (D)	Clark, No. 3	1308 S. 8th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	384-3334 (H) 876-1444 (O)
Sheerin, Gary A. (D)	Capital District (Douglas-Carson City)	P.O. Box 606, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-1386 (O)
*Walker, Lee E. (D)	Clark, No. 2	319 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	642-1274 (H) 382-1430 (O)
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 2670, Reno, Nevada 89505	329-5616 (H) 322-0635 (O)
*Young, Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1	232 Court Street, Reno, Nevada 89501	329-0587 (H) 786-7600 (O)

*Term expires in 1976.

1975 SESSION

ASSEMBLY

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 8	2805 Ashworth Circle, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	870-1468 (H) 385-7440 (O)
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11	2223 Poplar Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	384-3787 (H) 386-4011 (O) Ext. 544 or 545
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29	P.O. Box 2557, Reno, Nevada 89505	329-5578 (H) 786-5317 (O)
Benkovich, Robert M. (R)	Washoe, No. 32	955 Antelope Road, Reno, Nevada 89503	786-4595 (H)
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6	1911 Goldhill Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106	648-1205 (H) 648-7806 (O)

PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE—Continued

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3	821 Fairway Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	870-6968 (H) 648-8666 (O)
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9	1900 Cochran Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	735-6488 (H)
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7	504 Kasper Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106	642-4056 (H)
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe, No. 31	974 Pyramid Way, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-3031 (H)
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27	P.O. Box 13877, Reno, Nevada 89507	322-5115 (H)
Craddock, Robert Glen (D)	Clark, No. 20	6090 E. Lake Mead Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89110	452-9169 (H)
Demers, Daniel J. (D)	Clark, No. 1	231 Edelweiss Place, Mt. Charleston, Las Vegas, Nevada 89100	872-5334 (H) 386-4011 (O) Ext. 282
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	District 38 (Lyon-Storey- part of Churchill)	P.O. Box 968, Yerington, Nevada 89447	463-2669 (H) 463-2868 (O)
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Clark, No. 14	5309 Masters Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89122	452-1037 (H) 457-5511 (O)
Ford, Jean E. (R)	Clark, No. 15	3511 Pueblo Way, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	735-0375 (H)
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	District 37 (Pershing- part of Churchill)	1400 Lovelock Highway, Fallon, Nevada 89406	423-3544 (H)
Glover, Alan (D)	District 40 (part of Carson City)	230 Iris Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-3498 (H) 882-1636 (O)
Harmon, Harley L. (D)	Clark, No. 16	P.O. Box 2748, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	451-5483 (H) 382-6011 (O)
Hayes, Karen W. (D)	Clark, No. 13	6010 Euclid Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89120	736-1031 (H) or 736-7396
Heaney, Robert E. (D)	Washoe, No. 26	6850 Prestwick Circle, Reno, Nevada 89502	359-2823 (H)
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18	805 Glendale Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-6038 (H)

Howard, Melvin [Bode] (R)	District 34 (Humboldt-Eureka-Carlin Township)	1225 Bridge Street, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	623-2296 (H) 623-3161 (O)
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	District 39 (Douglas-part of Carson City)	P.O. Box 367, Minden, Nevada 89423	782-2334 (H) 782-2311 (O)
Jeffrey, John E. [Jack] (D)	Clark, No. 22	46 Arkansas Avenue, Henderson, Nevada 89015	564-1444 (H)
Lowman, Zelvin D. (R)	Clark, No. 5	1246 Cashman Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	878-2802 (H) 385-5733 (O)
Mann, Lloyd W. (D)	Clark, No. 2	717 Scholl Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	878-2716 (H)
May, Paul W. (D)	Clark, No. 19	3309 Wright Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-6042 (H) 735-5143 (O)
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30	2590 Oppio Street, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-0736 (H)
Moody, Don A. (D)	District 36 (Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye)	P.O. Box 1157, Hawthorne, Nevada 89415	945-3206 (H) 945-2733 (O)
Murphy, Patrick M. (D)	Washoe, No. 28	100 N. Arlington Avenue, Apt. 9-K, Reno, Nevada 89501	322-7573 (H)
Polish, John (D)	District 35 (Lincoln-White Pine)	P.O. Box 1304, McGill, Nevada 89318	235-7327 (H)
Price, Robert E. [Bob] (D)	Clark, No. 17	1809 Renada Circle, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-5669 (H)
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 4	3000 W. Charleston Boulevard, Suite No. 5, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	878-1881 (H) 878-3202 (O)
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12	1740 Howard Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	735-6751 (H) 382-9578 (Message)
Sena, Nash M. (D)	Clark, No. 21	144 W. Victory Road, Henderson, Nevada 89015	565-8450 (H)
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10	3966 Visby Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	735-1314 (H) 739-3232 (O) 739-3241

PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE—*Continued*

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 25	845 Tamarack Drive, Reno, Nevada 89502	826-4363 (H)
Weise, Robert L. (R)	Washoe, No. 23	P.O. Box 1847, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-0574 (H) 882-6832 (O)
Wittenberg, Albert L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24	2630 Scholl Drive, Reno, Nevada 89503	747-2606 (H) 825-1266 (O)
Young, Roy (R)	District 33 (Elko-less Carlin Township)	P.O. Box 588, Elko, Nevada 89801	738-5567 (H)

INTERIM SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS 1973-74

(The Chairman is named first on each subcommittee.)

STUDY OF PROBATE PROVISIONS—

Ashworth, Close, Hecht, Monroe, Fry, Getto, Hayes.

**COUNSEL BUREAU AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURE
AND OPERATIONS—**

Dini, Bryan, Young, Foote, Ford, Jacobsen, Ullom.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE PROGRAMS—

Foley, Blakemore, Bennett, Hafen, Prince, Vergiels, Wittenberg.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRACTICE OF CHINESE MEDICINE—

Drakulich, Pozzi, Raggio, Brookman, Demers, Dreyer, Torvinen.

STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS—

Walker, Raggio, Wilson, Crawford, Gojack, Robinson, Schofield.

**STUDY OF UNINCORPORATED TOWN GOVERNMENTS AND COUNTY
GOVERNMENTS—**

Smith, Monroe, Banner, Dreyer, Ford, Glover, Gojack, Hickey.

MOBILE HOME TAXATION—

Echols, Barengo, Bickerstaff, Broadbent, Getto, May, Smalley.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE PROGRAMS—

Capurro, Drakulich, Blakemore, Pozzi, Banner, Bremner, Brookman, McNeel.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES—

May, Hecht, Neal, Barengo, Glover.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR CHARITABLE SOCIETIES—

Swobe, Wilson, Bremner, Glover, Smalley.

**NEVADA LEGISLATURE
SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES**

**FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION
1975**

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman is named second on each committee.)

COMMERCE AND LABOR—

Echols, Blakemore, Bryan, Foote, Monroe, Sheerin, Raggio.

EDUCATION—

Bryan, Schofield, Blakemore, Foote, Neal, Sheerin, Young.

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES—

Wilson, Bryan, Blakemore, Gojack, Neal, Sheerin, Dodge.

FINANCE—

Lamb, Gibson, Brown, Monroe, Walker, Raggio, Young.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—

Gibson, Walker, Foote, Gojack, Hilbrecht, Schofield, Dodge.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS—

Walker, Neal, Gojack, Herr, Hilbrecht, Schofield, Young.

JUDICIARY—

Close, Wilson, Bryan, Foote, Hilbrecht, Sheerin, Dodge.

LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS—

Monroe, Close, Brown, Echols, Gibson, Lamb, Young.

TAXATION—

Brown, Echols, Close, Herr, Hilbrecht, Wilson, Raggio.

TRANSPORTATION—

Herr, Monroe, Blakemore, Gojack, Neal, Schofield, Raggio.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—

B. Mahlon Brown.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE—

Warren L. Monroe.

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—

C. Clifton Young.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE
ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION
1975

(The Chairman is named first on each committee; the Vice Chairman
is named second on each committee.)

AGRICULTURE—

Hickey, Price, Coulter, Jeffrey, Robinson, Getto, Howard.

COMMERCE—

Robinson, Harmon, Demers, Hickey, Moody, Schofield, Wittenberg, Benkovich, Getto.

EDUCATION—

Wittenberg, Polish, Chaney, Coulter, Vergiels, Lowman, Weise.

ELECTIONS—

Demers, Sena, Chaney, Heaney, Vergiels, Wagner, Young.

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES—

Bremner, Coulter, Banner, Chaney, Heaney, Jeffrey, Price, Jacobsen, Weise.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—

Dini, Murphy, Craddock, Harmon, May, Moody, Schofield, Ford, Young.

HEALTH AND WELFARE—

Bennett, Christensen, Barengo, Craddock, Mann, Murphy, Vergiels, Ford, Lowman.

JUDICIARY—

Barengo, Hayes, Banner, Heaney, Hickey, Polish, Sena, Lowman, Wagner.

LABOR—

Banner, Moody, Barengo, Hayes, Schofield, Benkovich, Getto.

LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS—

Dreyer, Bennett, Brookman, Mello, Sena, Jacobsen, Wagner.

TAXATION—

May, Mann, Bennett, Christensen, Demers, Harmon, Murphy, Ford, Young.

TRANSPORTATION—

Glover, Dreyer, Dini, Hayes, May, Howard, Jacobsen.

WAYS AND MEANS—

Mello, Brookman, Bremner, Dreyer, Glover, Robinson, Wittenberg, Howard, Weise.

SPEAKER—

Keith Ashworth.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—

Joseph E. Dini, Jr.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE—

Darrell H. Dreyer.

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—

Virgil M. Getto.

GOVERNOR
STATE OF NEVADA



Governor Mike O'Callaghan

O'CALLAGHAN, Mike, Governor. Born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, September 10, 1929; parents, Neil T. and Olive Berry O'Callaghan (both deceased); attended Cotter High School, Winona, Minnesota; St. Martin's College; University of Idaho, Moscow, B.S. and masters in education, 1956; graduate studies at Colorado State College, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and Claremont Graduate School. Wife, Carolyn (Randall); children, Michael, Teresa, Brian, Mary Colleen and Timothy Joe; former occupations, high school teacher, government and history, Henderson, Nevada, 1956-61; chief juvenile probation officer and director of court services, Clark County, 1961-63; director, State Department of Health and Welfare, 1963-64; project management director, Job Corps Conservation Centers, 1964-66; regional director, Office of Emergency Planning, Western States and Pacific Trust Territories, 1967-69; private consulting business, 1969-70; Governor of Nevada, 1971-present; veteran, Korean War, Purple Heart, Silver Star, Bronze Star with "V" device, U.S. Army (Infantry). Honorable discharges from U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Air Force.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA SENATE

1975 Session

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
and
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE



Robert E. Rose

ROSE, Robert E., Lieutenant Governor. Born in Orange, New Jersey, October 7, 1939; attended Livingston High School, Livingston, New Jersey; Juniata College, graduated with honors in history, 1961; New York University School of Law, Root-Tilden Scholar, graduate, 1964; profession, attorney at law; Washoe County District Attorney, 1971-74; member, Nevada Bar Association; Washoe County Bar Association; board of directors, American Cancer Society, president, 1973; board of directors, Reno YMCA; board of directors, Washoe Association of Retarded Children; board of directors, Teenage Opportunity Program; board of directors, DETRAP; head of Professional Division Drive, United Way of Northern Nevada, 1972; Nevada District Attorneys' Association, 1973; state chairman, Nevada Democratic Party, 1968-70; member, Democratic National Policy Council, 1968-71; president, Nevada Young Democrats, 1967-68; president of the Nevada Senate, 1975.



Richard E. Blakemore (D)
*Central Nevada
Senatorial District*

BLAKEMORE, Richard E., Central Nevada Senatorial District. Born in Parsons, Kansas, September 21, 1922; attended Monrovia High School, Monrovia, California; Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena, California; wife, Angela; children, Richard, Brian and John; profession, airport operator and pilot; U.S. Navy, chief petty officer, 1940-46; member, VFW, Elks, Masons, Kerak Temple Shrine; past president, Walker Lake Shrine Club, 1969-70; past member, Nye County Hospital Board, 1972; past president, Lions Club, 1964-65; past president, Chamber of Commerce, 1962-63; chairman, Nye County Democratic Central Committee; president, Nevada Aviation Trades Association, 1968-69; Nye County Search and Rescue; presently serving on Nye County Selective Service Board; listed in "Who's Who in American Politics;" delegate to National Convention, 1968; member, Nevada Civil Defense Advisory Board and Nevada Executives for Economic Development; vice chairman, Advisory Council on Vocational Education; member, Nevada Senate, 1973 and 1975.



B. Mahlon Brown (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

BROWN, B. Mahlon, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. 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); 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, reappointed by President Nixon in November of 1971; Executive Committee of National Legislative Conference, 1971-75; Executive Committee National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, 1972-75; Executive Committee National Conference of State Legislatures, 1974-75; trustee, State Legislative Leader's Foundation, 1975-77; Executive

Committee, Western Council of State Governments, 1967-73; member, Legislative Commission, 1953-73; 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, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Minority Floor Leader, 1955-64; President pro Tempore, 1967-68; Majority Floor Leader, 1965-75; Dean of the Nevada Legislature.



Richard H. Bryan (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

BRYAN, Richard H., Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. Born in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1937; parents, Oscar W. and Lillie (Pleasants) Bryan; attended Fifth Street Grammar School; John S. Park Elementary School; Las Vegas High School; University of Nevada, Reno, A.B.; University of California, Hastings College of Law, LL.B.; profession, attorney at law; wife, Bonnie Belinda (Fairchild); children, Richard H., Jr., Leslie Langford and Blair Allison; member, Elks Club; Las Vegas Jaycees, 1965-73; Masonic Lodge; Las Vegas Host Lions Club; Las Vegas Shrine Club; president, Clark County Legal Aid Society, 1968-69; 2nd vice president, State Easter Seal Society, 1974-75; deputy district attorney, Clark County, 1964-66; Clark County public defender, 1966-68; counsel to the Clark County Juvenile Court, 1968-69; chairman, Clark County Senate Delegation, 1975; member, Nevada Assembly, 1969 and 1971; member, Nevada Senate, 1973 and 1975.



Melvin D. Close, Jr. (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

CLOSE, Melvin D., Jr., Clark County, Senatorial 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 (Berkeley); profession, attorney at law; wife, Sandra (Wood); children, Melvin D. III, Michael and Stephanie; director, American Cancer Society, Red Cross; member, Elks Club, Kiwanis Club, Clark County Cancer Society, Clark County Democratic Central Committee; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-68; 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, 1973 and 1975.



Carl F. Dodge (R)
*Western Nevada Senatorial
District*

1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Minority Floor Leader, 1967 and 1968 Special Session.

DODGE, Carl F., Western Nevada Senatorial District. Born in Reno, Nevada, June 8, 1915; parents, Carl F., Sr. and Buena (Reed); educated in Fallon, University of Nevada, B.A.; Stanford University, LL.B.; served as an officer in the U.S. Navy, World War II; profession, rancher; wife, Bette (Cochran); children, Carl F. III and Audys Elizabeth; member, York Rite Masonic bodies, Kerak Temple of the Shrine, American Legion; past chairman, State Personnel Commission; past 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; member, Higher Education Advisory Committee, 1967-70; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-62; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-75, chairman, 1964-65 and 1968; appointed to fill vacancy in Senate, 1958 Special Session; member, Nevada Senate, 1959, 1960, 1961,



Gene Echols (D)
*Clark County
District No. 2*

Opportunity Board; North Las Vegas Local Housing Authority, 1969-72; Southern Nevada Industrial Foundation; Advisory Board, Special Legislative Committee to Study Local Government; ex-officio member, Southern Nevada Human Relations Commission; United States Army, 1941-45; member, North Las Vegas Lions Club; past president, Lions Club in Escalon, California; past president of Western High School Boosters Club, Las Vegas; North Las Vegas Elks Lodge; North Las Vegas Democratic Club; North Las Vegas Post of the American Legion; North Las Vegas VFW; former member, American Chamber of Commerce Executives; California Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives; honorary member, Optimist Club; past president, Jaycees; past state director, Escalon, California Club; member, Nevada Senate, 1973 and 1975.

ECHOLS, Gene, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 2. Born in Stonewall, Oklahoma, December 1, 1919; attended Stonewall High School, Stonewall, Oklahoma, graduated 1939; Humphrey's Business College, Stockton, California, 1951-53; American Institute of Banking, Stanislaus County Chapter, Modesto, California, 1951-65; Institute for Organization Management, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California, 1967-68; wife, Wanda; children, David and Gary Echols, Ron and David Spurlock, Jr.; president, North Las Vegas Motors, Inc.; mayor of the City of North Las Vegas, Nevada, 1969-72; associated with Findlay Oldsmobile and Friendly Ford, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1970-72; managing director, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, North Las Vegas, Nevada, 1966-69; officer, First National Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1962-64; assistant manager, Central Valley National Bank, Escalon, California, 1951-62; co-chairman of the Civilian Military Council of Southern Nevada, 1970-72; Economic



Margie Foote (D)
*Washoe County
District No. 31*

FOOTE, Margie, Washoe County, Senatorial District No. 31. Born in Reno, Nevada, December 23, 1929; attended Sparks public schools; Cotney College, Nevada, Missouri, A.A.; 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, 1971 and 1973; member, Nevada Senate, 1975.



James I. Gibson (D)
*Clark County
District No. 1*

GIBSON, James I., Clark County, Senatorial District No. 1. Born in Golden, Colorado, March 22, 1925; parents, Fred D. Gibson, Sr. and May Emma (Borseberry); 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, New York; served with U.S. Navy, World War II, Korean War; profession, civil engineer; president, Lake Mead Stake, LDS Church, 16½ years; regional representative, LDS Church; vice president and director, Pacific Engineering & Production Company of Nevada, Henderson; wife, Audrey (Brinley); children, James Brinley, David Scott, Robin Lee Hales, Terry Lynn Walker, 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, Interim Finance

Committee, 1961-74, chairman, 1966; vice president, Western Conference, The Council of State Governments, 1967-68; president, 1968-69, Executive Board, 1970-74; member, Board of Governors Council of State Governments, 1968-74; 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, Executive Board, 1970-74; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-63; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-74; chairman, 1965, 1967 and 1971-72; 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, 1971, 1973 and 1975.



Mary Gojack (D)
Washoe County
District No. 23

GOJACK, Mary L., Washoe County, Senatorial District No. 23. Born in Hillsboro, Iowa, February 19, 1936; attended Hillsboro Public High School, graduated, 1953; Airline Personnel School, Omaha, Nebraska, 1953; University of Nevada, Reno, 1965-72, B.A., June, 1968; husband, John T.; children, Patricia and John Hixson; profession, financial marketing; member, Nevada Opera Guild, Washoe County Council on Alcoholism, Campus YWCA Board, American Legion Auxiliary, Phi Alpha Theta (History Honor Society); member, American Association of University Women, Reno Branch; Business and Professional Women, Reno Branch; Women's Political Caucus of Northern Nevada; Washoe County Democratic Women and Democratic Central Committee; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973; member, Nevada Senate, 1975.



Helen Herr (D)
Clark County
District No. 3

HERR, Helen, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. Born in Fargo, North Dakota; parents, Conrad and Hilma (Johnson) Kolb; attended State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota; one child, Derri Bauer; past chairman, East Las Vegas Town Board for 10 years; past secretary, Ground Water Board of Clark County; member, Humane Society, Church of Religious Science, Las Vegas Press Club, Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary; 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, 1971, 1973 and 1975.



Norman Ty Hilbrecht (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

(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); member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969 and 1971; Minority Floor Leader, 1971; member, Nevada Senate, 1975.

HILBRECHT, Norman Ty, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. 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, Order of Sons of Italy, American Trial Lawyers Association, Las Vegas Sportreysers, 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 Ombudsmen, 1968; vice president, Fraternal Order of Police Associates, 1968; 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 Corporations," Yale



Floyd R. Lamb (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

LAMB, Floyd R., Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. Born in Alamo, Nevada, September 3, 1917; parents, William Granger and Marian (Paris); attended Pahrnagat Valley High School and Lincoln County High School; profession, rancher; chairman, Board 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, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975. President pro Tempore, 1969, 1971, 1973.



Warren L. Monroe (D)
*Northern Nevada
Senatorial District*

MONROE, Warren L., Northern Nevada Senatorial District. 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, 1929; World War II veteran; profession, retired; former owner and publisher, Elko Independent, newspaper and printing; wife, Mary (Johnstone); children, Lawrence K. and James W.; member, Elks Lodge, Elko Rotary Club, Elko Chamber of Commerce; former chairman, Nevada Fish and Game Commission; chairman, Nevada Highway Advisory Board; member, Joint Inter-regional Conference on Water Problems, 1959-60; member, Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems, serving on Subcommittee on Highway Safety, 1961-62; Western Conference Council of State Governments, 1972-75; member, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1963-71; 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, 1969-74; 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, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Senate Majority Whip, 1969, 1971; Assistant Majority Floor Leader, 1973; President pro Tempore, 1975.



Joe Neal (D)
*Clark County
District No. 4*

NEAL, Joe, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 4. Born in Mounds, Louisiana, July 28, 1935; attended Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, B.A., political science and history; post graduate work in law, Institute of Applied Science, Chicago, Illinois, civil identification and criminal investigation; veteran, U.S. Air Force; profession, personnel administration; wife, Estelle; children, Charisse, Tania, Withania and Dina Amelia; member, Elks Lodge No. 1508, St. James Catholic Church, Common Cause, Clark County Democratic Central Committee; past chairman, Clark County Economic Opportunity Board; chairman, Greater Las Vegas Plan; member, Nevada Senate, 1973 and 1975.



William J. Raggio (R)
*Washoe County
District No. 1*

RAGGIO, William J., Washoe County, Senatorial District No. 1. Born in Reno, Nevada, October 30, 1926; attended Louisiana Tech; University of Oklahoma; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A., 1948; Hastings College of Law; University of California, Berkeley, J.D., 1951; Boalt Hall School of Law; profession, attorney at law; admitted State Bar of Nevada, 1951; U.S. District Court, Nevada, 1951; U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; U.S. Supreme Court; assistant district attorney, Washoe County, 1952-58; district attorney, 1958-70; wife, Dorothy (Brigman); children, Leslie Ann, Tracy Lynn and Mark William; member, State Bar of Nevada; Washoe County Bar Association; Clark County Bar Association; American Bar Association (House of Delegates), 1967-70, state chairman, Jr. Bar Conference, 1957-60; Nevada Peace Officers Association; International Association of Chiefs of Police; American Judicature Society; Practicing Law Institute, member, advisory board, 1965-; International Academy of Law and Science; Amer-

ican Trial Lawyers Association; Nevada State District Attorneys Association, president, 1960-63, secretary, 1959-60; National District Attorneys Association, member, board of directors, 1961-70, vice president, 1961-66, president, 1967-68, honorary life member, 1970; National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; advisory board, Salvation Army, Reno, 1966-; board of directors, Reno YMCA, 1965-69; board of trustees, Community Action Program, Washoe County, 1964-67; board of directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Reno, 1966-70; Southern Nevada Drug Council; Nevada Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Alpha Tau Omega; Phi Alpha Delta; Elks; Republican State Central Committee; Washoe County Republican Central Committee; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate, Nevada, 1970; Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, 1974; Reno (Host) Lions Club; American Legion; Prospectors; Footprinters; Navy League; Air Force Association; named "Young Man of Year," Reno-Sparks Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1959; Brotherhood Award, N.C.C.J., 1965; Distinguished Service Award, Nevada Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970; Distinguished Service Award, Columbus Day Committee, 1967; honorary membership, International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 731; vice chairman, Criminal Law and Administration of Justice Committee of the Council of State Governments; member, Legislative Commission, 1973-75; member, Nevada Senate, 1973 and 1975.



Jack Schofield (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

SCHOFIELD, Jack, Clark County, Senatorial District No. 3. Born in Douglas, Arizona, April 25, 1923; attended Las Vegas High School; University of Utah, B.S.; University of Nevada, M.E.; profession, administrative assistant, Clark High School, Las Vegas; general contractor, builder and developer; president, Jack Schofield Development Corporation; owner, Kitchen Craft cookware, factory distributor for the West Bend Company; former high school teacher with professional certificates in elementary, secondary, administrative and special education—to teach mentally retarded; visiting professor, Aerospace, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, summer session, 1969-74; wife, Alene (Earl); children, (Mrs.) Camille Farmer, (Mrs.) Pamela Banonto, (Mrs.) Jacqueline Taylor, (Mrs.) Jill Mauriello, Jack, Jr. and Christopher; combat veteran, fighter-bomber pilot, World War II, 22nd Bomb Squadron; Flying Tigers, China, Korean conflict; member, organized labor, 33 years; Nevada State Education Association;

National Education Association; VFW; American Legion; Phi Delta Kappa; Sertoma; American Society of Public Administrators; Hump Pilots' Association; past president, Paradise Valley Improvement Association; Paradise Valley Town Board; Apartment Owners' Association; Boy Scout Merit Badge counselor; former scout master, explorer leader, active scouting activities, 19 years; member, Nevada Assembly, 1971 and 1973; member, Nevada Senate, 1975.



Gary A. Sheerin (D)
Capital Senatorial District

SHEERIN, Gary A., Capital Senatorial District. Born in Elko, Nevada, October 7, 1938; attended Elko County grammar and high schools; Loyola University of Los Angeles, California; Hastings School of Law, San Francisco, California; profession, attorney at law; wife, Jo Ann; children, Chris, Howard, Jennifer and Kelly; served as Nevada's first state public defender; member, Nevada Bar Association, Carson City Democratic Central Committee; member, Nevada Senate, 1975.



Lee E. Walker (D)
*Clark County
District No. 2*

WALKER, Lee E., Clark County, Senatorial 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, M.S., public administration, 1961, J.D. in law, 1964; profession, attorney at law; wife, Evaline P.; children, Kathryn, 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; member, Legislative Commission, 1973-75; appointed to fill vacancy in Nevada Senate, 1971; elected to Nevada Senate, 1973; member, 1975.



Thomas R. C. Wilson (D)
*Washoe County
District No. 1*

WILSON, Thomas R. C., Washoe County, Senatorial District No. 1. 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); children, Ann Louise, Ina Marie, Thomas R. C. III and 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, 1973 and 1975.



YOUNG, C. Clifton, Washoe County, Senatorial District No. 1. 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); 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, VFW, Board of Directors, National Wildlife Federation, 1969-74; member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975.

C. Clifton Young (R)
Washoe County
District No. 1

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA ASSEMBLY

1975 Session



Keith Ashworth (D)
*Clark County
District No. 8*

ASHWORTH, Keith, Clark County, Assembly District No. 8. 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, World War II; profession, public accountant and corporate vice president, Sahara-Nevada Corporation; wife, Colleen (Christensen); children, Glen, Kenneth and Brian; member, National Society of Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce, Elks Lodge, United Fund, V.P. Boys Clubs of Clark County; chairman, Clark County Legislative Steering Committee; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-75, chairman, 1969-70; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Speaker of Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



James J. Banner (D)
*Clark County
District No. 11*

BANNER, James J., Clark County, Assembly District No. 11. Born in LaVerne, California, September 1, 1921; attended Virgin Valley Elementary School, Las Vegas High School and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, B.S. in business administration; wife, Alice (Winter); children, Joe, Jacqueline, Susan and Nancy; profession, risk management officer for Clark County; U.S. Navy, World War II; business representative for Carpenters Local No. 1780, Las Vegas, 1959-63; Nevada Industrial Commission for Labor, 1963-67; member, Fred S. Pennington Post, VFW; certified journeyman carpenter; chief labor negotiator; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Robert R. Barengo (D)
*Washoe County
District No. 29*

BARENGO, Robert R., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 29. Born in Reno, Nevada, August 28, 1941; attended St. Thomas Grammar School, Reno, Nevada; Manogue High School, Reno, Nevada; California State University at Hayward, B.S., 1966; University of Santa Clara Law School, J.D., 1969; graduate, National College of District Attorneys, 1971; profession, attorney at law, Legarza, Lee, Barengo & Doyle; Deputy district attorney, Washoe County, 1970-73; member, National District Attorneys Association; American Bar Association; Washoe County Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Justice, 1969 at University of Santa Clara; Sons of Erin; Italian Benevolent Society; Who's Who in American Politics, 1973-74; Who's Who in Government, 1973-74; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1974; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Robert M. Benkovich (R)
*Washoe County
District No. 32*

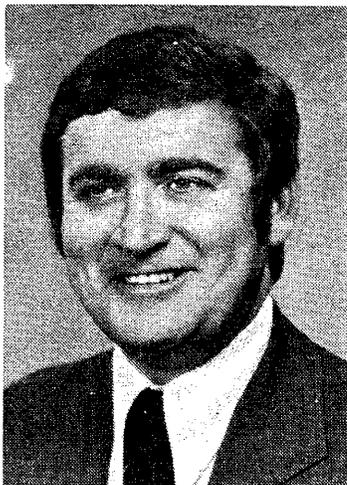
BENKOVICH, Robert M., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 32. Born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1948; attended Bishop Kenrick High, Norristown, Pennsylvania; Villanova University, B.A. in industrial social science, Villanova, Pennsylvania; University of Nevada, Reno, social psychology major; profession, Ph.D. candidate; lecturer; casino dealer, Nevada Club; wife, Jeane; children, Terry, Sonja, Alexandria and Teilhard; member, American Sociological Association, Peavine Sertoma, Rittenhouse Astronomical Society and the Franklin Institute; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Rev. Marion D. Bennett (D)
*Clark County
District No. 6*

BENNETT, Rev., Marion D., Clark County, Assembly District No. 6. Born in Greenville, South Carolina, May 31, 1936; attended Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, A.B.; Interdenominational Center, Master's Divinity, Atlanta; University of Nevada; Atlanta University; Ecumenical Institute, Celigny, Switzerland; profession, pastor, Zion United Methodist Church, North Las Vegas, Nevada; Outstanding Citizenship Award, House of Representatives, State of Michigan, 1972; Religious Achievement Award, Morris Brown College; National Alumni, 1968-; Outstanding Young Man of America, 1971; President's Award, Las Vegas Branch, 1968; Black Distinction Award, 1971; children, Marion D., Jr. and Karen P.; president, Las Vegas Branch of NAACP, 1963-67, vice president, 1967-69, treasurer, 1969, president, 1971-73; member, National Board of Directors Black Methodist for Church Renewal State Department of Education Exception Concerns Committee; chairman, board of directors, Operation

Independence, 1969-71; vice chairman, Clark County OJT Program; board of directors, United Way; treasurer, Economic Board of Clark County, 1969; Nevada Oral, 1968-69; member, Task Force of Public Education; vice president, Methodist Foundation of Southern Nevada; board member, National Council of Christians & Jews; Southern Nevada Citizens Crime Committee; Minister of the Year award, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1973; member, board of directors, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1973; chairman, board of directors, NEDCO, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1974; vice chairman, Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County, Nevada, 1974; received Outstanding Service Award from IBPOEW, Las Vegas, 1974; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Roger Bremner (D)
*Clark County
District No. 3*

BREMNER, Roger, Clark County, Assembly District No. 3. Born in Las Vegas, Nevada, December 8, 1937; attended Las Vegas High School; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A. in business administration; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, graduate work in history; profession, insurance agent; wife, Annette; children, Eric and Elizabeth; former vice president, Nevada Young Democrats; Las Vegas Young Democrats; board member, Campfire Girls, NIKE House; member, Nevada Organization of Wildlife; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Eileen B. Brookman (D)
*Clark County
District No. 9*

BROOKMAN, Eileen B., Clark County, Assembly District No. 9. Born in Denver, Colorado, October 25, 1921; attended Eagle Rock High School, California; Los Angeles City College, California; profession, business woman; husband, George; children, Michael and Deborah; member, Human Relations Commission, Planning Committee for Clark County Technical and Vocational High School, National Committee for the Support of Public Schools, Clark County Democratic Central Committee, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Pyramid Lake Task Force, Regional Board of Pacific Southwest Anti-defamation League, Saint Jude's Ranch Auxiliary, Rose de Lima Hospital Auxiliary Subcommittee on Welfare Problems, Executive Board and life member of the NAACP, Senior Citizen Resource Center Advisory Board; served in various capacities for PTA, mental health and TB mobile unit; chairman, United Nations Day, Clark County; executive board member for the Clark County Association on Mental Health;

past president of the Council of Women's Clubs for Senior Citizens; past president of the Las Vegas Chapter of the B'nai B'rith; member of the Nevada State Indian Affairs Commission, National Conference of Christians and Jews; residential co-chairman for the cancer drive; member, Sisterhood of Temple Beth Sholom; named as an "Outstanding Woman in the West;" one of the 2,000 women of achievement in the United States; woman of the year for Clark County; B'nai B'rith outstanding woman of the year; recognized by Indians of the State of Nevada for outstanding service; commissioned a Kentucky Colonel; presented the Clark County Outstanding Achievement Award for work on behalf of senior citizens; recipient of the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, executive board member for 10 years; special gift chairman enriching a youth organization program, U.S. Inc. of Clark County; Women's Democratic Club of Clark County Award for Political Achievement in Nevada; member of Haddassah; presently chairman of the State Advisory Council Commission for the Division of Aging Services; associate member, Clark County Committee for the Aging, Inc.; board of directors, RSVP for Senior Citizens; USINC, Inc. and Vegas Valley Business and Professional Women's Chapter; chairman, Assembly Delegation for Clark County; member, Clark County Sinnerettes; Steering and Planning Committee for Senior Citizens Center in Clark County; vice chairman, Bicentennial Commission for Clark County; Humanitarian Mother of the Year Award for Clark County, 1974; Mothers March for Muscular Dystrophy; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975.



Lonie Chaney (D)
*Clark County
District No. 7*

CHANEY, Lonie, Clark County, Assembly District No. 7. Born in Roosevelt, Louisiana, May 28, 1935; attended Madison Parish Training School and McCall High School in Tallulah, Louisiana; presently attending Clark County Community College; U.S. Armed Forces, 1958-60, earned Good Conduct Medal; wife, Joyce (Toney); children, Alex, Denise and Lonnie Jr.; president, Sunrise Travel Club; president, American Singers Association, 1962-71; member, Sunrise Youth Club; Teamsters Local No. 995; Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church, Sunday school teacher and youth choir advisor; Masonic Lodge No. 64; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Chester S. Christensen (D)
*Washoe County
District No. 31*

CHRISTENSEN, Chester S., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 31. Born in Ogden, Utah, April 19, 1916; attended elementary school, high school and Weber State College in Ogden, Utah; profession, locomotive engineer; wife, Odessa; children, Richard and Jim; former mayor of Sparks, Nevada; president, Sparks Charter Revision Committee; acted as Governor of State of Nevada for a brief period in 1959; member, Pyramid Sertoma Club, past president and chairman of the board; Sparks Elks Club No. 2397; member, Nevada Assembly, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963 and 1975; Speaker pro Tempore, 1958; Speaker of Assembly, 1959 and 1961; Majority Floor Leader, 1963.



Steven A. Coulter (D)
Washoe County
District No. 27

COULTER, Steven A., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 27. Born in Los Angeles, California, August 4, 1947; attended South Tahoe High School, University of Nevada, Reno, B.A. in journalism; profession, newsman; UPI White House and Capitol Hill reporter, 1970-72; KCRL TV, 1966-69; KCRL Radio, 1973-74; U.S. Army, 1969-71; treasurer, Washoe County Young Democrats; northern chairman, Young Democrats of Nevada; vice chairman, Nevada Veterans Caucus; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



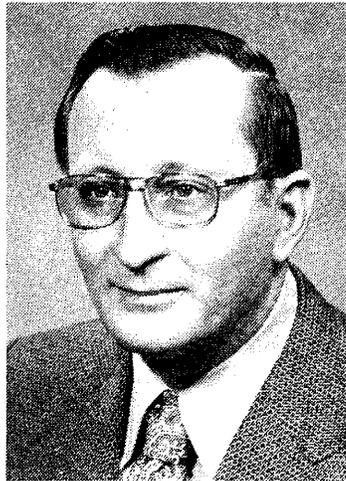
Robert G. Craddock (D)
Clark County
District No. 20

CRADDOCK, Robert G., Clark County, Assembly District No. 20. Born in Tennessee, April 24, 1931; attended Church Hill High, Church Hill, Tennessee; Memorial High School, San Diego, California; engineering trade school, Massena, New York; wife, B. Louise (Moore); children, Jay Gregory and Robert Michael; profession, carpenter; member, Carpenters Local No. 1780; vice president, Sunrise Manor Protective Association, 1970-75, member, 1968-75; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Daniel J. Demers (D)
*Clark County
District No. 1*

DEMERS, Daniel J., Clark County, Assembly District No. 1. Born in San Francisco, California, November 18, 1946; attended George Washington University, 1970, B.A.; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; profession, administrative assistant to Clark County Comptroller; wife, Frances L.; 3-year staff member to U.S. Senator Howard W. Cannon; member, Elks, American Society of Public Administrators, Las Vegas Jaycees, Knights of Columbus; appointed by Governor Mike O'Callaghan to serve on Assessment and Tax Equities Committee; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D)
*Lyon-Storey Counties and part of
Churchill County
District No. 38*

DINI, Joseph E., Jr., Lyon-Storey Counties and part of Churchill County, Assembly District No. 38. Born in Yerington, Nevada, March 28, 1929; attended Yerington public schools, Nevada; University of Nevada, B.S.; profession, president, Dini's Lucky Club, Inc.; wife, Jeanne (Demuth); children, Joe, George, David and Mike; past active member, Yerington 20-30 Club; past district governor, 20-30 Club; member, Yerington Lions Club, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Farm Bureau, Yerington Volunteer Fire Department and National Society State Legislators; past president, Mason Valley Chamber of Commerce; past chairman, Mason Valley Swimming Pool District, Lyon County Democratic Central Committee; Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1972-75; Marlette Lake Advisory Committee, 1971-75; alternate, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; member, Legislative Commission, 1971-75; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Speaker pro Tempore, 1973; Majority Floor Leader, 1975.



Darrell H. Dreyer (D)
*Clark County
District No. 14*

DREYER, Darrell H., Clark County, Assembly District No. 14. Born in Oakland, California, January 7, 1920; attended primary and secondary schools in Oakland, California; profession, news director, radio KORK; wife, Kathryn W.; 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 and Texas; named outstanding freshman legislator, 1971; member, Nevada Assembly, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Majority Floor Leader, 1973; Speaker pro Tempore, 1975.



Jean E. Ford (R)
*Clark County
District No. 15*

FORD, Jean E., Clark County, Assembly District No. 15. Born in Miami, Oklahoma, December 28, 1929; attended elementary school, Joplin, Missouri; high school, Joplin, Missouri, 1947; Oklahoma College for Women, 1947-49; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, B.A., cum laude, in sociology, 1951; husband, Samuel Martin; children, Janet and Carla; profession, housewife; recreational therapist, American Red Cross, 1951-55; teacher's aide, Clark County School District, 1963-64; Nevada State Park Advisory Commission, 1967-73; League of Women Voters, Las Vegas, president, 1965-67, state board, 1967-69, state president, 1969-71; chairman, Nevada Air Quality Conference, 1971; chairman, ad hoc committee to create Clark County Library District, 1965; Governor's Policy Board on Rehabilitation Planning, 1970-71; Who's Who in American Women; Who's Who in the West; Who's Who in Government; Board of Directors, Nevada Wildlife Federation; Clark County Youth Services Commission; United

Way Community Service Planning Council; Southern Region, Nevadans for ERA; National Conference of Christians and Jews; member, Western Regional Advisory Committee to the National Park Service, appointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior in 1974; Alternate, Legislative Commission, 1973-75; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



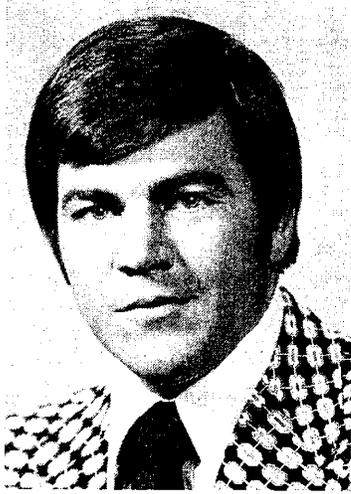
Virgil M. Getto (R)
*Pershing and part of
Churchill County
District No. 37*

GETTO, Virgil M., Pershing-part of Churchill County, Assembly District No. 37. Born in Fallon, Nevada, June 19, 1924; attended Churchill County schools; profession, dairy farmer-rancher; licensed real estate broker-salesman; wife, Marilyn (Melaney); children, Michael, David, Marlea and Andrea (Getto) Dickerson; former member, Churchill County School Board; Agricultural Conservation, Production Board; Lahontan Soil Conservation District Board, Fallon Rotary; former president, PTA; former state president, Citizens Advisory Committee to University of Nevada Agriculture School, 1970-71; former director, Nevada State Fair Board, Churchill County Chamber of Commerce; delegate, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; Western Conference, The Council of State Governments, committees on agriculture and land use planning; member, Citizens Advisory Committee, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, 1967-73; legislative representative, Congress on Aging, 1972; charter member, National FFA Alumni Association; Agriculturist of the Year, by Gamma Sigma Delta, 1971; Conservationist of the Year Award, 1968; member, Executive Committee of the Churchill County Bicentennial Commission, Churchill County Farm Bureau, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Fallon Kiwanis; chairman, Finance Committee for Rural Health Services in Nevada; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71, 1973-74; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Minority Floor Leader, 1975.



Alan H. Glover (D)
*part of Carson City
District No. 40*

GLOVER, Alan H., part of Carson City, Assembly District No. 40. Born in Carson City, Nevada, June 10, 1949; attended Carson City High School and the University of Nevada, Reno; parents, John Nelson (deceased) and Peggy Glover; profession, independent insurance agent; member, Knights of Columbus, Phi Delta Theta Alumni Club; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Harley L. Harmon (D)
Clark County
District No. 16

HARMON, Harley L., Clark County, Assembly District No. 16. Born in Las Vegas, Nevada, January 5, 1948; attended Bishop Gorman High School and University of Nevada, Reno; profession, insurance agent; wife, Jeanne (McBride); served in U.S. Air Force, 1968-72; member, Las Vegas Rotary Club, Las Vegas Elks, Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; vice president, Big Brothers of Southern Nevada; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Karen W. Hayes (D)
Clark County
District No. 13

HAYES, Karen W., Clark County, Assembly District No. 13. Born in Cedar City, Utah, October 16, 1935; attended elementary school, Las Vegas, Nevada; Cedar City High School, Utah; Las Vegas High School graduate; University of Utah; graduate of Brigham Young University, B.S.; profession, homemaker and secondary teacher; husband, Keith; children, Garry, Leslie, Lisa, Kristen, Bryan and Heidi; member, Paradise Valley Democratic Club; Multiple Sclerosis Society; March of Dimes; Girl Scouts; Attorneys' Wives Club; secretary, City of Hope, Chapter 199; president, Las Vegas, East State Primary Association, LDS Church; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Robert E. Heaney (D)
Washoe County
District No. 26

HEANEY, Robert E., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 26. Born in Los Angeles, California, February 7, 1940; attended University of California School of Law, Davis, California, J.D., 1971; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A., 1962; Reno High School, Reno, Nevada; Central Intermediate School and McKinley Park Elementary School, Reno, Nevada; profession, attorney at law; deputy district attorney, Washoe County, 1971-74; insurance agent, 1965-68; United States Army, 1st lieutenant, 1963-65; wife, Patricia; children, Susan and Pamela; member, American Bar Association, Nevada Bar Association, Washoe County Bar Association, American Judicature Society, Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, University of Nevada Alumni Association, Administrative Board, Reno Elks Club, Reno South Rotary Club, Ducks Unlimited, E. Clampus Vitus, Sons of Erin, Nevada Opera Guild; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1974; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Thomas J. Hickey (D)
Clark County
District No. 19

HICKEY, Thomas J., Clark County, Assembly District No. 19. Born in Omaha, Nebraska, January 4, 1930; attended grade school and high school, Omaha, Nebraska; profession, brakeman, Union Pacific Railroad; chairman, State of Nevada Americanism Committee; member, Elks, Lions, Optimists, VFW, American Legion and Southern Regional Commission; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Melvin B. (Bode)
Howard (R)
*Humboldt-Eureka Counties
and Carlin Township
District No. 34*

HOWARD, Melvin B. (Bode), Humboldt-Eureka Counties and Carlin Township, Assembly District No. 34. Born in Winnemucca, Nevada, April 9, 1921; parents, Albert B. and Ida (Taylor); educated in Humboldt County grammar and high schools; served 20 years in military service; profession, retail gasoline dealer; wife, Marian (Fitzpatrick); children, Melvin B., Jr., June A. Dayton and Joan I. Chesser; member and past president, Chamber of Commerce; past president, Junior Chamber of Commerce; member, American Legion, VFW and Elks Lodge No. 1757; member, Nevada Assembly, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975.



Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
*part of Carson City-
Douglas County
District No. 39*

JACOBSEN, Lawrence E., part of Carson City-Douglas County, Assembly District No. 39. 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); children, Bruce, Gary, Susan and Tim; member, Douglas County Sportsman Club; Minden Rotary Club; Chamber of Commerce; Trinity Lutheran Church; 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; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-66, 1969-75, vice chairman, 1966; chairman, 1970-71, 1974-75; member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Speaker pro Tempore, 1969; Speaker of the Assembly, 1971.



John (Jack) E. Jeffrey (D)
*Clark County
 District No. 22*

JEFFREY, John (Jack) E., Clark County, Assembly District No. 22. Born in Sioux City, Iowa, July 20, 1938; attended Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada; profession, construction electrician; wife, Betty; children, John, Teresa and Paul; member, IBEW Local No. 357; past member, Executive Board Construction Unit; Henderson city councilman and mayor pro tempore; past president, Clark County Young Democrats; past president, Southern Nevada Democrats; served on Regional Streets and Highways, Las Vegas Convention Authority, St. Rose de Lima Hospital Board; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Zelvin D. Lowman (R)
*Clark County
 District No. 5*

LOWMAN, Zelvin D., Clark County, Assembly District No. 5. Born in McCune, Kansas, September 8, 1921; graduate, Bent County High School, Las Animas, Colorado, and Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado; graduate work, University of Southern California; profession, director of public relations; wife, Mary B.; children, Freda (Mrs. Douglas Farr), James, William and Betsy (Mrs. Joe Herbst); veteran, World War II and Korean War; retired Naval Reserve captain; Past Skipper of National Presbyterian Mariners; elder, First Presbyterian Church; president, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council; past president, Boulder Dam Area Boy Scout Council; member, Kiwanis Club of Uptown Las Vegas, Better Business Bureau of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas Naval Reserve Association, Electric League of Southern Nevada, Federated Employers of Nevada, Alumni Club of Western State College (Colorado), Naval Academy Information Officer for Southern Nevada; director, Clark County Chapter of N.C.C.J.; orga-

nizing and past president of Nevada Family Therapeutic Community, Fitzsimmons Halfway House, Operation Bridge, outreach counseling; advisory board member, Nevada Ettie Lee Boys' Homes; Southern Nevada Civilian-Military Council; Las Vegas City Youth Affairs Office; member, Nevada Press Association, Las Vegas Press Club; Nevada Association; VFW; Las Vegas Chapters Navy League; Air Force Association and Reserve Officers Association; 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 the Navy as commanding officer of outstanding Medium Naval Reserve Surface Division in the Nation, 1966; Thanks Badge from Frontier Girl Scout Council, 1972; Meritorious Service Award of Secondary School Administrators, Elementary School Principals and Clark County Classroom Teachers,

1967; Service to Mankind Award of North Los Angeles Sertoma District, 1969; 1970 Free Enterprise Award, Federated Employers of Nevada; 1973 Eagles Lodge Mr. & Mrs. Award; 1974 Youth for Community Pride and Kiwanis District Governor Awards; member, Legislative Commission, 1967-68, 1971-74; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Majority Floor Leader, 1969.



Lloyd W. Mann (D)
*Clark County
District No. 2*

MANN, Lloyd W., Clark County, Assembly District No. 2. Born in Phoenix, Arizona, March 28, 1942; attended City College, San Francisco; San Fernando Valley State College, B.A., political science; University of Nevada at Las Vegas, M.A., education; profession, teacher; wife, Carolyn M.; children, Debbie, Lloyd, Jr., Larry, Wendy, Pamela and Brenda; member, Environmental Education Committee, Clark County Teachers' Association, Phi Delta Kappa, Nevada State Education Association, National Education Association, Knights of Columbus, Democratic Central Committee, American Federation of Teachers; combat veteran, military policeman, Vietnam war; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Paul W. May (D)
*Clark County
District No. 19*

MAY, Paul W., Clark County, Assembly District No. 19. Born in Hot Springs, Virginia, January 2, 1928; graduate of Clark County school system, Army Cryptographic School, Las Vegas School of Real Estate; profession, licensed real estate broker-salesman; wife, Lucille H. (Doran); children, Paul W. III, Sandra K. and April Ann; chairman, March of Dimes Drives in North Las Vegas, 1965-67; member, North Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 2353; American Legion Post No. 51; North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; North Las Vegas Democratic Club; Executive Drive, Boy Scouts fund raising, 1972; member, E. Clampus Vitus; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975.



Donald R. Mello (D)
*Washoe County
District No. 30*

member, 1969-75; first alternate, Legislative Commission, 1967-68; member, Advisory Committee for Title III State Department of Education; member, Nevada Assembly, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Senior Democratic Assemblyman, 1975.

MELLO, Donald R., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 30. Born in Owensboro, Kentucky, June 22, 1934; parents, Jack (deceased) and Gladys (Jasper) Mello; attended Sparks public schools, University of Nevada, Reno; B. F. Goodrich Management School, Sacramento, California; profession, conductor, Southern Pacific Company; wife, Barbara Jane (Woodhall); children, Donald and David; member, Benjamin Franklin Lodge 45, F. & A.M., Elks Lodge No. 597, PTA, President's Club, United Transportation Union, Sparks High School Boosters Club; served 8 years in Naval Reserve; member, Washoe County Democratic Central Committee, 1968-74; listed in Who's Who in American Politics and Personalities of the West and Midwest; awarded Honorary Life Membership in SNEA, 1974; recipient of "A Friend of Education" award from Washoe County Teacher's Association, 1974; chairman, Interim Finance Committee, 1975-77, member 1967-68 and 1971-77; chairman, Legislative Commission, 1973-74,



Don A. Moody (D)
*Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye Counties
District No. 36*

MOODY, Don A., Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye Counties, Assembly District No. 36. Born in Elko, Nevada, October 21, 1929; attended Elko Elementary school and Mineral County High School; profession, garage owner; wife, Wilma R.; children, Steven and Barbara; served 10 years as Mineral County commissioner; president, Nevada Association of County Commissioners; member, Junior Chamber of Commerce, president, 1960; Hawthorne Volunteer Fire Department; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



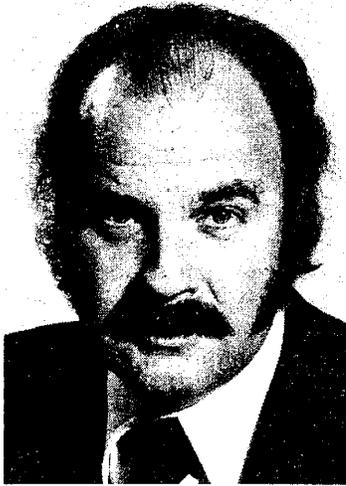
Patrick M. Murphy (D)
Washoe County
District No. 28

MURPHY, Patrick M., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 28. Born in Great Falls, Montana, March 17, 1952; attended Earl Wooster Senior High School, University of Nevada, Reno, major, political science; profession, licensed real estate salesman; parents, Emmett and Kathleen Murphy; Sgt. Management and Procedures, Nevada Air National Guard; state chairman, Nevada Young Democrats, 1973; director, VOTE '72' (bi-partisan voter registration); advisor, Nevada State Board of Education, 1972; consultant, Nevada Parent Teacher Association, 1973; consultant, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, 1972; delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1972; Democratic State Central Committee, 1971; member, Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections; Sons of Erin and charter member, Pioneer Sertoma; Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth, 1971; Retired Senior Volunteer Program Advisory Committee; Elderport Advisory Committee; State Director, Governor's Youth Advisory Council; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



John Polish (D)
Lincoln-White Pine Counties
District No. 35

POLISH, John, Lincoln-White Pine Counties, Assembly District No. 35. Born in Jerome, Arizona, September 1, 1917; attended elementary schools in Mason Valley, Nevada; Lyon County High School; University of Nevada, Reno, B.S., agriculture, 1942; University of Nevada, Reno, masters, school administration, 1964; profession, principal, retired in 1974; wife, Geraldine (Black); children, Michael, Jeffery, Betty (Milobar) and Lisa (Maes); Boy Scout master, 1942-46; Cub Scout master, 1946-50; B.P.O.E. No. 1469; Alpha Tau Omega, 1937-42; member and honorary life member, Nevada Association of School Administrators; Nevada State Textbook Commission, 1958-65; received Jack Hill Award, 1942; Athletic Hall of Fame, University of Nevada, Reno, 1974; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Robert E. (Bob) Price (D)
Clark County
District No. 17

PRICE, Robert E. (Bob), Clark County, Assembly District No. 17. Born in DeLand, Florida, May 23, 1936; attended primary schools in Texas, California, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania; graduated from Central High, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1954; wife, Brenda Joyce; children, Randy, Cheri, Amber and Teri; profession, electrician; member, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 357, business manager, 1971-74; Executive Board of Southern Nevada Central Labor Council; Southern Nevada Building Trades Council trustee, 1972-74; former secretary-treasurer of Nevada State Electrical Workers Association; North Las Vegas Rotary Club; Clark County Democratic Committee; former treasurer of Operation Bridge of Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Robert E. Robinson (D)
Clark County
District No. 4

ROBINSON, Robert E., Clark County, Assembly District No. 4. Born in Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 8, 1923; attended Las Vegas High School, 1941; University of Southern California, 1945-47; Los Angeles College of Optometry, 1947-50; wife, Betty; child, Mark; profession, optometrist; Beta Sigma Kappa, Scholastic Optometric Honorary Society (graduated cum laude); member, Nevada State Board of Examiners in Optometry, 1957-64; president, Nevada Optometric Association, 3 terms; president, Las Vegas Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1954-55; president, Nevada Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1956-57; president, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 1960; Exalted Ruler, Las Vegas Elks Lodge, 1961-63; president, Las Vegas Rotary Club, 1968-69; member, Daylight Lodge No. 44, F. & A.M., and Kerak Temple of the Shrine; president, Boys Clubs of Clark County, 1974; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



James (Jim) W.
Schofield (D)
*Clark County
District No. 12*

SCHOFIELD, James (Jim) W., Clark County, Assembly District No. 12. Born in Douglas, Arizona, March 23, 1931; attended Las Vegas High School, post graduate courses in business administration, business law, business accounting, sales management, bank marketing, public and press relations; profession, marketing, public relations, insurance; wife, Billie Lee; children, Mark and Rick; past president, Las Vegas Breakfast Exchange Club; past exalted ruler, life membership and 20 year member, Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 1468; veteran, served in U.S. Navy, Korean Conflict, 1952-54; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Nash M. Sena (D)
*Clark County
District No. 21*

SENA, Nash M., Clark County, Assembly District No. 21. Born in Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 28, 1938; attended Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada, B.A. in psychology, masters in education; profession, English Second Language instructor, Clark County School District; wife, Grace (Twila); president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, state director, Henderson Jaycees; vice president, treasurer, state director, Nevada Jaycees; member, Henderson Young Democrats; Clark County Children's Guild; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



John Vergiels (D)
*Clark County
District No. 10*

VERGIELS, John M., Clark County, Assembly District No. 10. Born in Erie, Michigan, November 21, 1937; Ph.D., 1968, University of Toledo, Ohio; profession, associate professor of education; wife, Erin Marie; member, Phi Delta Kappa; Clark County Democratic Central Committee; president, Graduate Student Association, University of Toledo; fraternity counselor; Sigma Phi Epsilon; associate professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; chairman, Faculty Senate, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; past president, Las Vegas Young Democrats; consultant, Nevada State PTA; chairman, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Sue Wagner (R)
*Washoe County
District No. 25*

WAGNER, Sue, Washoe County, Assembly District No. 25. Born in Portland, Maine, January 6, 1940; attended elementary and high school in Tucson, Arizona; University of Arizona, B.A., political science; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, M.A., history; husband, Peter Byrne; children, Kirk and Kristina; profession, housewife and mother; former occupations, assistant to the Dean of Women, Ohio State University; reporter, Tucson Daily Citizen; American government and world history teacher, Tucson, Arizona; currently one of two finalists for Outstanding Young Woman in America from Nevada; member, Junior League of Tucson, 1966-68; Reno Service League, 1969-70; vice president, American Field Service Board of Directors, 1972-73; Family Liaison, 1973-74, member at large, 1974-75; Kappa Alpha Theta Advisory Board, 1966-71; chairman, Blue Ribbon Task Force on Housing, 1973; legislative chairman, American Association of University Women, 1974; Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee, Reno; Washoe County Republican Central Committee; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Robert L. Weise (R)
Washoe County
District No. 23

WEISE, Robert L., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 23. Born in Encino, California, May 23, 1945; attended University of Nevada, Reno, major, history and economics; profession, land developer; wife, Cathy (Valenta); U.S. Army, staff sergeant, Vietnam War, received commendation medal; National Honor Society, Rotary; member, Nevada Assembly, 1975.



Albert M. Wittenberg (D)
Washoe County
District No. 24

WITTENBERG, Albert M., Washoe County, Assembly District No. 24. Born in Detroit, Michigan, May 22, 1943; attended Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada; Western Nevada Community College, Reno; parents, Albert W. Wittenberg (USAF, retired) and Marion G. (Hathaway); wife, Voloria (Evans); children, Kenneth and Kelly; member, Mt. Rose Kiwanis, Reno; Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce; Reno Elks Club; member, Nevada Assembly, 1973 and 1975.



Roy Young (R)
*Elko County (less Carlin
Township)*
District No. 33

YOUNG, Roy, Elko County (less Carlin Township), Assembly District No. 33. Born in Elko, Nevada, March 21, 1917; attended schools in Elko, Nevada; profession, rancher; wife, Dorothy (Dysart); children, Eric and Sidnie (Young) Miller; member, Rotary, Nevada State Cattlemen's Association, American National Cattlemen's Association; 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, 1971, 1973 and 1975; 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.

THE LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT

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."¹ The legislature is one of three separate and distinct 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.²

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.³

Size

Unlike some states, Nevada does not fix the number of its senators and assemblymen in its constitution. Instead, the constitution sets a maximum limit of 75 legislators from the combined total of the two houses.⁴ No

minimum limit 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.”⁵ As a result, Nevada could theoretically have a maximum number 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 60.⁶ 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,⁷ as required by the United States Supreme Court, which has held that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis.⁸

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.⁹ Nevada legislators, during the 1971 regular legislative session, reapportioned state senate and assembly districts. The 1971 reapportionment underwent minor revision in the 1973 session. Maps A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H on the following pages illustrate current boundaries.¹⁰ (The abbreviation E.D. refers to Census Enumeration District while A.D. means Assembly District and S.D. is the abbreviation for Senate District.)

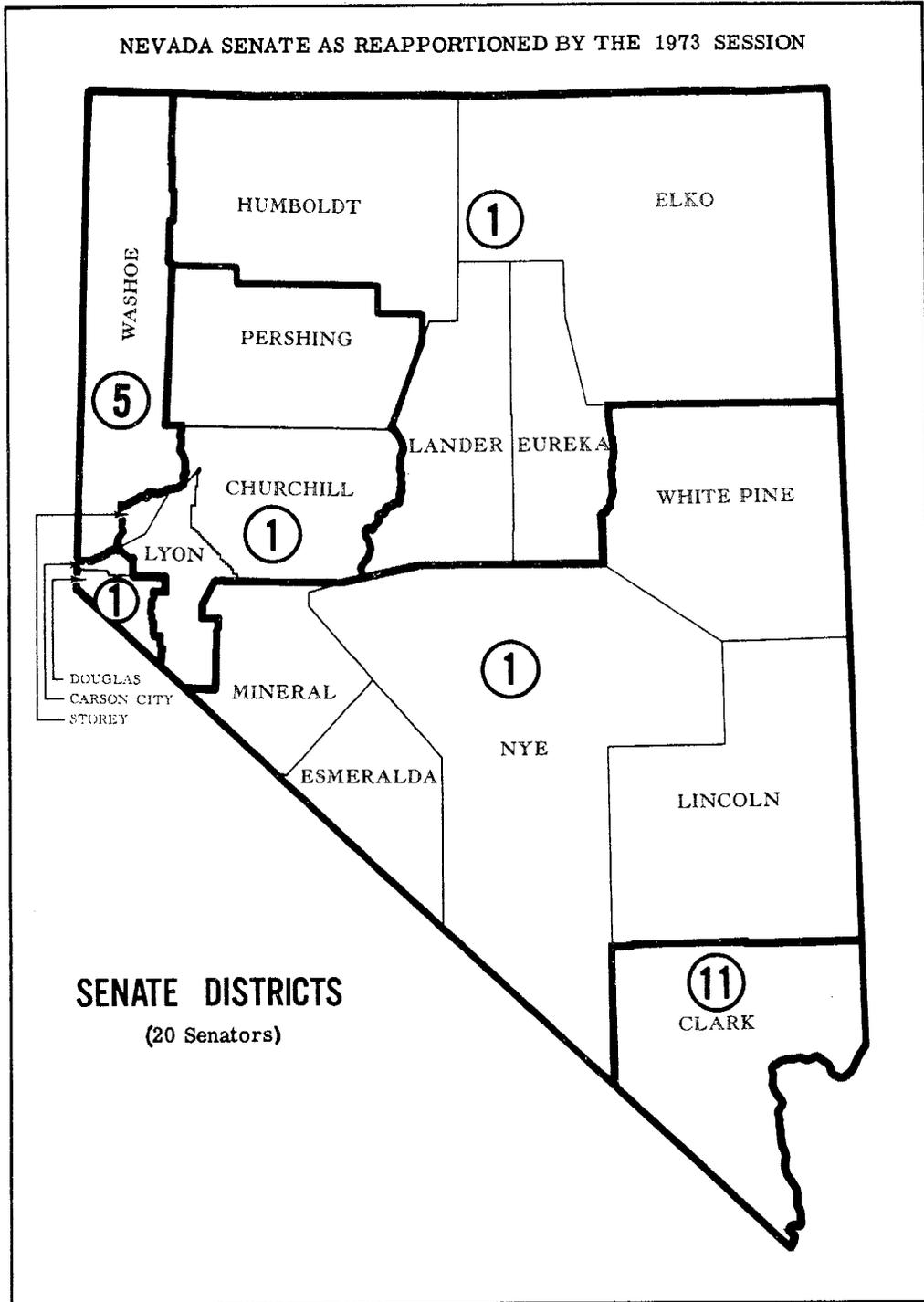
Under the present apportionment, legislators are chosen to represent one of two kinds of districts in accord with the one-man one-vote theme:¹¹

1. *Single-member districts.* These are electoral districts which return one member, chosen by plurality, to the senate or assembly. Seven senators and all 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.

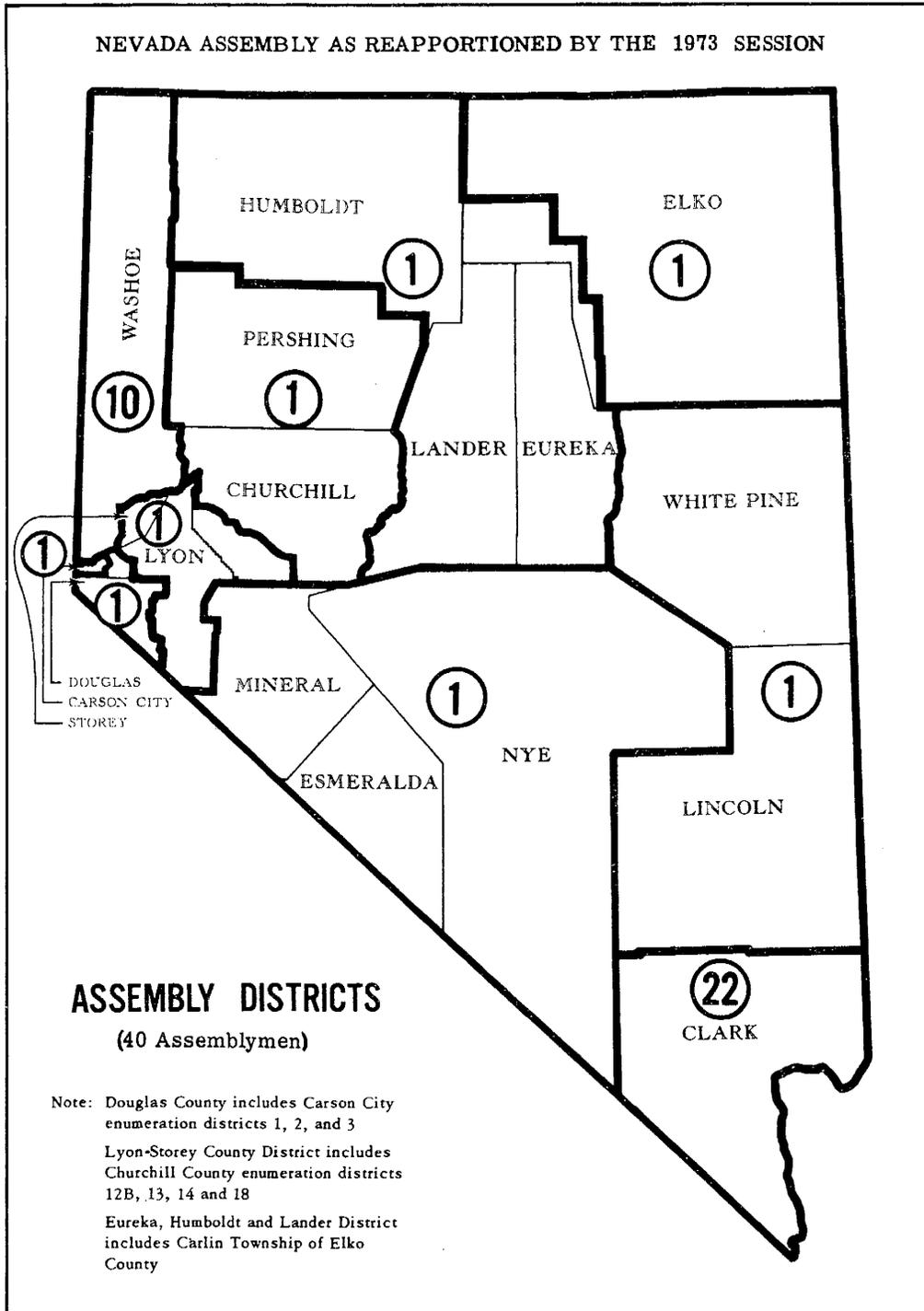
2. *Multimember districts.* These are districts in which two or more legislators are chosen by the electorate to represent the entire area of the district. Thirteen senators from three multimember districts are now seated in the legislature.

Regardless of the constituency represented, all legislators—whether 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 members coming from one type of district as opposed to another.

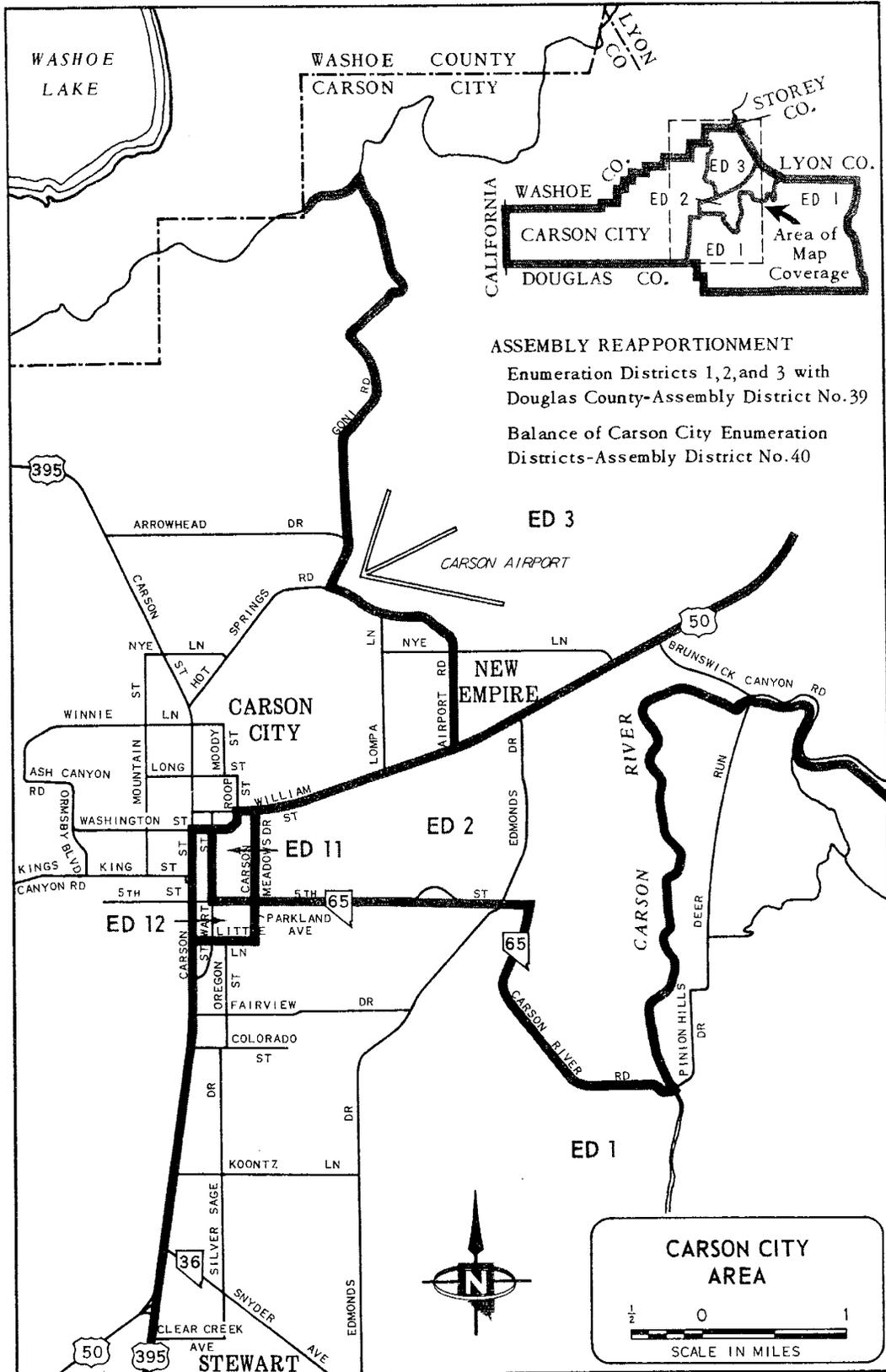
MAP A



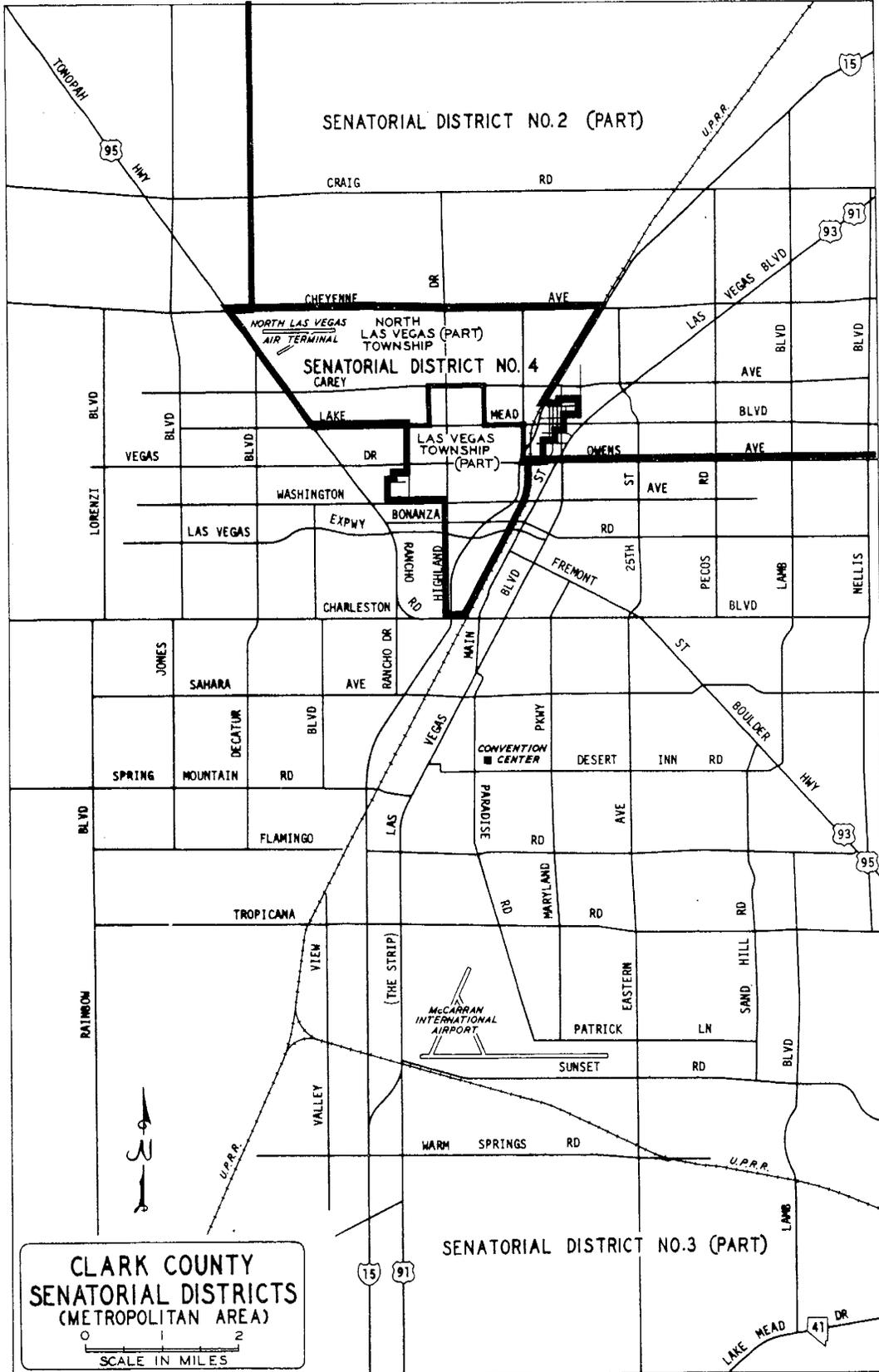
MAP B



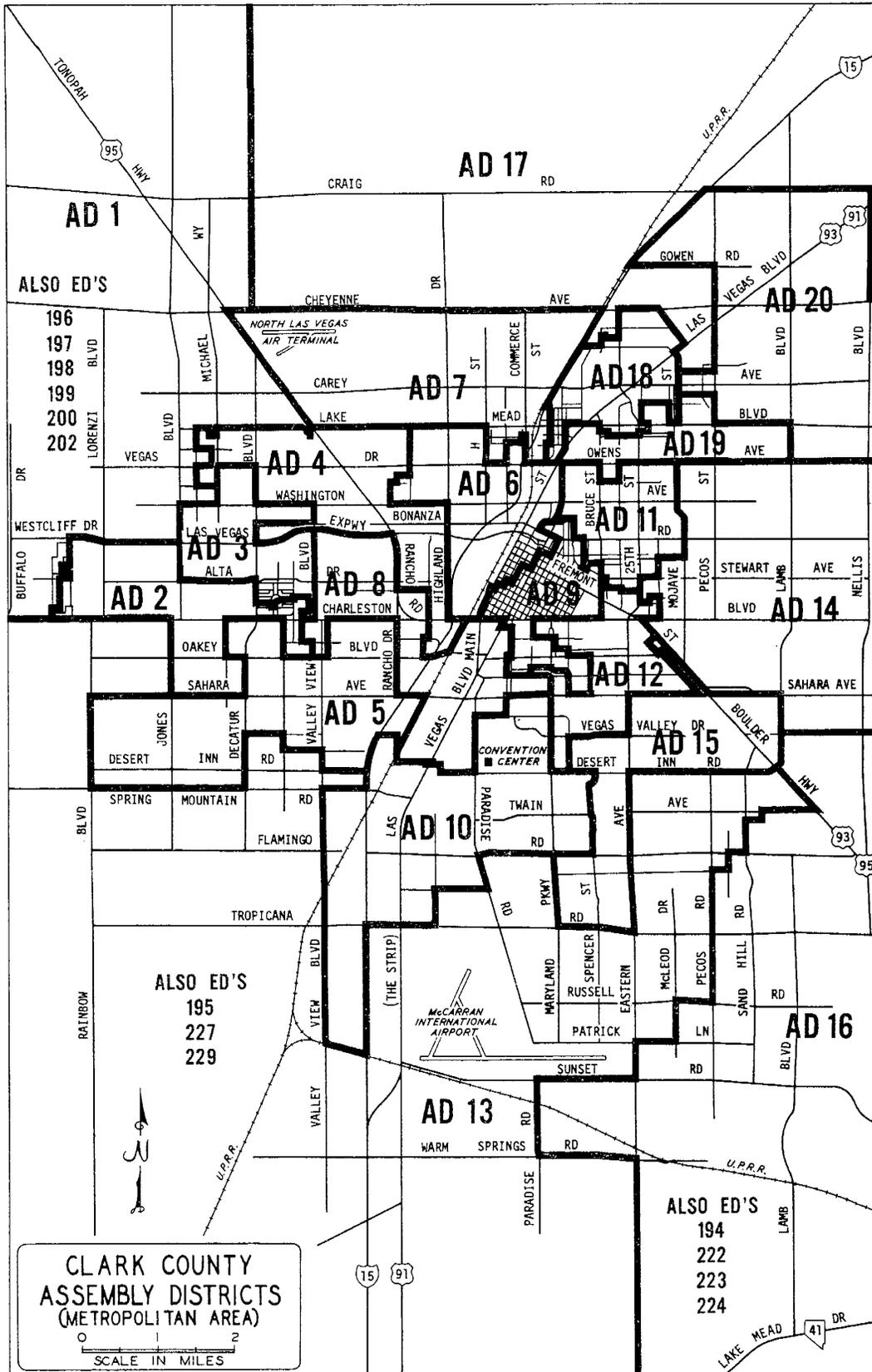
Map C

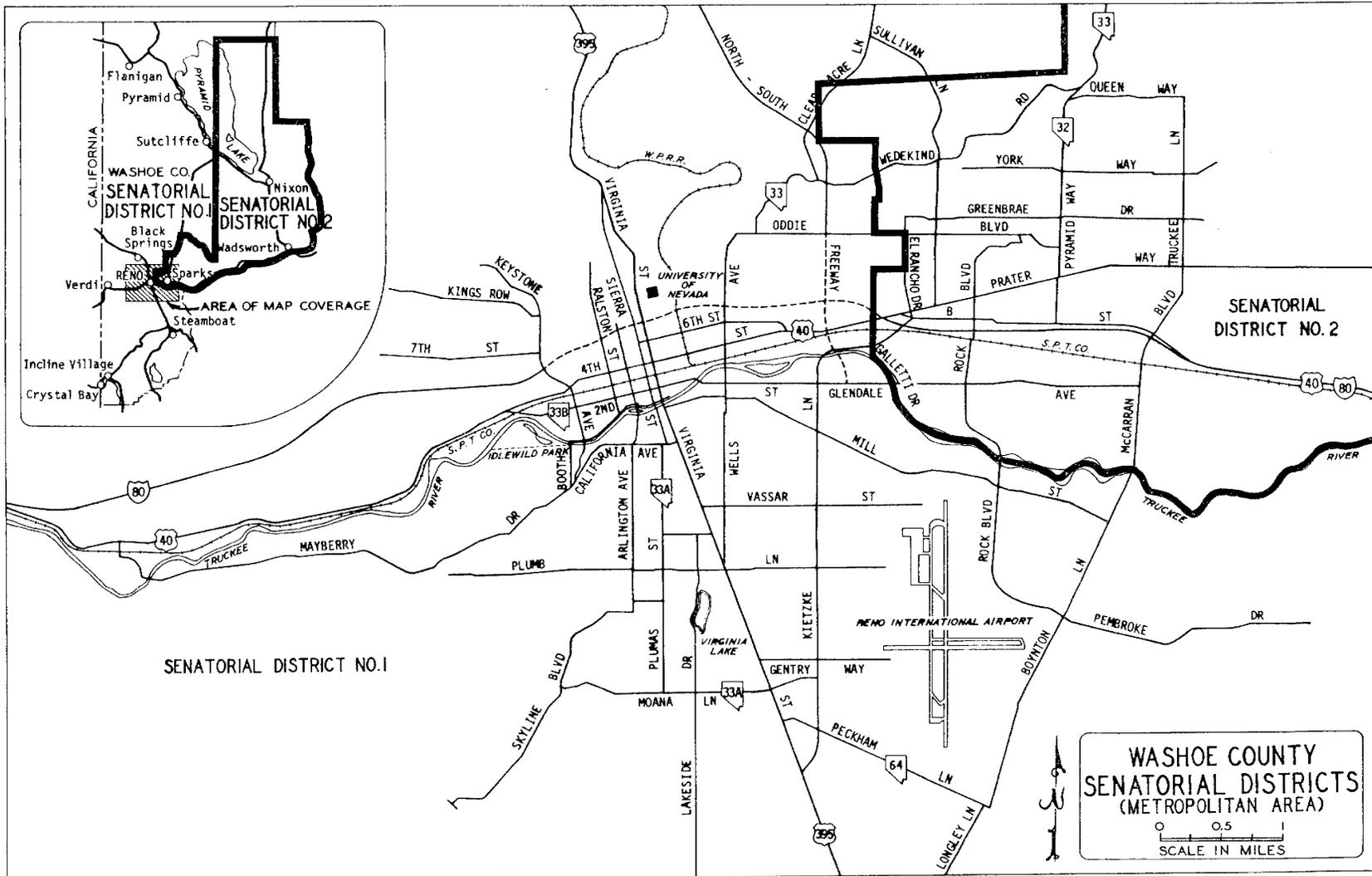


Map D



Map E

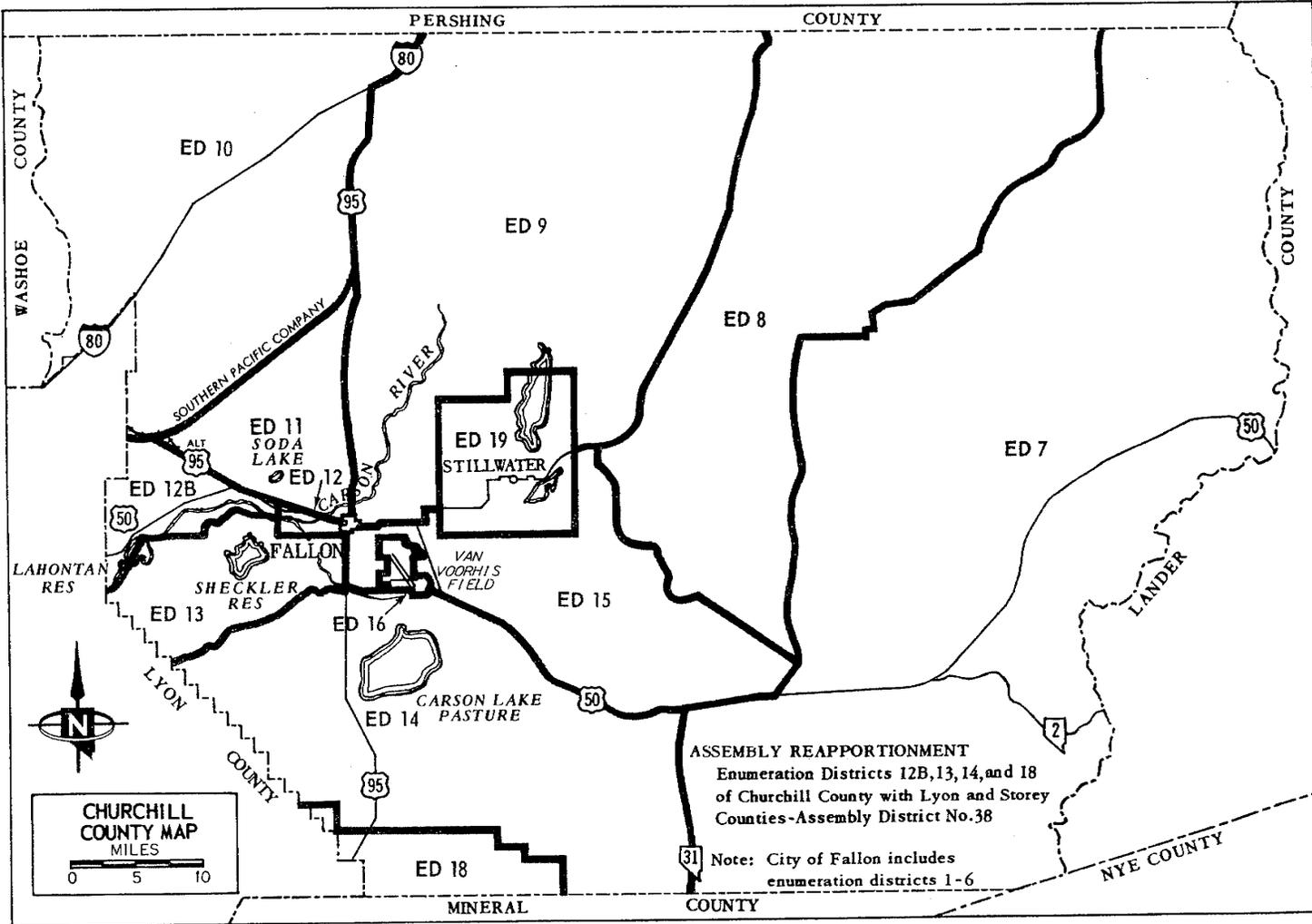




Map F

WASHOE COUNTY
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
 (METROPOLITAN AREA)
 0 0.5 1
 SCALE IN MILES

MAP H



Membership Qualifications

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.¹²

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.¹³ 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."¹⁴ 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 post-masters earning less than \$500 per year or commissioners of deeds) or a lucrative office under any other power may serve as a legislator.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

Vacancies

Whenever a legislator dies or resigns from office,¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

Committees

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 current standing rules. The number of members is determined by these rules, and many times there are changes made, especially in the assembly, at the beginning of each session. In the senate, the composition and leadership of the committees is usually determined in party caucuses, and the president merely announces the results as agreed upon in the caucuses.²¹ In the assembly, the speaker, who is invariably a member of the majority party or a coalition, actually makes the committee appointments and uses such appointments as part of his campaign to be speaker. The speaker also designates the chairman of each committee, who in turn appoints a vice-chairman.²² 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 40, 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."²³ 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).²⁴

In the 1973 session of the legislature, there were 10 committees in the senate and 13 committees in the assembly. Standing senate committees were: commerce and labor; ecology and public resources; education; federal, state and local governments; finance; health, welfare and state institutions; judiciary; legislative functions; taxation; and transportation.²⁵ Standing committees in the assembly were: agriculture; commerce; education; elections; environment and public resources; government affairs; health and welfare; judiciary; labor and management; legislative functions; taxation; transportation; and ways and means.²⁶

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 societal merits.

Assembly Rule 45 of the 57th session required: "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."²⁷ Referring to duties of committees, Senate Rule 43 of the 57th session requires that committees "* * * fully consider and report their opinion upon any matter committed or referred to them by the senate."²⁸

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.

Three new rules (46, 47, 48) adopted by the assembly in 1973 required that records be kept of committee votes on bills or resolutions and of committee proceedings. Furthermore, these records, minutes and documents were to be made available for public inspection within one week of sine die adjournment.²⁹

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 set out 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.³⁰

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.³¹

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.³²

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.³³ 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 regular session since 1958 has been 83.8 calendar days.

Special sessions of the legislature may only be convened on the call of the governor.³⁴ After both houses have organized in special session, the governor is required by the constitution to state the purpose 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,³⁵ 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.³⁶

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.³⁷ 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.³⁸

Legislative Leadership

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, chose 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.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹

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.⁴² Under Nevada's laws, the president pro tempore is the second in the line of succession to the governorship, immediately after the lieutenant governor.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

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 an administrator of the senate. He also supervises a cadre of assistant clerks and secretaries.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶ His chief assistant acts as the senate *doorkeeper*.⁴⁷

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. The number of officers and employees of the senate and the assembly is determined each session by each respective house.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹ He is third in the line of succession to the governorship, behind the lieutenant governor and president pro tempore of the senate.⁵⁰

While the rules of the assembly clearly state that its elective officers shall hold office only during the session,⁵¹ 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.⁵² 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.⁵³

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.⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵

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 to committee those bills which are received from the other house. 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.

Interest Groups and Media

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.

LOBBYISTS

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 influence legislation. They frequently point out faults in bills, suggest amendments, provide valuable testimony, and, in general, assist the legislature in assessing the merits of proposed legislation.

Pursuant to a law enacted in the 1973 legislative session, lobbyists are now required to register with the director of the legislative counsel bureau, stating their name and that of the person or organization they represent. Violation of this provision is a misdemeanor.⁵⁶

The *Nevada Revised Statutes* more generally address the problem of improper influence exerted upon legislators in sections 198.010, and 218.541 through 218.600. For example, any person who interferes with the legislative process is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.⁵⁷ Any person who improperly influences a member of a legislative body is also guilty of a gross misdemeanor.⁵⁸ Further, both the giving of a bribe to a legislator and his reception thereof are crimes against the legislative power and are punishable under the law.⁵⁹ Lobbying on the floor of the assembly at any time is prohibited by that body's standing rules.⁶⁰ However, lobbyists may appear before any committee of the legislature, at the request of the chairman or members.

FINANCIAL OPERATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislative Fund

The legislative fund is the source of money for all financial operations of the legislative branch of government. 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 fund which is used to pay for the necessary operating expenses of the senate, the assembly, and the legislative counsel bureau.⁶¹ Expenses paid out of the legislative fund include such items as salaries of legislators and legislative employees, and legislative printing costs.

Compensation of Legislators

Each senator and assemblyman is paid a salary of \$60 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 \$3,600 while he could receive up to \$1,200 for service during a special session.⁶²

In addition to salary, however, legislators are entitled to reimbursement for certain expenses and may draw upon the legislative fund to meet financial demands placed upon them as a result of their legislative duties. For example, they receive \$30 per diem to cover their expenses for every day the legislature is in session. They are paid per diem and travel expenses in coming to and returning from a legislative session. Legislators also have a special supplement travel allowance of up to \$1,200, which they may use during a regular session.*⁶³ They are entitled to use up to \$60 worth of postage and stationery.⁶⁴ 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 a special session.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

Within the first week of the beginning of the legislative session, a member will receive one day's per diem pay, travel reimbursement for travel to the session, and the lump sum telephone allowance for the entire session. Thereafter, legislators will receive salary checks every other week and travel expenses and per diem pay every Monday or Tuesday.

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 in service as a legislator is not just cause for forfeiture of any retirement rights accrued prior to such lapse, and a legislator with 9 or more years of accredited service may receive an allowance at age 60 years regardless of any lapse after accrual of 9 years of accredited 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

*\$500 during a special session.

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.⁶⁷

Compensation of Officers and Employees

The officers and employees of the legislature are paid as follows:⁶⁸

Senate

Assistant secretary.....	\$34
Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	24
Clerks.....	18
Committee stenographer.....	32
History clerk.....	32
Journal clerk.....	32
Minute clerk.....	32
Page.....	16
Secretary.....	50
Sergeant-at-arms.....	32
Stenographers.....	25
Supervisor of clerks.....	25

Assembly

Assistant chief clerk.....	\$34
Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	24
Chief clerk.....	50
Clerks.....	18
Committee stenographer.....	32
History clerk.....	32
Journal clerk.....	32
Minute clerk.....	32
Pages.....	16
Sergeant-at-arms.....	32
Stenographers.....	25
Supervisor.....	30
Supervisor of clerks.....	25
Supply clerk.....	22
Typists.....	20

By resolution, the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly may receive \$15 per diem for expenses incurred during the session.⁶⁹

LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND PRIVILEGES

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.⁷⁰ Subpenas served on legislators and the lieutenant governor by administrative bodies are ineffective during legislative sessions.⁷¹ 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.⁷²

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 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.⁷³

These restrictions, however, do not deny the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of certain 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.⁷⁴ But these powers must be exercised through general laws of uniform operation. They cannot be specifically directed to special or local instances.⁷⁵

In addition, the legislature may not authorize a lottery in Nevada.⁷⁶ It must establish a uniform system of county and township government throughout the state.⁷⁷ It may not abolish any county without the approval of the electors residing within its jurisdiction.⁷⁸ 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 Nevada constitution are subsumed in some manner in the United States Constitution and, hence, are doubly safeguarded from legislative encroachment.⁷⁹

The constitution of Nevada also sets a state debt limitation of one percent of the assessed valuation of the state⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹ 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.⁸²

Obviously, 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.⁸³ 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.

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; defacing official documents or records of the legislature; withholding, altering or destroying property owned or used by the legislature; remaining in the legislative chambers or building after being asked to leave pursuant to the law or rule of the legislature; coercing or attempting to coerce any legislative member or employee to perform any official act or to refrain from doing so; and possessing firearms or deadly weapons in the legislative building all constitute unlawful interferences with the legislative process and are punishable as gross misdemeanors.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

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.⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸ Any legislator asking or receiving a bribe is liable to the same penalty.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

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.⁹¹ 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*.⁹² 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.

Time of Meeting

Under the rules of the senate, the president calls the chamber to order at 10:30 a.m. each day of sitting, unless the senate has adjourned to some other hour.⁹³ The assembly meets daily at 10 a.m., unless it has previously adjourned to some other hour.⁹⁴

Quorum

The Nevada constitution states that a majority of all members elected to each house constitutes a quorum to transact business. However, a number smaller than this quorum may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members.⁹⁵

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. Reports of standing committees.
7. Reports 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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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.

THE LEGISLATURE IN ACTION: A BILL BECOMES A LAW

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.⁹⁸ 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. The losing political party is given a majority of the remaining standing committees. Under these circumstances, 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.⁹⁹ 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.

Once the two houses of the legislature are organized, they are ready to perform their major function—the passage of legislation setting public policy matters within the jurisdiction of state government. In order to better understand the substantial questions of policy output, it is important to know the procedural matters involved in this determination.

Long before the legislature convenes on the 3rd Monday in January of an odd-numbered year,¹⁰⁰ 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 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.

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

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.¹⁰¹ The legislative counsel and his bill drafting staff offer their facilities on a 12-month basis at no charge and 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. However, prior to making anything other than procedural changes in proposed legislation, the legislative counsel must obtain the consent of the author of the bill.¹⁰²

To insure that every member's bill drafting requests are treated fairly and expeditiously, legislators submitting more than ten requests are asked to designate those ten bills of highest priority. The legislative counsel must then complete each legislator's allotment of ten before proceeding to draft members' requests in excess of their ten of highest priority.¹⁰³

In addition to drafting bills for legislators, the legislative counsel also prepares bills for the executive branch when authorized by the governor or his staff. At the written suggestion of any justice of the supreme court or judge of a district court, the legislative counsel prepares legislative measures which are transmitted to the chairman of the judiciary committees of each house at the next regular session. After November 1 of the year preceding the next regular session, full priority is given to legislative members' requests for bill drafting.¹⁰⁴

Pursuant to a statute enacted by the legislature in 1973, prefilings of bills or resolutions is now an authorized part of legislative practice. On or after November 15, in each year of a general election, members of the next legislative session (who have received certificates of election) or holdover members of the senate may prefile bills or resolutions in correct and final form for introduction in the upcoming session. These prefiled measures are kept by the legislative counsel until the convening of the next session, when they are delivered to the person who requested them.¹⁰⁵

Attachment of Fiscal Notes

Any bill* which has a fiscal impact in excess of \$2,000 on appropriations, revenue or financial liability must have a fiscal note estimating the

*Bills relating exclusively to the executive budget do not require fiscal notes.

measure's dollar effect before it can be considered by any legislative committee.¹⁰⁶ The legislative counsel determines whether a bill being drafted requires a fiscal note,¹⁰⁷ and if it does, sends the bill to the agency which will receive the appropriation or collect the revenue entailed by the bill.¹⁰⁸

Within 5 working days* the agency or agencies affected by the bill must prepare the fiscal note and return it to the legislative counsel. Before the note is returned, however, the department of administration must review the note prepared by the agency. If the department of administration disagrees with the agency-prepared fiscal note, it may submit a supplementary note for the bill.¹⁰⁹

Although a legislator may introduce a bill of fiscal impact without a fiscal note, after its introduction the legislative counsel is required to forward it to the proper agency for attachment of a fiscal note at that time.¹¹⁰ Furthermore, at any time a bill is before a legislator's own house, he may raise the issue that said bill requires a fiscal note. If the presiding officer then determines that a note is required, the legislative counsel is requested to obtain it before further action on the bill is taken.¹¹¹

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.¹¹² This is a significant departure from the practice in the United States Congress, where appropriations bills must originate in the House of Representatives. But in Nevada, as in 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.¹¹³ By rule, the senate provides for a cutoff date for bill draft requests after the 40th day of a regular legislative session. New introductions are permitted in the senate after the 40th day of a regular session only if (1) the request occurred prior to the 41st day of the legislative session or (2) it is introduced by a standing committee, or (3) the rules are suspended on a roll call vote.¹¹⁴

In the assembly the same limitations on bill drafting requests and introductions are imposed by rule. 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

*An extension of 10 additional days may be granted by the legislative counsel if the matter requires extensive research.

only be made by roll call 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.¹¹⁵

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.¹¹⁶ 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 practical difficulties involved in reading every bill three times, section by section, this constitutional requirement is not literally interpreted, except on the third and final reading of a bill.

The first reading in both houses is for information only.¹¹⁷ 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 committees by the introducer. When a bill, introduced and passed in the first house, is presented to this "other house," it is the majority leader who refers it to committee. Shortly thereafter, the duplicate of each bill is sent to the department of state printing for first printing and the triplicate copy is referred to the legislative counsel.¹¹⁸ 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.

Bills Introduced to be Accompanied by Certain Information

According to Standing Rule 107 in both the senate and the assembly, bills introduced in either house shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and representatives of departments and agencies who should be considered with regard to committee hearings on the proposed legislation. A list of the bills' proponents and their addresses and phone numbers should be given to the secretary or clerk at the time of the bills' introduction.

This information shall be provided by:

- (a) The senator introducing the bill;
- (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or
- (c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill.

The secretary shall deliver this information to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses. Legislators may attach explanatory notes to their bills if they wish.¹¹⁹

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. 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.¹²⁰ 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 consider all measures referred to them and report thereon.¹²¹ 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.¹²²

For the more far-reaching or controversial 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. 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. If one committee reports favorably and the other unfavorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the senate. However, the committee which votes not to report the bill or resolution out with a favorable recommendation shall report to the senate in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.¹²³ On the assembly side, the procedure is substantially the same.¹²⁴

Witnesses summoned to appear before the senate or assembly or any of their committees are compensated at the same rate as witnesses required to attend a court of law in Nevada.¹²⁵ 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.

Notice of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings

Senate rules require that adequate notice shall be provided to legislators and the public by posting notice of information on bills, topics and public hearings at appropriate locations in the legislative building, as well as publishing said information in the daily history.¹²⁶ By custom the assembly follows a similar procedure.

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.”¹²⁷ 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 or amendments from the floor 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.¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹

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.¹³⁰ 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"). He is expected to observe decorum at all times, to speak only on the subject under consideration, and to avoid all references to personalities.¹³¹ 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.¹³²

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.¹³³ In closing debate, the author of the bill, resolution or main question customarily has the privilege of speaking last, unless the previous question has been sustained.

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 roll call and are recorded in the journal of the chamber taking the action.¹³⁴ 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.¹³⁵

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. Reconsideration itself may not take place on the day on which the final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent, since normally one day's notice of a member's desire to reconsider a bill must be 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.¹³⁶

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.¹³⁷

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.¹³⁸

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 roll call vote, the measure becomes law despite the veto.¹³⁹ 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, 1975”), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1975, for this session of the legislature).¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴¹

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, as well as memorials from other legislatures. While the essence of these documents may vary from requests to take certain action to expressions of gratitude 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.¹⁴²

The right to petition the government for redress of grievances is a time-honored tradition of our system of government. It is one means by which citizens can voice their opinions on 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. Once a bill is drafted to the satisfaction of the sponsor and is introduced, it becomes exposed to careful scrutiny. First the bill is assigned to a committee, where it is subject to examination by the members. Meanwhile, the contents of the bill may be given statewide newspaper, radio and television publicity, and, in some instances, editorials are published discussing the merits of the proposed legislation.

If a bill is reported out of the assigned committee, it is then discussed on the floor of the house of origin. By the time the final vote is taken, the proposed legislation frequently is not in its original form. If the bill should pass, it is then transmitted to the other house where it must go through a similar process. If the bill passes the second house, the governor may still sign or veto it and his veto may or may not be overridden. In the last legislative session, out of 1848 bills and resolutions introduced, 941 were enacted.¹⁴⁵

FOOTNOTES

¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 1.

²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 3, Sec. 1.

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

⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 15, Sec. 6.

⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

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

⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

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

⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

¹⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

¹¹NRS 218.050.

¹²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Secs. 3 and 4.

¹³NRS 218.010 and *Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

¹⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

¹⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 9.

¹⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 10.

¹⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 8.

¹⁸NRS 218.040.

¹⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 12.

²⁰NRS 218.043.

²¹*Standing Rules of the Senate of the State of Nevada*, Rule 41, 1973. Hereinafter cited as Senate Standing Rule 41 (or whatever number is the appropriate reference).

²²*Standing Rules of the Assembly of the State of Nevada*, Rule 41, 1973. Hereinafter cited as Assembly Standing Rule 41 (or whatever number is the appropriate reference).

²³Assembly Standing Rule 40, 1973.

²⁴Senate Standing Rule 90, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 90, 1973.

²⁵Senate Standing Rule 40, 1973.

²⁶Assembly Standing Rule 40, 1973.

²⁷Assembly Standing Rule 45, 1973.

²⁸Senate Standing Rule 43, 1973.

²⁹Assembly Standing Rules 46, 47, 48, 1973.

³⁰Senate Standing Rules 46, 47, 48, 1973; the Assembly is guided by *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* on matters pertaining to committees of the whole.

³¹*Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada*, Joint Rule 1, 1973.

³²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.

³³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

³⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 9.

³⁵*Ibid.*

³⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

³⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 15.

³⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 11.

³⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

⁴⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Secs. 17 and 18.

⁴¹Senate Standing Rule 41, 1973.

⁴²Senate Standing Rule 2, 1973.

⁴³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 17.

⁴⁴Senate Standing Rule 2, 1973.

⁴⁵NRS 218.140 and 218.150.

⁴⁶Senate Standing Rule 4, 1973. 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.

⁴⁷Senate Standing Rule 5, 1973.

⁴⁸NRS 218.130 and 218.160.

⁴⁹The 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 20, 41, 101, 1973; and Joint Rule 2, 1973.

⁵⁰NRS 223.080.

⁵¹Assembly Standing Rule 1, 1973.

⁵²NRS 223.080.

⁵³The office of speaker pro tempore is a traditional post maintained by custom.

⁵⁴NRS 218.160 and 218.170.

⁵⁵NRS 218.200.

⁵⁶NRS 218.537 and 218.538.

⁵⁷NRS 218.544.

⁵⁸NRS 198.010.

⁵⁹NRS 218.590 and 218.600.

- ⁶⁰Assembly Standing Rule 94, 1973.
- ⁶¹NRS 218.085 and Chapter 635 of the *Statutes of Nevada 1973*.
- ⁶²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; and NRS 218.210.
- ⁶³NRS 218.220.
- ⁶⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.
- ⁶⁵NRS 218.220.
- ⁶⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.
- ⁶⁷See NRS 218.2371 and 218.2395.
- ⁶⁸NRS 218.230.
- ⁶⁹NRS 218.235 and 218.237.
- ⁷⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 11.
- ⁷¹NRS 218.045.
- ⁷²NRS 218.044.
- ⁷³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 20.
- ⁷⁴*Ibid.*
- ⁷⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 21.
- ⁷⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 24.
- ⁷⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 25.
- ⁷⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 36.
- ⁷⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 1 through 20.
- ⁸⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 3.
- ⁸¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 4.
- ⁸²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 10, Secs. 1 and 2.
- ⁸³*U.S. Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 8, 10; and various amendments to the Constitution, particularly the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- ⁸⁴NRS 218.542 and 218.544.
- ⁸⁵NRS 218.550.
- ⁸⁶NRS 218.560 and 218.570.
- ⁸⁷NRS 218.580.
- ⁸⁸NRS 218.590.
- ⁸⁹NRS 218.600.
- ⁹⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 7.
- ⁹¹Assembly Standing Rule 90, 1973, and Senate Standing Rule 90, 1973.
- ⁹²Assembly Standing Rule 100, 1973.
- ⁹³Senate Standing Rule 10, 1973.
- ⁹⁴Assembly Standing Rule 10, 1973.
- ⁹⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 13.
- ⁹⁶Senate Standing Rule 120, 1973.
- ⁹⁷Assembly Standing Rule 120, 1973.
- ⁹⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 10.
- ⁹⁹Assembly Standing Rule 101, 1973.
- ¹⁰⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.
- ¹⁰¹NRS 218.240.
- ¹⁰²NRS 218.250.
- ¹⁰³NRS 218.240.
- ¹⁰⁴NRS 218.245.
- ¹⁰⁵NRS 218.277 and 218.278.
- ¹⁰⁶NRS 218.272.
- ¹⁰⁷NRS 218.2754.
- ¹⁰⁸NRS 218.272 and 218.2755.
- ¹⁰⁹NRS 218.275 and 218.2752.
- ¹¹⁰NRS 218.2755.
- ¹¹¹NRS 218.2758.
- ¹¹²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 16.
- ¹¹³Senate Standing Rule 109, 1973.
- ¹¹⁴Senate Standing Rule 104, 1973.
- ¹¹⁵Assembly Standing Rule 104, 1973.

- ¹¹⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹¹⁷Senate Standing Rule 109, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 109, 1973.
- ¹¹⁸NRS 218.280.
- ¹¹⁹Senate Standing Rule 107, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 107, 1973.
- ¹²⁰Senate Standing Rule 49, 1973.
- ¹²¹Senate Standing Rule 43, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 45, 1973.
- ¹²²Senate Standing Rule 50, 1973.
- ¹²³Senate Standing Rule 52, 1973.
- ¹²⁴Assembly Standing Rule 52, 1973.
- ¹²⁵Assembly Standing Rule 140, 1973, and Senate Standing Rule 140, 1973.
- ¹²⁶Senate Standing Rule 92, 1973.
- ¹²⁷Senate Standing Rule 109, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 109, 1973.
- ¹²⁸Assembly Standing Rule 110, 1973.
- ¹²⁹Senate Standing Rule 113, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 110, 1973.
- ¹³⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹³¹Senate Standing Rule 80, 1973, and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Secs. 120 to 127.
- ¹³²Senate Standing Rule 124, 1973, and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Sec. 91.
- ¹³³Senate Standing Rule 80, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 80, 1973.
- ¹³⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹³⁵Senate Standing Rule 115, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 115, 1973.
- ¹³⁶*Ibid.* and Senate Standing Rule 68, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 68, 1973.
- ¹³⁷Joint Rule 1.
- ¹³⁸NRS 218.340 et seq.
- ¹³⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 35.
- ¹⁴⁰NRS 218.530.
- ¹⁴¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 16, Sec. 1.
- ¹⁴²Senate Standing Rule 97, 1973, and Assembly Standing Rule 97, 1973.
- ¹⁴³"Legislative Box Score, 1973 Session of the Nevada Legislature," *Senate History and Assembly History, Final Volumes*, Nevada Legislature at Carson City, Fifty-seventh Session, 1973.

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.

Skeleton Bills

The introduction of skeleton bills is permitted by senate and assembly rules after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and the legislative counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive research or be of considerable length. Such bill is a presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the drafting of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all their necessary ramifications.

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.

FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note

A fiscal note is not a type of legislation, but it is a concise and reliable estimate required for bills with considerable fiscal impact. It defines impact and dollar amount of proposed new or altering legislation in excess of \$2,000. A fiscal note may be required of more than one agency if the impact of the proposed 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. Agencies requested to submit fiscal notes must normally do so in quadruplicate within five days after notification by the legislative counsel. (NRS 218.271 through 218.2753.)

This is an example
of a Senate Bill

Senate Bill No. 427—Committee on Judiciary

CHAPTER...309.

AN ACT to amend NRS 176.085, relating to the alleviation of fines, by specifying the court's authority to direct payment in installments.

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

SECTION 1. NRS 176.085 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.085 Whenever, after a fine has been imposed but before it has been discharged by payment or confinement, it is made to appear to the judge or justice imposing such fine or his successor: **[that]**

1. *That* the fine is excessive in relation to the financial resources of the defendant, such judge or justice or his successor may reduce the fine accordingly.

2. *That the discharge of the fine is not within the defendant's present financial ability to pay, such judge or justice or his successor may direct that the fine be paid in installments.*

This is an example
of an Assembly Bill

Assembly Bill No. 139—Messrs. May, Hickey, Broadbent,
Getto, Smalley and Ashworth

CHAPTER ~~252~~

AN ACT designating the desert bighorn sheep as the official state animal.

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 235 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

The animal known as the desert bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis nelsoni) is hereby designated as the official state animal of the State of Nevada.

This is an example
of a Senate Resolution

Senate Resolution No. 1—Senator Lamb

FILE NUMBER.....1.....

SENATE RESOLUTION—Providing an allowance for each member and the president of the senate for periodicals, stamps and stationery.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, That the sum to be allowed each member and the president of the senate for periodicals, stamps and stationery, as provided by law, be the sum of \$60, and the same be certified by the president and the secretary to the state controller, who is authorized to draw his warrants therefor on the legislative fund, and the state treasurer is thereafter authorized to pay the same.

This is an example
of an Assembly Resolution

Assembly Resolution No. 1—Committee on Legislative Functions

FILE NUMBER 4.....

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION—Adopting Joint Standing Rules and Standing Rules
for the Assembly of the Nevada legislature for the 57th regular session.

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, That the Joint Standing Rules of the Assembly of the 56th session be adopted by the Assembly of the 57th session; and be it further

Resolved, That Standing Rules 1 to 19, inclusive, 21 to 28, inclusive, and 30 to 42, inclusive, of the Assembly of the 56th session, as amended, be adopted by the Assembly of the 57th session; and be it further

Resolved, That the following new rules designated Standing Rules 20 and 29 also be adopted as Standing Rules of the Assembly of the 57th session:

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. *Agriculture, seven members.*
8. *Labor and Management, seven members.*
9. *Transportation, seven members.*
10. *Commerce, nine members.*
11. *Environment and Public Resources, nine members.*
12. *Health and Welfare, nine members.*
13. *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.

29

MEETING

The Assembly shall meet each day at 10 a.m., unless the Assembly adjourns to some other hour.

This is an example
of a Senate Concurrent Resolution

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3—Senators Brown, Echols, Blakemore, Bryan,
Close, Foley, Gibson, Hecht, Herr, Lamb and Walker

FILE NUMBER 16

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Commending Al Bramlet on his
being selected National City of Hope Man of the Year.

WHEREAS, Among the institutions and traditions of this nation, few
have a finer record of accomplishment than the City of Hope in its
unswerving course toward new horizons in health and humanism; and

WHEREAS, This humanitarian organization, on the occasion of its 60th
anniversary, will honor a distinguished Nevada resident at the National
City of Hope Dinner on Sunday, February 25, 1973, in the Space Center
of the Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; and

WHEREAS, This honor will be bestowed upon Al Bramlet when he
becomes the first Nevadan selected as Man of the Year in Nevada, and,
on this same memorable evening, when he receives the Torch of Hope
Award; and

WHEREAS, The members of the legislature of the State of Nevada desire
to commend Al Bramlet for his signal achievement and recognition; now,
therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly con-
curring,* That Al Bramlet be commended for his outstanding personal
dedication which is so appropriately recognized in the Man of the Year in
Nevada selection and Torch of Hope Award; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be transmitted forthwith by the
legislative counsel to the City of Hope National Board of Trustees for
personal presentation to Al Bramlet at the National City of Hope Dinner
on February 25, 1973.

This is an example
of an Assembly Concurrent Resolution

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Committee on Legislative Functions

FILE NUMBER...13....

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Memorializing late President
Lyndon Baines Johnson.

WHEREAS, Just 10 months short of a decade following the tragedy that elevated him to the high office on November 22, 1963, death claimed Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United States, lately private citizen and until January 22, 1973, the last living ex-President; and

WHEREAS, His death stirs deep wellsprings of emotion within the citizenry he served so long and so well; and

WHEREAS, His public life, unfolding chapter after chapter of progressive responsibility as Congressman, decorated United States naval officer, United States Senator, Vice President and, ultimately, President spanned more than 3 decades; and

WHEREAS, Overcoming the grave torment affecting the body politic as surely and courageously as he surmounted his own illness, he led the country to a bold, new enlightenment in civil rights, education and economic opportunity; and

WHEREAS, The vigor of his legacy will not be diminished by the worldwide violence which inexorably affected the will of the republic during his last days in office; and

WHEREAS, His return to private life was accompanied by continued dedication to those causes for which he had offered up a lifetime of public dedication and devotion; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concurring, That the members of the 57th session of the Nevada legislature express the true feeling of profound grief that possesses the people of the State of Nevada as they contemplate the passing of the late, beloved President Lyndon Baines Johnson; and be it further

Resolved, That when this body adjourns today it does so in memory of President Lyndon Baines Johnson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to President Richard M. Nixon and the widow and surviving family of the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

This is an example
of a Senate Joint Resolution

Senate Joint Resolution No. 10—Senator Monroe

FILE NUMBER **43**.....

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing to amend section 14 of article 5 of the constitution of the State of Nevada to permit the legislature to enact laws enabling courts inferior to district courts to suspend sentences and grant probation.

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, jointly, That section 14 of article 5 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 14. The governor, justices of the supreme court, and attorney general, or a major part of them, of whom the governor shall be one, may, upon such conditions and with such limitations and restrictions as they may think proper, remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishments, and grant pardons, after convictions, in all cases, except treason and impeachments, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The legislature [is authorized to] *may* pass laws conferring upon the district *and inferior* courts authority to suspend the execution of sentences, fix the conditions for, and to grant probation, and within the minimum and maximum periods authorized by law, fix the sentence to be served by the person convicted of crime in said courts.

This is an example
of an Assembly Joint Resolution

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4—Messrs. Jacobsen, Bickerstaff, Broadbent, Capurro, Mrs. Ford, Messrs. Fry, Getto, Hafen, Howard, Huff, Lowman, McNeel, Smith, Torvinen and Young

FILE NUMBER 11.....

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Congratulating Richard Milhous Nixon and Spiro Theodore Agnew on their inaugurations as President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States.

WHEREAS, On the 20th day of January, Richard Milhous Nixon and Spiro Theodore Agnew will be formally inaugurated as President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States; and

WHEREAS, These men assume the leadership of the world's greatest nation at a time unparalleled in her history, when her status in the world community is challenged and when other nations of the world continually direct outrageous criticisms against her; and

WHEREAS, During the tenure of their office they will encounter the forces of the enemies of this country attempting to destroy the principles of representative government to which this nation has always been dedicated; and

WHEREAS, The American people, through the elective process, have expressed their confidence and trust in reelecting Richard Milhous Nixon and Spiro Theodore Agnew successfully to direct this nation through these trying times; and

WHEREAS, They will, during their stewardship, face the most demanding, perilous and challenging times of their lives; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly, That the members of the 57th session of the legislature of the State of Nevada extend their best wishes and congratulations to Richard Milhous Nixon and Spiro Theodore Agnew on their inaugurations as President and Vice President, respectively, of these United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be dispatched forthwith by the legislative counsel to President Richard Milhous Nixon and Vice President Spiro Theodore Agnew.

BDR 27-76
A.B. _____
S.B. 107

FISCAL NOTE

AMENDMENTS:
Assembly: First Reading _____
 Second Reading _____
 Third Reading _____
Senate: First Reading _____
 Second Reading _____
 Third Reading _____

Date transmitted January 23, 1973

Agency submitting Dept. of Administration Date prepared January 23, 1973

Summary	Fiscal Year 1972-73	Fiscal Year 1973-74	Fiscal Year 1974-75	Continuing
Automobiles		\$27,500	\$30,000	
Patrol Cars		45,000	45,000	
Automobiles - 7 Passengers or more		7,000	7,000	
Total.....		\$79,500	\$82,000	

These appropriations are/are not included in Executive Budget

EXPLANATION (use continuation sheets if required):

It is estimated that the State of Nevada will purchase 55 automobiles, 45 Highway Patrol cars, and one transportation wagon in 1973-74; and 60 automobiles, 45 Highway Patrol cars, and one transportation wagon in 1974-75. The incremental increase as provided in BDR 27-76 for automobiles is \$500 per unit, Highway Patrol vehicles is \$1,000 per unit, and set the limit for an automobile which can carry 7 or more passengers at \$7,000. Additionally, BDR 27-76 increases the level of what can be spent for the Governor's vehicle from \$7,500 to \$9,000. Currently, the purchase of the Governor's vehicle is not budgeted.

Signature 
Title Director of Administration

Approved by Department of Administration Yes
Comments by Department of Administration:

Signature 
Date January 23, 1973 Title Director of Administration

Findings of Fiscal Analyst:

Signature _____
Date _____ Title _____

SENATE STANDING RULES*

[Current as of February 12, 1973]

1. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES**Duties of Officers****1****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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 38, 56th legislative session.]

2**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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 39, 56th legislative session.]

*Senate Standing Rules amended through the 56th legislative session (first adopted, Senate Journal 1864, page 23) were rescinded, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4 of the 57th legislative session. New Senate Standing Rules adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4 and S.R. 6.

3

Reserved.

4

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 40, 56th legislative session.]

5

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 41, 56th legislative session.]

6

Reserved.

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

10

Time of Meeting.

The President shall call the Senate to order each day of sitting at 10:30 o'clock, a.m., unless the Senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 1, 56th legislative session.]

11

Call of 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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 54, 56th legislative session.]

12

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; amended, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 6; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 48, 56th legislative session.]

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

20

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?"

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 42, 56th legislative session.]

21

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.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 43, 56th legislative session.]

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

30

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 26, 56th legislative session.]

31

President to Decide—Tie Vote.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 27, 56th legislative session.]

32

Manner of Election—Voting.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 47, 56th legislative session.]

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

40

Standing Committees.

Standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

1. Commerce and Labor, seven members.
2. Ecology and Public Resources, seven members.
3. Education, seven members.
4. Federal, State and Local Governments, seven members.
5. Finance, seven members.
6. Health, Welfare and State Institutions, seven members.
7. Judiciary, seven members.
8. Legislative Functions, seven members.
9. Taxation, seven members.
10. Transportation, seven members.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 28, 56th legislative session.]

41

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 29, 56th legislative session.]

42

Committee Expenses.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 30, 56th legislative session.]

43

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 32, 56th legislative session.]

44

Committee on Legislative Functions.

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. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests. All proceedings by the committee on matters of ethics or conflicts of interest shall be confidential.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 32A, 56th legislative session.]

45

Reserved.

46

Forming Committee of the Whole.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 34, 56th legislative session.]

47

Rules Applicable to Committee of the Whole.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 35, 56th legislative session.]

48

Motion to Rise Committee of the Whole.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 36, 56th legislative session.]

49

Reference to Committee.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 31, 56th legislative session.]

50

Return from Committee.

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 43 of Senate Standing Rules.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 33, 56th legislative session.]

51

Privileged Committees Always in Order.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 37, 56th legislative session.]

52

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. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the Senate. However, the committee which votes not to report the bill or resolution out with a favorable recommendation shall report to the Senate in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 57, 56th legislative session.]

53

Committee Rules.

The Senate shall adopt minimum rules governing standing committees. Such rules when adopted shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and distributed to all standing committee chairmen.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4.]

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

A. Motions Generally

60

Entertaining.

No motion shall be 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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 12, 56th legislative session.]

61

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 15, 56th legislative session.]

62

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 16, 56th legislative session.]

B. Particular Motions

63

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 13, 56th legislative session.]

64

Lay on the Table.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 14, 56th legislative session.]

65

Reserved.

66

To Strike 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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 17, 56th legislative session.]

67

Division of Question.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 20, 56th legislative session.]

68

To Reconsider—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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 21, 56th legislative session.]

69

Explanation of Motion.

Whenever a Senator moves to take a bill off general file and return it to the Secretary's desk or to make any other disposition of a bill that has been reported out of committee, he shall explain the purpose of his motion and state the reasons for his requesting the change in the processing of the bill.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 6.]

VII. DEBATE

80

Speaking on Question.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 44, 56th legislative session.]

81

Previous Question.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 18, 56th legislative session.]

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Generally

90

Mason's Manual.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 55, 56th legislative session.]

91

Suspension of Rule.

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. 109 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. 50.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 56, 56th legislative session.]

92

Notices of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings.

Adequate notice shall be provided to the legislators and the public by posting information relative to the bills, topics and public hearings which are to come before committees. Such notice and posting shall be made at appropriate, convenient places in the legislative building as well as appearing in the daily history.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 58, 56th legislative session.]

93

Protest.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 51, 56th legislative session.]

94

Privilege of the Floor.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 49, 56th legislative session.]

95

Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon a Senator's desk shall contain the signature of the legislator 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, the legislative daily journals, or Legislative Counsel Bureau material.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4.]

96

Reserved.

97

Petitions and Memorials.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 3, 56th legislative session.]

98

Reserved.

99

Reserved.

100

Reserved.

101

Reserved.

102

Objection to Reading of Paper.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 19, 56th legislative session.]

103

Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 23, 56th legislative session.]

B. Bills

104

Limitation on Bill Drafting Requests and Introductions.

1. After the first 40 days of a regular legislative session, bill drafting requests submitted to the legislative counsel for bills and joint resolutions will not be honored by the legislative counsel unless the bill drafting request is approved by:

(a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present, or

(b) A standing committee of the Senate, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

2. After the first 40 days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced by:

(a) Standing committees without consent.

(b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the 41st day of the legislative session.

3. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on rollcall vote, which vote shall be entered in the Senate Journal for that day, and such consent shall apply to no more than one bill or joint resolution or bill drafting request.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 6.]

105

Reserved.

106

Skeleton Bills.

The introduction of skeleton bills is authorized after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and the legislative counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive research or be of considerable length. A skeleton bill will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. Such bill will be a presentation of ideas

or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all their necessary ramifications.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 59, 56th legislative session.]

107

Information to Accompany Bills.

Bills introduced shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the proposed legislation. At the time of introduction of a bill, a list shall be given to the Secretary of witnesses who are proponents of the measure together with their addresses and telephone numbers. This information shall be provided by:

- (a) The Senator introducing the bill;
- (b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or
- (c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill. The Secretary shall deliver this information to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses. The legislator may accompany the bill with a bill analysis which may describe the intent, purpose, justification and effects of the bill, or any of them.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 60, 56th legislative session.]

108

Reserved.

109

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 4, 56th legislative session.]

110

Reserved.

111

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 5, 56th legislative session.]

112

Reserved.

113

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 7, 56th legislative session.]

114

Commitment of Bill with Special Instructions.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 8, 56th legislative session.]

115

Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 9, 56th legislative session.]

116

Reserved.

117

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule 10, 56th legislative session.]

C. Resolutions

118

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 11, 56th legislative session.]

119

Treated as Motions.

Resolutions, other than those referred to in Rule 118, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the Senate.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 24, 56th legislative session.]

120

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 2, 56th legislative session.]

121

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 46, 56th legislative session.]

122

Reserved.

123

Reserved.

124

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 45, 56th legislative session.]

125

Special Order.

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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 52, 56th legislative session.]

126

Reserved.

127

Messages.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 25, 56th legislative session.]

128

Filling Of Blanks.

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

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 22, 56th legislative session.]

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

140

Compensation of Witnesses.

Witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate, 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.

[Adopted, Senate Journal 1973, S.R. 4; corresponds to Senate Standing Rule No. 53, 56th legislative session.]

SENATE STANDING RULES 1973

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57th SESSION
MINIMUM RULES GOVERNING STANDING
SENATE COMMITTEES

1. Four members constitute a quorum of the committee.
2. Motions will be moved, seconded, and passed by a simple majority of those present, except that definite action ("Do Pass" or "Hold") on a bill will require a majority of the entire committee.
3. In order to reconsider previous actions taken, an affirmative vote of five (5) members of the committee will be required. However, a majority may allow the hearing of new evidence or information which would be pertinent to the determination of whether or not a matter or an action should be reconsidered.
4. Mason's Manual will be followed as to parliamentary procedure.
5. Any member of the committee may request an item on the agenda by contacting the committee chairman a day ahead of the committee meeting.
6. Committee bill introduction will be only by unanimous approval of the committee members present. Committee introduction does not imply, in any way, a commitment on the part of any committee member to support the bill introduced.
7. All bills referred to the committee will be acted upon. The Chairman will have discretion to set the time for hearing and action on all matters, except, that on request of the majority of the committee, the Chairman shall call up for action any matter so requested at the time specified in the request.
8. If favorable action has been taken by the Committee on a bill or resolution, the Chairman shall report same to the Secretary of the Senate within two (2) legislative working days.
9. The Committee shall keep minutes covering formal sessions. The minutes shall cover subjects under discussion, witnesses who appear, committee members statement as to legislative intent, action taken by the committee, as well as the vote of individual members on all matters that come before the Committee on which a vote is taken.
Any member may submit to the Secretary of the Committee, additional remarks to be included in the minutes.
10. The Secretary of the Committee will file, within a reasonable time with the Secretary of the Senate, the minutes of Committee sessions. The Secretary of the Senate shall retain the minutes of the various committees in her possession during a session of the Senate.
At the conclusion of the legislative session, the Secretary of the Senate will deliver all minutes of committee meetings in her possession to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.
11. The Secretary of the Senate and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau upon request, shall permit the in-house inspection of committee minutes.

[Senate Daily Journal 1973, p. 11, January 24, 1973]

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES*

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

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	6

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 19, 56th legislative session.]

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

	10
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Time of Meeting.

The Assembly shall meet each day at 10 a.m., unless the Assembly adjourns to some other hour.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 29, 56th legislative session.]

Reserved.	11
Reserved.	12

*Assembly Standing Rules amended through the 56th legislative session (first adopted, Assembly Journal 1957, A.R. 21) were rescinded, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5 of the 57th legislative session. New Assembly Standing Rules adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5, A.R. 7 and A.R. 11.

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

20

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 10, 56th legislative session.]

21

Reserved.

22

Reserved.

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

30

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 17, 56th legislative session.]

31

Reserved.

32

Announcement of the Vote.

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

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 16, 56th legislative session.]

33

Voting by Division.

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

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 18, 56th legislative session.]

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

40

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. Agriculture, seven members.
8. Labor and Management, seven members.
9. Transportation, seven members.
10. Commerce, nine members.
11. Environment and Public Resources, nine members.
12. Health and Welfare, seven members.
13. 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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 20, 56th legislative session.]

41

Appointment of Committees.

Except as provided in Assembly Standing Rule 101, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise directed by the Assembly. The Speaker shall designate the chairman of each committee. The Chairman shall appoint one member as vice-chairman with the permission of the Speaker.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; amended, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 22, 56th legislative session.]

42

Committee Action.

The Committee shall have regular meetings scheduled by the Assembly leadership. A quorum of the committee is a majority of its members and may transact business except as limited by this rule. Motions may be moved, seconded and passed by voice vote by a simple majority of those present, except that definite action on a bill or resolution will require a majority of the entire committee. A two-thirds majority of all the committee is required to reconsider action on a bill or resolution. Committee introduction requires concurrence of two-thirds of the committee and does not imply commitment to support final passage. The chairman shall vote on all final action regarding bills or resolutions. No member of the committee may vote by proxy under any circumstances.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

43

Subcommittees.

Subcommittees made up of committee members may be appointed by the chairman to consider and report back on specific subjects or bills.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

44

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 three members from each county. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interest, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests. All proceedings by the Committee on matters of ethics or conflicts of interest shall be confidential.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 21, 56th legislative session.]

45

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 25, 56th legislative session.]

46

Committee Action on Reports.

Committee reports shall be adopted at a committee session actually assembled and meeting as a committee with a quorum present. Every committee vote on a matter pertaining to a bill or resolution shall be recorded. The vote may be taken by roll call at the discretion of the chairman.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

47

Committee Records.

The chairman of each committee shall keep, or cause to be kept, a complete record of the committee proceedings in which there shall be entered:

1. The time and place of each meeting;
2. The attendance and absence of members;
3. The names of all persons appearing before the committee, with the

names of persons, firms, corporations or associations in whose behalf such appearance is made; and

4. The subjects or measures considered and action taken.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

48

Disposition of Committee Records.

All minutes, records and documents in the possession of committees and their chairmen shall be filed in the offices of the Legislative Counsel Bureau upon adjournment sine die.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

49

Committee Hearings.

Public hearings shall be held on important bills and other matters of high public interest. Notice of time and place of the hearing and subject matter under consideration shall be given in advance to legislators, the press and the public, the minimum of which is a written notice posted in an appropriate conspicuous place at least two days prior to the meeting. Presence of a quorum of the committee is desirable but not required. Public hearings are opened by the chairman who announces the subject under consideration and provides for those wishing to address the committee to be heard. These persons shall rise in an order determined by the chairman, address the chair, furnish their names, addresses and firms or other organizations represented. Committee members may address the chairman for permission to question the witness. When all persons present have been heard, the chairman may declare the public hearing closed on the matter before proceeding to other matters.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 7.]

50

Reserved.

51

Reserved.

52

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, the bill or resolution will pass to the second committee named, and that committee will pass upon it. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the Assembly. However, the committee which votes not to report the bill or resolution out with favorable recommendation shall report to the Assembly in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5.]

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

60

Entertaining.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 8, 56th legislative session.]

61

Reserved.

62

Reserved.

Particular Motions

63

Reserved.

64

Reserved.

65

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 13, 56th legislative session.]

66

To Strike Enacting Clause.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 37, 56th legislative session.]

67

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 5, 56th legislative session.]

68

To Reconsider—Precedence Of.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 15, 56th legislative session.]

VII. DEBATE

80

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 6, 56th legislative session.]

81

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 12, 56th legislative session.]

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Rules and Procedure

90

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 2, 56th legislative session.]

91

Suspension of Rule.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 11, 56th legislative session.]

92

Reserved.

93

Reserved.

94

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 26, 56th legislative session.]

95

Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

All papers, letters, notes, pamphlets and other written material placed upon an assemblyman's desk shall contain the signature of the legislator 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, the legislative daily journals or Legislative Counsel Bureau material.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 26.5, 56th legislative session.]

96

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 27, 56th legislative session.]

97

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 4, 56th legislative session.]

98

Request of Purpose.

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

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 32, 56th legislative session.]

99

Remarks.

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

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 31, 56th legislative session.]

100

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 1, 56th legislative session.]

101

Organization of Assembly—Even Division of Members-Elect.

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 40. The losing political party shall have the majority of the members on the remaining standing committees designated in Assembly Standing Rule 40.

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 40, 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 40. 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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 41, 56th legislative session.]

102

Reserved.

103

Reserved.

B. Bills

104

Limitation on Bill Drafting Requests and Introductions.

1. After the first 40 calendar days of a regular legislative session, bill drafting requests submitted to the legislative counsel for bills and joint resolutions will not be honored by the legislative counsel unless the bill drafting request is approved by:

(a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present, or

(b) A standing committee of the Assembly, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

2. After the first 40 calendar days of a regular legislative session, bills and joint resolutions may be introduced by:

(a) Standing committees without consent.

(b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the 41st calendar day of the legislative session.

3. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on rollcall 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 or bill drafting request.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R.5; amended, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 11; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 33, 56th legislative session.]

105

Substitute Bills.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 36, 56th legislative session.]

106

Skeleton Bills.

The introduction of skeleton bills is authorized after the beginning of a session when, in the opinion of the sponsor and the legislative counsel, the full drafting of the bill would entail extensive research or be of considerable length. A skeleton bill will be provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. Such bill will be a presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression to enable the legislature and the committee to which the bill may be referred to consider the substantive merits of the legislation proposed. The committee, if it treats the skeleton bill favorably, shall then request the draft of a completed bill in such detail as would afford the committee the opportunity of considering the legislative ideas proposed in context with all their necessary ramifications.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 42, 56th legislative session.]

107

Information to Accompany Bills.

Bills introduced shall be accompanied by information relative to witnesses and selected persons of departments and agencies who should be considered for committee hearings on the proposed legislation. At the time of introduction of a bill, a list shall be given to the Clerk of witnesses who are proponents of the measure together with their addresses and telephone numbers. This information shall be provided by:

(a) The Assemblyman introducing the bill;

(b) The person requesting a committee introduction of the bill; or

(c) The chairman of a committee introducing the bill.

The Clerk shall deliver this information to the chairman of the committee to which the bill is referred. Members of the committee may suggest additional names for witnesses. The legislator introducing the legislation may accompany the legislation with a bill analysis which may include the intent, justification, purpose and effect of the legislation, or any of them.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5.]

108

Reserved.

109

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 34, 56th legislative session.]

110

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, reengrossed, 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 reengrossed.

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

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 35, 56th legislative session.]

111

Reserved.

112

Reserved.

113

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 38, 56th legislative session.]

114

Reserved.

115

Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 14, 56th legislative session.]

116

Reserved.

117

Reserved.

C. Resolutions

118

Treated as Bills—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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 39, 56th legislative session.]

119

Reserved.

120

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 30, 56th legislative session.]

121

Reserved.

122

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 9, 56th legislative session.]

123

Privilege of 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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 7, 56th legislative session.]

124

Reserved.

125

Reserved.

126

Vetoed Bills.

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 40, 56th legislative session.]

127

Reserved.

128

Reserved.

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS

140

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 24, 56th legislative session.]

141

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.

[Adopted, Assembly Journal 1973, A.R. 5; corresponds to Assembly Standing Rule No. 28, 56th legislative session.]

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES

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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.

9

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.

10

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)

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1973 Appropriations Act

Assembly Bill No. 964—Committee on Ways and Means

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT making appropriations from the general fund, the state highway fund, the state insurance fund and the fish and game fund in the state treasury for the support of the civil government of the State of Nevada for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, and beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975; making supplemental appropriations for the support of certain state officers and agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury for the purpose hereinafter expressed and for the support of the government of the State of Nevada for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, and beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975.

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 2. The Office and Mansion of the Governor.		
For the support of the office of the governor.....	\$300,057	\$310,254
For the support of the governor's mansion.....	49,713	50,044
For the support of the office of the extradition clerk.....	75,050	89,116
For the support of the office of the governor's advisory council on children and youth.....	1,500	1,500
For the support of urban planning....	26,604	27,274
For the support of comprehensive statewide planning.....	31,363	29,319
SEC. 3. The Office of Lieutenant Governor.		
For the support of the office of lieutenant governor.....	22,054	31,546
SEC. 4. The Office of Secretary of State.		
For the support of state officers' bond premiums.....	3,750	3,750
For the support of the office of secretary of state.....	293,181	299,782
For the support of the archives division.....	50,055	49,364
SEC. 5. The Office of State Treasurer.		
For the support of the office of state treasurer.....	92,641	95,130

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 6. The Office of State Controller.		
For the support of the office of state controller.....	\$530,311	\$539,805
SEC. 7. The Office of Attorney General.		
For the support of the office of attorney general.....	394,092	404,350
For the special fund of the attorney general.....	30,000	30,000
SEC. 8. Supreme Court of Nevada.		
For the support of the supreme court of Nevada.....	547,312	561,396
For the support of the law library.....	88,571	88,967
For the support of the state board of pardons commissioners.....	13,847	18,748
SEC. 9. District Judges' Travel.		
For the support of district judges' travel.....	30,100	31,600
SEC. 10. District Judges' Salaries and Judicial Pensions.		
For the support of district judges' salaries and pensions of justices, judges and widows.....	680,365	773,023
SEC. 11. Department of Administration.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Budget division.....	284,981	303,883
Insurance premium revolving fund.....	5,500	5,500
Merit award board.....	2,250	2,250
SEC. 12. Department of General Services.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Records management services section of the state printing and records division.....	30,000	35,000
Buildings and grounds division.....	31,986	34,538
Lost City museum.....	42,552	43,393
Commodity food program.....	18,900	18,900
Central data processing division.....	37,500	37,500
SEC. 13. State Public Works Board.		
For the support of the state public works board.....	297,274	302,137
SEC. 14. State Board of Finance.		
For the support of the state board of finance.....	21,057	21,286

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 15. Nevada Tax Commission. For the support of the Nevada tax commission.....	\$1,958,495	\$2,027,008
SEC. 16. Department of Economic Development. For the support of the department of economic development.....	371,871	371,657
SEC. 17. Local Government Em- ployee-Management Relations Commis- sioner. For the support of the local gov- ernment employee-manage- ment relations commissioner.....	50,413	50,034
SEC. 18. Nevada Commissioner for Veteran Affairs. For the support of the Nevada com- missioner for veteran affairs.....	107,407	109,749
SEC. 19. Nevada Commission on Equal Rights of Citizens. For the support of the Nevada com- mission on equal rights of citizens.....	154,075	159,902
SEC. 20. Indian Affairs Commission. For the support of the Indian af- fairs commission.....	54,186	55,122
SEC. 21. Public Defender. For the support of the public defender.....	48,000	48,000
SEC. 22. Legislative fund. For the support of the legislative commission.....	83,040	90,540
For the support of the legal divi- sion of the legislative counsel bureau.....	452,487	466,996
For the support of the legislative auditing division of the legis- lative counsel bureau.....	296,329	282,470
For the support of the research and fiscal analysis division of the legislative counsel bureau.....	202,688	198,096
For the support of statute revision operation.....	52,200	.....
For the support of the legislative counsel bureau consumer price index adjustment.....	14,500	30,100
SEC. 23. State Department of Edu- cation.		

	1973-74	1974-75
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Administration.....	\$671,314	\$682,244
Automobile driver education fund....	161,000	166,250
Vocational education.....	488,511	490,219
Manpower development and training.....	34,902	34,908
Adult basic education.....	13,929	14,373
School lunch program.....	70,200	75,600
Care of visually and aurally handicapped.....	189,000	211,500
Higher education student loan.....	20,000	20,000
Advisory committee for environmental education.....	1,760	1,760
SEC. 24. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.		
For the support of western interstate commission for higher education.....	380,266	747,660
SEC. 25. Nevada Educational Communications Commission.		
For the support of the Nevada educational communications commission.....	50,730	49,287
SEC. 26. University of Nevada.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
System administration and press.....	493,584	519,211
University of Nevada, Reno.....	10,395,753	11,157,853
University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	7,961,419	8,792,029
Community college division administration.....	181,478	189,693
Northern Nevada community college.....	392,926	460,636
Clark County community college.....	1,668,066	2,315,060
Western Nevada community college...	1,134,826	1,570,320
Desert research institute.....	475,739	477,034
Statewide programs, University of Nevada, Reno.....	767,348	804,662
Statewide programs, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	54,329	65,456
Agricultural experiment station.....	1,030,062	1,111,528
System computing center.....	687,199	727,708
National defense student loans.....	75,000	75,000
Cooperative extension service.....	856,948	926,875
Shift differential.....	43,571	43,571
SEC. 27. Nevada State Museum.		
For the support of the Nevada state museum.....	215,264	218,097

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 28. Nevada Historical Society. For the support of the Nevada historical society.....	\$91,170	\$91,469
SEC. 29. Virginia City Historic District Commission. For the support of the Virginia City historic district commission.....	6,000	6,000
SEC. 30. Nevada Council on the Arts. For the support of the Nevada council on the arts.....	15,000	15,000
SEC. 31. Nevada Bicentennial Commission. For the support of the Nevada bicentennial commission.....	22,500	22,500
SEC. 32. Nevada State Library. For the support of the Nevada state library..... For the support of library cooperation.....	439,271 30,000	453,536 30,000
SEC. 33. Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation. The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Office of the director of the department of health, welfare and rehabilitation.....	183,260	182,755
Office of the administrator of aging services.....	74,419	78,230
Health division.		
Office of the state health officer.....	165,462	160,335
Dental health.....	181,534	200,591
NIC silicosis and disabled.....	112,741	204,900
Silicosis program.....	32,494	32,494
Vital statistics.....	122,912	126,923
Bureau of health facilities.....	101,381	106,694
Bureau of laboratory and research.....	284,428	295,507
Maternal, child and school health and special children's services.....	670,688	774,036
Environmental health.....	393,638	442,763
Community health services.....	341,901	358,689
Health aid to counties.....	120,000	120,000
Renal disease advisory committee.....	6,020	2,620

	1973-74	1974-75
Division of mental hygiene.		
Mental retardation.....	\$210,649	\$178,926
Nevada mental health institute....	4,154,498	4,259,751
Facility for the mental offender..	-----	149,375
Reno mental health center.....	349,642	371,437
Las Vegas mental health center..	913,755	954,674
Clark County emotionally dis- turbed children's program..	178,176	266,046
Henderson mental health center..	129,408	128,422
Rural clinics.....	215,986	237,556
Mental retardation centers.....	621,793	679,951
Community training centers.....	250,000	250,000
Welfare division.		
Aid to dependent children.....	4,716,240	4,952,140
Aid to the blind.....	127,590	177,420
Old-age assistance.....	898,100	875,800
Child welfare services.....	709,744	741,480
Work incentive program.....	61,248	61,248
Medical care unit, Title XIX.....	6,905,823	7,817,592
Homemaking services.....	58,650	65,460
Welfare administration.....	2,122,784	2,286,794
Food stamp program.....	388,632	388,632
Rehabilitation division.....	873,422	938,040
Developmental dis- abilities.....	10,496	10,728
Services to the blind division.....	268,310	287,953
Nevada youth training center division.....	1,111,311	1,122,760
Youth parole—Boys' school.....	160,792	164,796
Boys' school—Girls' school reserves.....	230,480	230,480
Nevada girls training center division.....	843,091	850,435
Home of Good Shepherd, for inmate care.....	180,000	180,000
Youth parole — Girls' school.....	127,797	130,442
Children's home division		
Carson City facility....	350,001	353,812
Clark County facility..	319,629	326,768
Clear Creek youth center.....	62,709	65,934
Spring Mountain youth camp.....	192,000	192,000
Probation subsidies.....	415,000	470,000
Committee to hire the handi- capped.....	250	250
Alcoholism and drug reha- bilitation.....	335,509	384,411

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 34. Office of the Director of Economic Opportunity.		
For the support of the director of economic opportunity.....	\$10,000	\$10,000
SEC. 35. Comprehensive Health Planning Agency.		
For the support of the comprehensive health planning agency.....	16,909	19,872
SEC. 36. Nevada State Prison.		
For the support of the Nevada state prison.....	3,448,309	3,553,270
SEC. 37. Department of Parole and Probation.		
For the support of the department of parole and probation.....	857,593	940,271
SEC. 38. Commission on Crimes, Delinquency and Corrections.		
For the support of the commission on crimes, delinquency and corrections.....	53,666	57,588
For the support of the investigation and narcotics division.....	355,104	357,467
For the support of the identification and communications division.....	147,305	148,909
For the support of federal grant operations.....	92,000	104,500
SEC. 39. Department of the Military.		
For the support of the department of the military.....	318,667	308,591
For the support of the civil defense and disaster agency.....	46,527	47,774
For the support of the National Guard tuition waiver.....	72,000	75,000
SEC. 40. The Office of Inspector of Mines.		
For the support of the office of inspector of mines.....	101,087	50,105
SEC. 41. Department of Commerce.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Office of the director.....	105,526	107,087
Insurance division.....	492,362	455,025
Fire marshal division.....	89,838	67,865
Real estate division.....	304,721	303,192
Real estate subdivision.....	289,274	305,510
Banking and savings and loan divisions.....	208,323	209,677
Consumer affairs division.....	143,632	139,653

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 42. Labor Commissioner.		
For the support of the labor commissioner.....	\$166,093	\$167,958
SEC. 43. State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Office of the director.....	190,643	191,672
Committee on federal land laws.....	5,000	5,000
State commission of environmental protection.....	30,000	30,000
Division of water resources.....	605,811	619,270
California-Nevada compact commission.....	5,000	5,000
Division of forestry.....	358,610	347,930
Forest fire suppression.....	50,000	50,000
Forest pest control.....	5,000	5,000
Division of soil conservation districts.....	28,506	27,374
Land use planning division.....	57,838	56,768
Division of state parks.....	940,652	874,702
Park historic preservation program.....	17,249	17,336
State park planning and development.....	157,624	158,783
Land and water conservation program.....	39,308	40,644
Virginia and Truckee railroad park.....	2,466	2,661
SEC. 44. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.		
For the support of the Tahoe regional planning agency.....	50,000	50,000
SEC. 45. Department of Fish and Game.		
For the support of the fish and game fund.....	17,958	13,793
SEC. 46. State Department of Agriculture.		
For the support of the plant industry fund.....	537,331	532,799
For the support of veterinary medical services.....	158,278	159,765
SEC. 47. State Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Committee.		
For the support of the state predatory animal and rodent control committee.....	281,987	286,649

	1973-74	1974-75
SEC. 48. State Board of Examiners. For the support of the Carson River Basin administration.....	\$7,500	\$7,500
SEC. 49. Nevada Junior Livestock Show Board. For the support of the Nevada jun- ior livestock show board.....	2,500	2,500
SEC. 50. Department of Motor Ve- hicles. For the support of the highway safety program.....	5,765	5,789
SEC. 51. Nevada Highway Depart- ment. For the support of the highway de- partment county cooperative program.....	150,000	150,000
SEC. 52. Western Interstate Nuclear Board. For the support of the western in- terstate nuclear board.....	10,000	10,000
SEC. 53. High School Rodeo Asso- ciation. For the support of the high school rodeo association.....	2,500	2,500
SEC. 54. Advisory Mining Board. For the support of the advisory mining board.....	800	800
SEC. 55. Mining Cooperative Fund. For the support of the mining cooperative fund.....	135,000	145,000
SEC. 56. State Board of Examiners. For the support of the longevity incentive plan.....	210,000	220,500
SEC. 57. Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption Fund. For the support of the consolidated bond interest and redemption fund.....	2,705,980	2,776,340
SEC. 58. State Board of Examiners. For the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pur- suant to subsection 4 of NRS 361.055.....	78,534	91,050
SEC. 59. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the state high- way fund in the state treasury for the purpose hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1973, and		

	1973-74	1974-75
ending June 30, 1974, and beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975.		
Attorney general: Administrative fund.....	\$235,791	\$236,126
Budget division, department of administration.....	15,000	15,000
Nevada tax commission.....	46,402	49,427
Public service commission.....	274,924	304,841
Department of motor vehicles		
Highway safety program....	5,765	5,789
Office of the director.....	200,117	192,215
Administrative services division.....	595,895	616,293
Automation division.....	1,024,380	970,272
Drivers' license division.....	749,741	741,004
Law enforcement division..	2,345,585	2,385,367
Motor carrier division.....	809,051	796,463
Registration division.....	1,103,441	1,091,908
State board of examiners for the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 361.055.....	22,879	26,524
State board of examiners for longevity incentive plan.....	30,000	31,500
SEC. 60. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the state insurance fund in the state treasury for the purpose hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, and beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975.		
State Board of Examiners		
For the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 361.055.....	3,918	4,543
SEC. 61. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the fish and game fund in the state treasury for the purpose hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1974, and beginning July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975.		
For the support of the state predatory animal and rodent control committee.....	20,000	20,000

SEC. 62. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3, the sums herein appropriated shall be:

(a) Expended in accordance with the allotment, transfer, work program and budget provisions of NRS 353.150 to 353.245, inclusive; and

(b) Work programmed for the 2 separate fiscal years, 1973-1974 and 1974-1975, as required by NRS 353.215. Work programs may be revised with the approval of the governor upon the recommendation of the chief of the budget division of the department of administration.

2. Transfers to and from salary allotments, travel allotments, operating expenses allotment, equipment allotments and other allotments shall be allowed and made in accordance with the provisions of NRS 353.215 to 353.225, inclusive, and after separate consideration of the merits of each request.

3. Pursuant to law, sums appropriated for the support of the supreme court of Nevada and the legislative fund shall be excluded from the allotment, transfer, work program and budget provisions of NRS 353.150 to 353.245, inclusive.

SEC. 63. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, the sums appropriated to:

1. Higher education student loan (section 23);
2. NIC silicosis and disabled (section 33);
3. Maternal, child and school health and special children's services (section 33);
4. Aid to dependent children (section 33);
5. Aid to the blind (section 33);
6. Old-age assistance (section 33);
7. Child welfare services (section 33);
8. Medical care unit (section 33);
9. Food stamp program (section 33);
10. Longevity incentive plan (sections 56 and 59);
11. Consolidated bond interest and redemption fund (section 57),

shall be available for both fiscal years, 1973-74 and 1974-75, and may be transferred from one fiscal year to the other with the approval of the governor upon the recommendation of the chief of the budget division of the department of administration.

SEC. 64. The sums appropriated to the state board of examiners for the support of the Carson River Basin administration by section 48 shall be released to the Carson River Basin administration on a matching basis equivalent to the increase in county funds for the support of the program in excess of \$15,000 per fiscal year. The state general fund matching amounts shall be limited to a maximum amount of \$7,500 per year.

SEC. 65. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the sums appropriated to the legislative fund by section 22 for the support of the legislative commission and the various divisions of the legislative counsel bureau shall be available for both fiscal years, 1973-74 and 1974-75, and may be transferred among the legislative commission and the various divisions of the legislative counsel bureau and from one fiscal year to another with the approval of the legislative commission upon the recommendation of the director of the legislative counsel bureau.

SEC. 66. 1. Unencumbered balances of the appropriations herein made for the fiscal years 1973-74 and 1974-75 shall not be committed

for expenditure after June 30 of each fiscal year. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of this section, unencumbered balances of these appropriations shall revert to the fund from which appropriated.

2. Any unencumbered balance of the appropriations made to the legislative fund by section 22, the western interstate commission for higher education by section 24, and the higher education student loan budget account by section 23 shall not revert to the general fund but shall constitute a balance carried forward.

SEC. 67. The appropriation in section 38 to the commission on crimes, delinquency and corrections for the support of federal grant operations shall not be expended unless required by federal laws or regulations as state matching funds for federal grants to political subdivisions in Nevada.

SEC. 68. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury:

1. The sum of \$5,410 for the support of the supreme court of Nevada as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 9 of chapter 588, Statutes of Nevada 1971.

2. The sum of \$21,300 for the support of the legislative counsel bureau as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 22 of chapter 588, Statutes of Nevada 1971.

3. The sum of \$15,000 to the state board of examiners for technical and legal assistance in the sale of state bonds.

4. The sum of \$89,898 to the parks division of the department of conservation and natural resources for the acquisition of real property and for legal fees, court costs, appraisals, publications and other costs attendant with the acquisition of real property.

5. The sum of \$975,000 to the parks division of the department of conservation and natural resources for the purpose of making capital improvements to the Nevada state park system.

6. The sum of \$25,000 to the state parks division of the department of conservation and natural resources for the restoration of the Belmont Courthouse in Nye County provided that Nye County first transfers to the State of Nevada the courthouse and the real property upon which the courthouse is located.

7. Unencumbered balances of the appropriations made in subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this section shall not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 1975, and shall revert to the fund from which appropriated.

8. The sum of \$1,500 for the support of the office of secretary of state as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 4 of chapter 588, Statutes of Nevada 1971.

SEC. 69. This section and section 68 of this act shall become effective upon passage and approval. The remaining sections shall become effective on July 1, 1973.

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 branch of the legislature with more members, each member representing fewer people than a member of the senate.
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 proposed 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.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

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.
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.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

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.
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 by individual votes on a legislative measure.
Second Reading File.....	File of bills for second reading and consideration of amendments in the houses.
Senate.....	The branch of the legislature with fewer members, each member representing more people than a member of the assembly.
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.

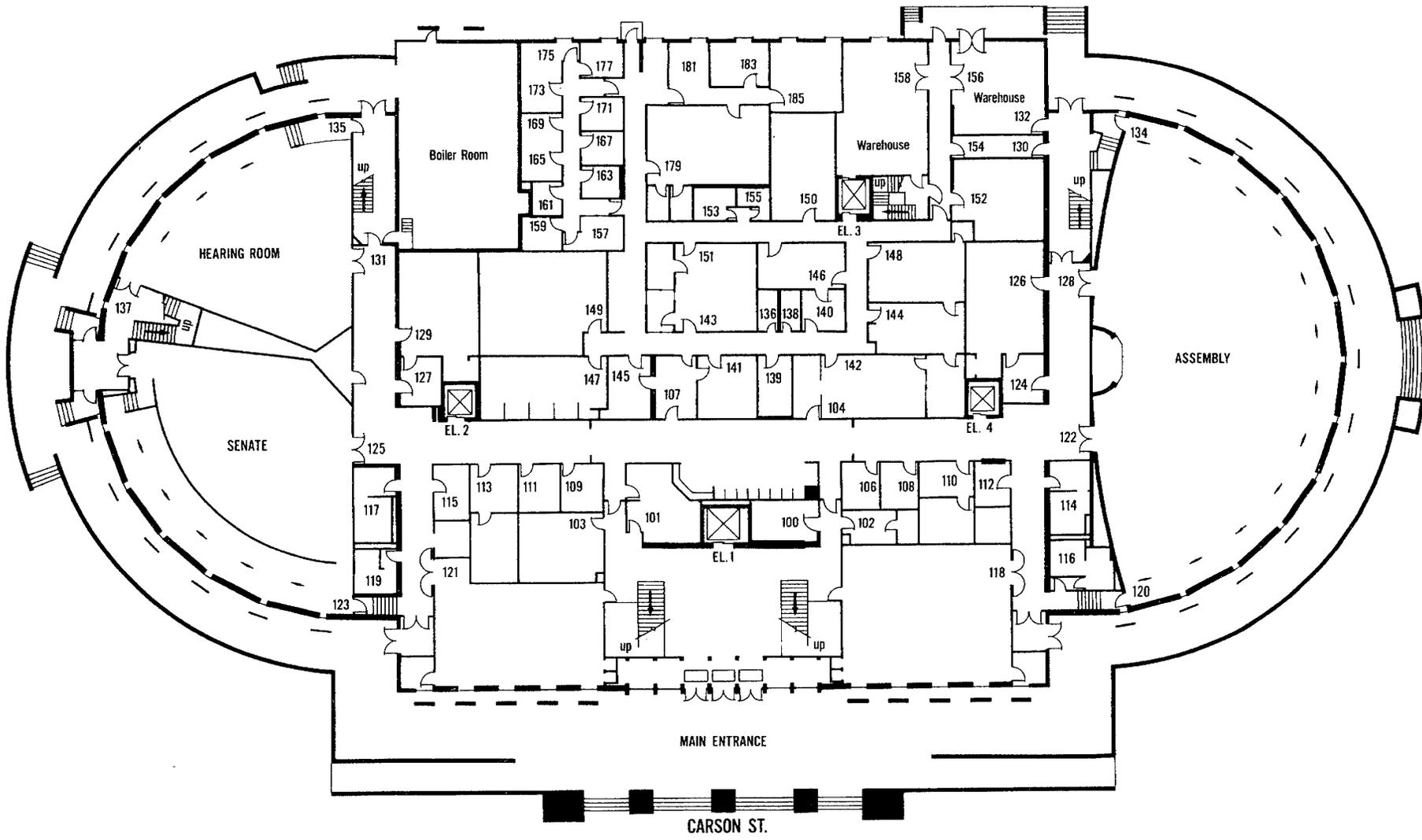
GLOSSARY—*Continued*

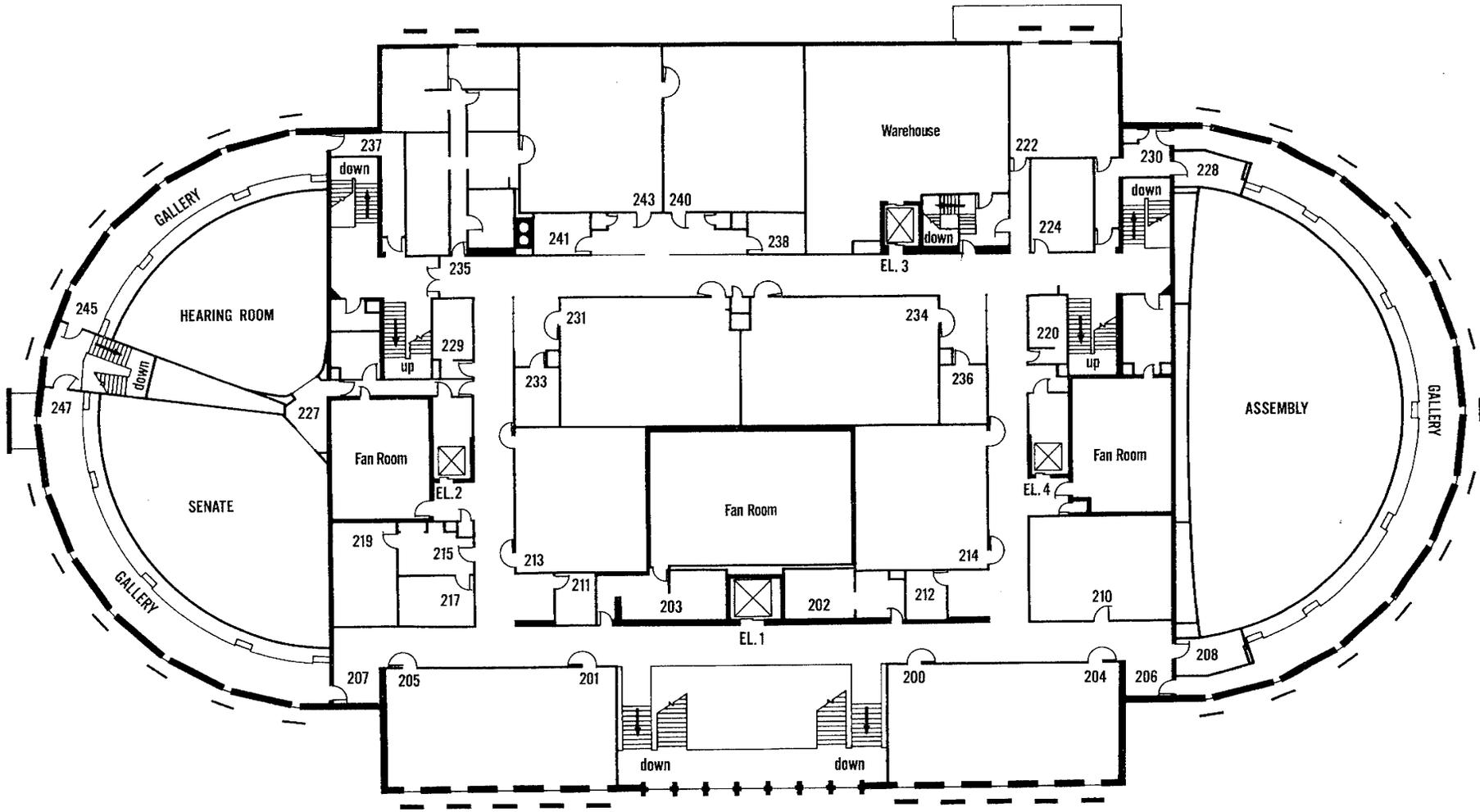
Special law.....	A law of local or limited application.
Statute.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the governor.
Statutes of Nevada.....	The bound compilation of all general and special laws enacted in a specific year.
Summary.....	A brief and unofficial resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.
Title.....	An official resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.
Unicameral legislature.....	A one-house legislature.
Veto.....	Governor's formal disapproval of a bill or joint resolution.

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

Located on six city blocks immediately to the south of the Capitol, the Legislative 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 purpose.

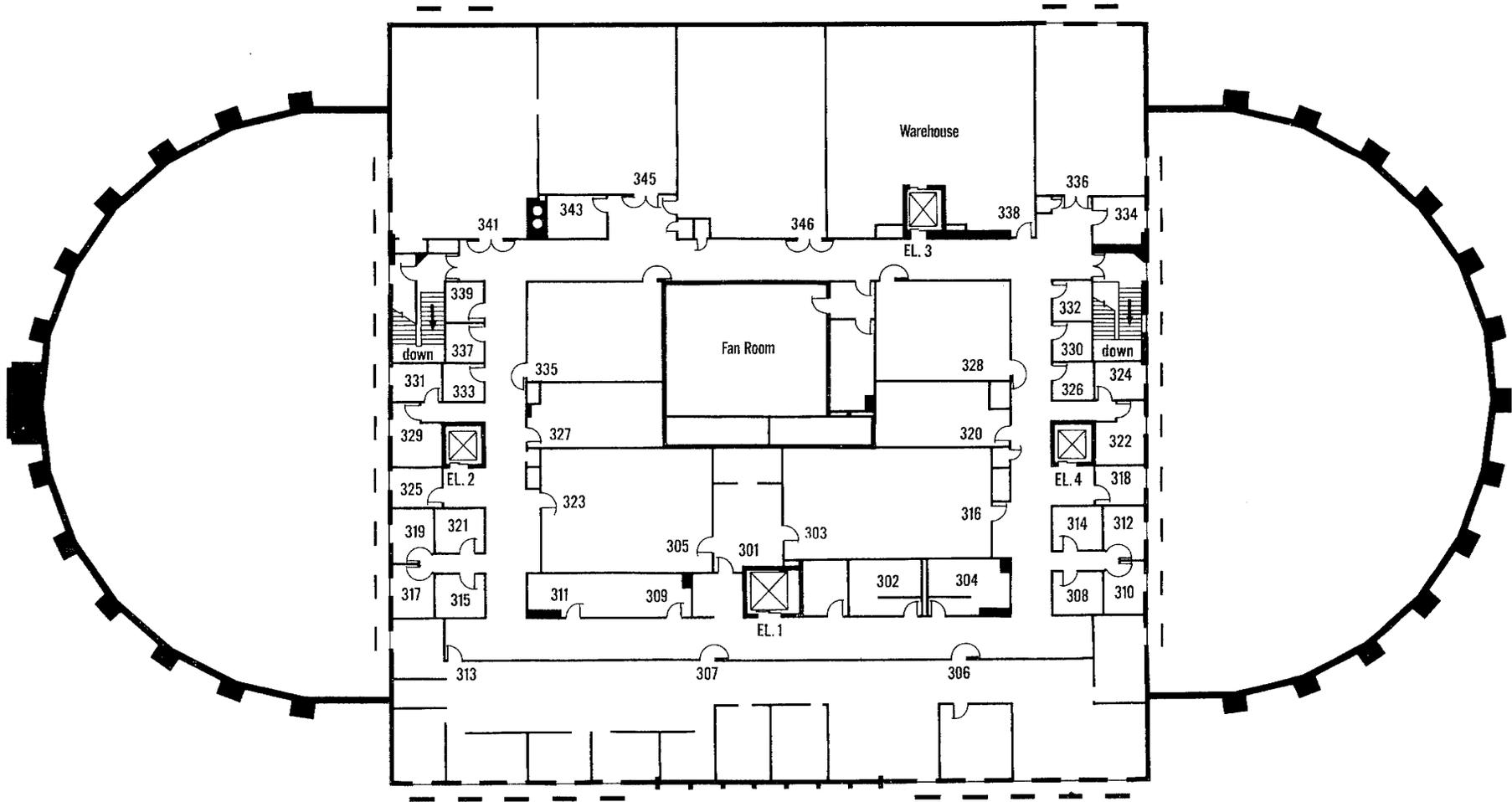
The Legislative Building was designed by the architectural firms of Ferris and Erskine, Vhay and Ferrari, and Raymond Hellmann, in association, and constructed by Walker Boudwin Construction Company. Construction began in September 1968. The building was dedicated on June 9, 1970.





SECOND FLOOR

CARSON ST.



THIRD FLOOR

CARSON ST.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

A Nevada state legislator will want to be familiar with the various services which are available in the legislative building. There are three basic types of telephone communication available to you at the legislative building. They are:

Nevada Bell Telephone Message Center
State Capitol CENTREX Telephones
Pay Telephones

Since the scope of usage and usage costs vary with each type of service, the following information may be useful in better acquainting you with the various services.

NEVADA BELL TELEPHONE MESSAGE CENTER

A "Telephone Message Center" has been established at the legislative building by Nevada Bell. The Message Center, located on the first floor, is provided to assist legislators in placing and receiving telephone calls during the legislative session. The Message Center telephone number is 883-2771. This number may be given to your associates as a place where you can be reached during the legislative session. If you are available, all incoming calls will be completed immediately. If you cannot be located, or are in a meeting, a message will be taken and placed in the message box assigned to you at the Message Center. If you wish to have your messages delivered immediately, please inform the operators and arrangements will be made to do so.

The Message Center will open daily no later than 9 a.m. and will close at the end of the day's activities. The center usually opens one hour before the daily sessions convene.

Messengers will be available for paging and message delivery. The messengers will be assigned to the first floor area prior to, and during, the house sessions. These messengers will be assigned to the other legislative areas when the houses are adjourned and committee meetings are being held.

Both long distance and local calls may be placed through the Message Center's operators. Local calls will be tallied as they are placed and can be billed to you at the end of the session by Nevada Bell. If you prefer, you can pay for the calls as they are made. The charge for local calls, placed through the Message Center is 10 cents plus 1 cent federal excise tax. Charges for long distance calls made through the Message Center conform to regularly advertised Bell rates. Message Center operators also have access to lines to other state offices in Carson City and will make calls to these offices at no charge to the caller.

Long distance and local calls made through the Message Center may be charged to a Telephone Company Credit Card, billed to a third number,

placed collect, or paid for when the call is made. If you do not have a Telephone Company Credit Card, and wish to charge any or all of your calls made through the Message Center during the legislative session, it is necessary that you obtain a credit card from your local telephone company business office before coming to Carson City. Ordering procedures vary with each telephone company and it may take up to 10 days to obtain your new credit card. The Message Center operators will maintain a record of your credit card number to speed completion of your calls.

If you wish any additional information regarding telephone communications at the Nevada State Legislature, please contact Nevada Bell's Message Center.

STATE CAPITOL "CENTREX" TELEPHONE

In addition to Nevada Bell Telephone service, there are two types of state telephone service available to legislators—Interior CENTREX and Regular CENTREX.

Interior CENTREX

Interior CENTREX is a Capitol PBX service which allows calling to other Carson City state offices only. (You cannot dial "9" and make a local call.) Other Capitol PBX telephones can also call you by dialing the four-digit number associated with these telephones. This service is provided for the front desk of each house, the sergeant-at-arms and is also located in many committee rooms.

Regular CENTREX

This service is part of the Capitol PBX system and can be used by legislators to make both local and long distance calls.

LOCAL CALLS

Using the Regular CENTREX telephone system you may call:

1. To the Reno-Sparks-Carson City-Crystal Bay areas by dialing "9" plus the telephone number of the party you wish to call; and
2. To other Carson City state offices by dialing the last four digits of the telephone number you wish to call.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS

There are three types of long distance service available to legislators through the Regular CENTREX System—WATS service to Nevada only, WATS service to other states and ATSS service to most cities in California.

1. WATS—In Nevada Only.*

As a Nevada state legislator, you are entitled to make long distance calls within Nevada, over the WATS lines (Wide Area Telephone Service) at reduced rates. To use this service during the day, you dial "0" for the Capitol operator from a Regular CENTREX telephone, give her your name and the number you are calling and she will place the call for you.

After hours use of Nevada-WATS service is free and may be used by dialing "121" plus "1" and the Nevada telephone number you wish to call. The area code is not necessary.

2. WATS—To States Other Than Nevada, California, Alaska and Hawaii.*

Legislators are also entitled to make out-of-state daytime long distance calls (excluding California, Alaska and Hawaii) over WATS lines at reduced rates.

Dial "0" for the Capitol operator from a Regular CENTREX telephone, give her your name and the number you are calling, and she will place the call for you.

3. ATSS—To Most California Cities.*

You may place calls to most California cities from any Regular CENTREX telephone. Dial "8" plus the proper area code and the number you wish to call. This service is provided free of charge through Regular CENTREX telephone service.

PAY TELEPHONE SERVICE

Coin operated pay telephones are located throughout the legislative building, with some located near the main Message Center for your convenience when the Message Center is closed.

BILLING FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE

As a legislator you are entitled to a telephone allowance not to exceed \$250 during a regular session to help you defray telephone charges incurred in the performance of your official duties.† The lump sum telephone allowance will be paid to you at the beginning of the session from the legislative fund. Each member is then responsible for payment of his or her own telephone bills.

Legislators will be billed for daytime use of the WATS line on a monthly basis by General Services Accounting. Charges for WATS line calls are based on time and distance, but are still lower than regular long distance rates. If there are any questions about telephone billing, please

*Access is available through Regular CENTREX telephones and not through the Message Center.

†Your telephone allowance during a special session cannot exceed \$100.

call Bettie Cullen in the Nevada General Services Department at 885-4040.

Long distance or local calls placed through the Nevada Bell Message Center will, of course, be billed to you by Nevada Bell at its regularly advertised rates. You may pay for calls as they are made, charge them to your Telephone Credit Card, call collect, or have them billed to a third party.

POSTAL SERVICE

United States Postal Service facilities are available in the legislative building at one location. A mailing receptacle for U.S. mail has been placed next to the wall between rooms 104 and 107 in the inner lobby on the main floor of the legislative building.

Each house independently provides for the distribution of mail to its own members. Legislators have been assigned personal mail boxes just across the hall and in the direction of the senate chamber from the U.S. mailing receptacle.

Mail chutes throughout the building are for state and inter-agency mail only—not for U.S. mail.

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.¹ Eighteen years later (1963), the Nevada legislature enacted legislation consolidating the functions of the statute revision commission and the legislative counsel bureau.² The counsel bureau now consists of the legislative commission, a director, an auditing division, a legal division, a research and fiscal analysis division and an interim finance committee.³

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, prior to subsequent vacancy, the three alternates chosen from the same party are assigned to succeed particular members of that same party on the legislative commission.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

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.⁷

The legislative commission is designated by law as Nevada's commission on interstate cooperation. In this capacity, the commission is

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

charged with the responsibility of working with The Council of State Governments 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.⁸

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 delegated 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

The commission appoints the Nevada representatives to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws¹¹ and other interstate bodies, formulates proposals for interstate compacts and agreements, and, in general, facilitates Nevada's contacts with the other states, the Federal Government and with local units of government.¹²

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.¹³

The Director

The legislative commission appoints the director of the legislative counsel bureau and sets the compensation for the position. The director, in turn, appoints the chiefs of the three divisions (legal division, research and fiscal analysis division, and audit division) subject to the approval of the legislative commission.¹⁴ The legislative commission sets the compensation for each division chief. The director may, at the discretion of the legislative commission, serve as chief of one of the three divisions. The director functions as the executive head of the counsel bureau and directs and supervises all of its daily administrative and technical activities.¹⁵ Ultimate policymaking authority, however, remains with the commission.

The director employs staff for the bureau, except where a division chief is authorized by statute to employ certain personnel, at salaries within

the limits of legislative appropriations and the salary schedule approved by the legislative commission, and authorizes claims against the legislative fund.¹⁶ He serves as secretary to the interim finance committee.¹⁷ 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 deputy director of the bureau.¹⁸

The Audit Division

The audit division performs postaudits of all accounts, books and other financial records of all state departments, agencies and officials using or managing public funds. Postaudits are done selectively on a priority basis as approved by the legislative commission.¹⁹

Reports written by the audit 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 legislative auditor within 10 days a written statement of explanation or rebuttal. Any statement submitted is then included in the final report issued by the audit 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.²⁰ The division annually prepares a written report to the legislature and governor 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.²¹

All state agencies must provide the audit division, or its representatives, with any books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of information requested by the legislative auditor for inspection.²²

The audit division is headed by the legislative auditor, 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.²³

At least once every fiscal year, the legislative auditor must count the money in the state treasury. When the count has been completed, the legislative auditor must file an affidavit with the secretary of state showing separately the amounts counted of money on hand, amounts deposited in banks and an itemized list of all securities of which the state treasurer is custodian.²⁴

The legislative auditor 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*,²⁵ provides bill drafting services²⁶ and certain other 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.²⁷

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 September 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.²⁸

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.²⁹

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.³⁰ 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.³¹

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. In addition to the many duties he must perform, he shall also execute a surety bond, payable to the state, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties which may be required of him by law.³² The legislative counsel is ex officio one of Nevada's three commissioners on uniform state laws.³³

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.³⁴ 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.³⁵ 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.³⁶ The official engrossed bill is then delivered to the secretary of state.³⁷ 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.³⁸

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 *Nevada Revised Statutes*, the *Statutes of Nevada*, all legislative counsel bureau publications and legal materials, as well as the *Assembly History* and journals of both houses.

The legislative counsel hires and directs the staff of attorneys and other members of the legal division in the legal work of the bureau.

The Research and Fiscal Analysis Division

The research and fiscal analysis division is comprised of two offices, both committed to providing information to the legislature. The two offices are the office of research and the office of fiscal analysis. The head of the division is the research director.

The office of research 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 office of research 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 office to produce concise, factual and objective information to assist lawmakers in evaluating the merits of proposed or existing policies and programs.

The office of research 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*.

The office of fiscal analysis provides the legislature with information and data concerning revenues and expenditures. It examines the state budget and suggests possible changes; runs cost, expenditure and revenue projections to aid the legislative money committees; and assists the legislature in the interpretation of factual data related to the fiscal aspects of the operation of the state government. It is also empowered to analyze the past history and probable future trend of the state's financial position in order that a sound fiscal policy may be developed and maintained for the State of Nevada.³⁹

Because of the critical importance of adequate financial data on which to base legislative decisions, the office of fiscal analysis 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 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.

Interim Finance Committee⁴⁰

In 1969, the legislature created the interim finance committee to function within the legislative counsel bureau between sessions and administer a \$1,000,000 contingency fund. This fund, which is now \$2,500,000, was set up to provide provisional 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. Members of this board may require from the requester such additional information as they deem appropriate. If the board finds sufficient justification for the requests submitted to it, it must make recommendation to the interim

finance committee. The recommendation must be transmitted to the director of the legislative counsel bureau, who shall notify the chairman of the interim finance committee. Upon receiving the recommendation of the board, the chairman of the committee must call a meeting to act upon the agency requests. The interim finance committee is not bound to follow the recommendation of the state board of examiners. The committee, by resolution, may allocate an amount for the purposes requested. In authorizing an allocation, the committee directs the state controller to transfer the approved amount from the contingency fund account to the appropriate agency account.⁴¹

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 vote 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 organizational structure outlined above, the legislative counsel bureau meets the basic needs for assistance to legislators. 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 public issues.

The staff services of the legislative counsel bureau are furnished throughout the year for any legislator. 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.

Beginning in 1933, American state legislatures came to recognize the need for professional staff assistance. By the 1960's, all 50 state legislatures had established some form of the legislative service agency. Such agencies were important to legislatures for two reasons. First, an impartial professional staff greatly minimizes the reliance by legislators on lobbyists and other biased sources of information. Second, by possessing an independent ability to gather and assess data, especially in budget matters, state legislatures have been able to remain on an equal footing with the executive branches of government. These are precisely the reasons for the

establishment and existence of the legislative counsel bureau. The success of the legislative counsel bureau can be assessed by the extent to which legislators are provided with relevant information, relieved of administrative burdens and provided with sound legal counsel.

FOOTNOTES

¹Chapter 91, *Statutes of Nevada 1945*.

²Chapter 403, *Statutes of Nevada 1963*.

³*Nevada Revised Statutes* 218.620, hereinafter cited as NRS.

⁴NRS 218.660.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶NRS 218.680.

⁷NRS 218.670.

⁸NRS 218.682.

⁹NRS 218.681.

¹⁰NRS 218.6821.

¹¹NRS 219.020.

¹²NRS 218.682.

¹³NRS 218.635.

¹⁴NRS 218.620.

¹⁵NRS 218.683.

¹⁶NRS 218.085 and 218.683.

¹⁷NRS 218.6822.

¹⁸NRS 218.620.

¹⁹NRS 218.770.

²⁰NRS 218.810.

²¹*Ibid.*

²²NRS 218.780.

²³NRS 218.740.

²⁴NRS 353.060.

²⁵NRS 220.040 et seq.

²⁶NRS 218.240 et seq.

²⁷NRS 218.697.

²⁸NRS 218.240 et seq.

²⁹NRS 218.240.

³⁰NRS 218.250.

³¹NRS 218.315.

³²NRS 218.690.

³³NRS 219.020.

³⁴NRS 218.695.

³⁵NRS 218.272 et seq.

³⁶NRS 218.340.

³⁷NRS 218.370.

³⁸NRS 220.080.

³⁹NRS 218.770, 218.800, 218.275.

⁴⁰NRS 218.6822.

⁴¹NRS 353.266 et seq.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

Staff Personnel

<i>Title of Position</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Administrative—Rm. 144, 885-5627</i>	
Director.....	Arthur J. Palmer
Secretary.....	Marcia Banister
Receptionist.....	Barbara Pennington
Office Manager.....	Maudie S. Long
Publications.....	Margaret Lillo
<i>Legal—Rm. 104, 885-5627</i>	
Legislative Counsel.....	Perry P. Burnett
Secretary.....	Janet L. Littell
Secretary.....	Mary Jean Fondi
Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Richard A. Sheffield
Statute Reviser.....	Richard C. Bennett
Deputy Legislative Counsel and Senate Bill Drafting Advisor.....	Janet Wilson
Deputy Legislative Counsel and Assembly Bill Drafting Advisor.....	James N. Kosinski
Special Counsel.....	Frank W. Daykin
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Thomas H. Cook
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Scott Heaton
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Gerald A. Lopez
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Stanyan A. Peck
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Larry Petty
Assistant Law Indexer.....	Gail Thraikill
<i>Audit—Rm. 243, 885-5620</i>	
Legislative Auditor.....	Earl T. Oliver
Secretary.....	Melissa Nemerov
Chief Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	John R. Crossley
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	Robert O. Dimmick
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	S. Lee Hanson
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	Michael L. Medema
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	Harry O'Nan
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	William Reinhard
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	Robert W. Tripp
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	Eugene F. Walkama
Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	G. Randy Webb
Deputy Legislative Accountant.....	Kathie Pollart
Assistant Legislative Accountant.....	Marilynn Coursey
Accounting Secretary.....	Debra Cahill
Accounting Clerk Typist.....	Janice Arnold
<i>Research and Fiscal Analysis</i>	
Director of Research and Fiscal Analysis.....	Arthur J. Palmer
<i>Office of Research—Rm. 181, 885-5637</i>	
Chief Deputy Research Director.....	Andrew P. Grose
Secretary.....	Jeanne L. Douglass
Deputy Researcher.....	Mary Lou Love
Research Assistant.....	James C. Smith
Legislative Librarian.....	Vivien Topken
Assistant Librarian.....	Lucia Nash

STAFF PERSONNEL—*Continued*

<i>Title of Position</i>	<i>Name</i>
<i>Office of Fiscal Analysis—Rm. 341, 885-5640</i>	
Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Ronald W. Sparks
Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	John F. Dolan
Secretary.....	Kim Morrison
Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Eugene R. Pieretti
Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Ed Schorr
Principal Clerk Typist.....	Yhvona Martin

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 resources 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 resources 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* with index and 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 33 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 printed 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 28 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 29 through 32 comprise the comprehensive index to NRS, while the last volume, volume 33, provides comparative tables keying NRS sections to those found in the compilation 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. Also included is a table of all sections repealed or replaced in revision since the enactment of NRS.

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 currently sell for \$450 per set and may be ordered through the legislative counsel bureau. Legislators desiring to obtain a personal set of NRS may order it directly from the legislative counsel bureau 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 existing before the enactment of NRS. 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 1864 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*.

Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes currently sell for \$230 per set of six volumes.

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 (1st and 2nd editions)
American Law Reports (1st, 2nd and 3rd series)
American Jurisprudence Legal Forms (1st and 2nd editions)
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.

The *Nevada Digest* currently sells for \$500 for the 43 volume set.

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 1,848 legislative measures during the 1973 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 law 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.

Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements

Section 341.160 of *Nevada Revised Statutes* requires the state public works 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 public works 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 *Recommended Capital Improvement Program for 1975-77*.

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 public works 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. A limited number of copies of *Mason's Manual* is available for check-out from the research library. Copies are also available for purchase by legislators at \$4 per copy from the publications office 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 sixth revised edition of which was issued by the secretary of state in 1973. 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 audit 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 legislative auditor for assistance in obtaining and interpreting audit documents.

Every legislator will receive a copy of the *Biennial Report of the Legislative Auditor* which summarizes audit reports on state agencies and money counts of the state treasury. This report also includes specific recommendations to the legislature for laws to improve the efficiency and to reduce the cost of state government.

Legislative Film and Slide Program

The legislative counsel bureau provides separate film and slide programs for distribution and showing. Although differing in content, both the film and slide show are entitled "Nevada Legislature" and were produced in 1971.

The film was produced by the Las Vegas News Bureau. It is a 16 mm. color film with accompanying sound track. Various aspects of the Nevada legislative process and operation are described.

The slide program is also in color and provides a step-by-step account of the passage of a bill through the bill drafting procedures, the legislative processes, and enactment or veto by the governor. There is a choice of either a taped presentation or written dialogue to be read in accompaniment to the slides.

The slides and film may be shown to any interested party although initially prepared for students, community groups, etc. For further information contact Mrs. Marcia Banister, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada 89701.

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 budget document is organized functionally, by agency. It 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.

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 Vehicle Carriers: A Continuation Study (1970).
96. Nevada's Community Property Laws (1970).
97. State-Supported Communications Systems (1970).
98. Report on the Continuation Study of the Marlette Lake Water System.
- *99. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (Issued by the Fiscal Analyst).
- *100. Fiscal Analyst Report (1972).
101. Subcommittee Study of Facilities for Juvenile Offenders (1972).
102. Legislative Printing Requirements and Costs (1972).
103. Legislative Manual (1973).
104. NIC Report (1972).
105. Continuation Study of Nevada Municipal Government (1972).
106. Subdivision Planning and Zoning (1972).
107. Conflicts of Interest (1972).
108. State Welfare Laws (1972).
109. Continuation Study of Highway Safety Standards and Motor Vehicle Laws (1972).
110. Senior Citizens Tax Relief Study (1972).
111. Nevada Election Laws (1972).
112. Legislative Rules Study (1972).
113. Nevada Probate Statutes (1974).
114. Counsel Bureau Organization and Legislative Procedures (1974).
115. Consolidation of State and Local Welfare Programs (1974).
116. Development of the Practice of Chinese Medicine (1974).
117. Mental Health Care Facilities and Programs (Interim Report 1974).
118. Unincorporated Town Governments (1974).
119. Mobile Home Taxation (1974).
120. Temporary Disability Insurance (1974).
121. Financial Condition of Public Housing Authorities (1974).
122. Tax Exemptions for Charitable Societies (1974).
123. Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau Staff Study on the Role of the Lieutenant Governor (1974).
124. State Insurance Policies and Procedures (1974).
125. Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau Staff Study on the Feasibility of a Forestry Nursery Facility, Southern Nevada (1974).
126. Legislative Manual (1975).

*Out of print.

**Unbound out of print, bound in print.

Note: Copies of studies now out of print are available for examination through the research library.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY SERVICES TO LEGISLATORS

The Nevada State Library, established in 1861 as the territorial library for service to attorneys and justices, became the State Library in 1864 and has become a resource providing programs of library and information services to all Nevadans utilizing resources and experience gained over 114 years.

It not only acts as the back-up resource and coordination base for all public libraries in the state, but also as the library and information service center for all functions of state government.

Among the full range of information services to all Nevadans the State Library provides, the following are of special use to members of the legislature:

PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION

Reference/research/interlibrary loan and circulation services from in-depth collections of Nevada history, law, public administration, reapportionment, education, welfare, public health, taxation, and public finance.

The collections of materials in all formats on these and many other subjects include the historical and all current newspapers published in Nevada and depositories of federal and state publications. Another unique collection of indexed telephone books, directories and other locator types of reference resources enable quick access to information essential to legislative action.

The reference staff will answer all questions of general or special nature, perform literature searches, compile bibliographies or lists of information sources on any subject and obtain difficult-to-find materials through interlibrary loan from other libraries and information centers in and out of state.

To keep legislators informed on current developments in their areas of particular interest, the reference staff will survey current periodicals and scan newspapers for pertinent information requested by legislators on a continuing basis. Photocopy and microfilm reader-printer services are available.

DOCUMENTS SECTION

The State Publications Distribution Center, created within the State Library by the 1971 legislature, has organized Nevada state agency documents for use at the State Library, depository service points at Elko, Clark and Washoe County libraries, the Community Colleges, the University of Nevada, Reno and Las Vegas campuses. Public and school libraries have access to the depository system as well as local public and

private agencies. State agencies are thus relieved of "warehousing" and costs of general dissemination of their publications.

Collections of other state and federal documents are maintained on a highly selective basis including Congressional materials and all the services, as above, are offered.

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

Offers information on library and service program developments at the local level and on a statewide basis. Briefings for legislators concerned with these programs in their districts are offered.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Offers information on the library and service programs to state institutions and to the physically handicapped on a local and statewide basis. Legislators are invited to inspect the operation of these programs and the unique and varied materials and equipment utilized. There is a high degree of inter-agency cooperation involved in these programs.

NEVADA CENTER FOR COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

A cooperative center serving public, school, university systems and special types of libraries and several state agencies on a coordinated statewide basis. Legislators are invited to visit this center which is presently administered by contract with the State Library.

LAW DIVISION

Offers the same general range of library and information services from the most extensive collection of law and legal resource materials in Nevada.

Members of the legislature are invited to visit and tour the remodeled facilities of the Nevada State Library.

NOTES

Constitutional offices, division level breakdowns within the enumerated state departments, and the statutory boards and/or commissions advising or supervising these departments are listed below:

No. 1—GOVERNOR

- (1) Advisory Council on Children and Youth
- (2) Comprehensive Health Planning Agency
- (3) State Planning Coordinator
- (4) Manpower Services Council

No. 2—SECRETARY OF STATE

- (1) Division of Archives
- (2) Security and Fraud Division
- (3) Elections
- (4) Corporations
- (5) American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

No. 3—STATE BOARD OF REGENTS

- (1) University of Nevada-Reno
- (2) University of Nevada-Las Vegas
- (3) Community Colleges
- (4) Desert Research Institute
- (5) State 4-H Camp Advisory Council
- (6) Committee on Anatomical Dissection

No. 4—STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

- (1) Department of Education
- (2) Office of Technical Assistance
- (3) Office of Internal Services
- (4) Office of Educational Accountability
- (5) State Textbook Commission
- (6) Indian Advisory Committee for Indian Education
- (7) Advisory Council for Manpower Training and Career Education
- (8) Advisory Committee for Environmental Education
- (9) Advisory Committee for Privately Owned Correspondence, Business and Trade Schools

No. 5—LABOR COMMISSIONER

- (1) State Apprenticeship Council

No. 6—DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

- (1) Budget Division
- (2) Personnel Division
 - (a) Advisory Personnel Commission
 - (b) Merit Award Board
- (3) Committee on Group Insurance

No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- (1) Banking Division
- (2) Consumer Affairs Division
- (3) Insurance Division

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—*Continued*

- (4) Real Estate Division
 - (a) Real Estate Advisory Commission
- (5) Savings and Loan Division
 - (a) Savings Association Appeals Board
- (6) State Fire Marshal
 - (a) State Fire Marshal's Advisory Board
 - (b) Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Advisory Commission

No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

- (1) Administrative Services Division
- (2) Automation Division
- (3) Driver's License Division
- (4) Nevada Highway Patrol
- (5) Motor Carrier Division
- (6) Motor Vehicle Registration Division

No. 9—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

- (1) Agency Accounting
- (2) Buildings and Grounds Division
- (3) Central Data Processing Division
- (4) Telephone Communications
- (5) Division of State Printing
- (6) Purchasing Division
- (7) Motor Pool Division
- (8) Lost City Museum
 - (a) Lost City Museum Advisory Committee
- (9) Marlette Lake Water System Advisory Committee

No. 10—DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

- (1) Division for Aging Services
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Older Americans
- (2) Child Care Services Division
 - (a) Child Care Services Advisory Board
- (3) Health Division
 - (a) State Board of Health
 - (b) Nevada Cancer Advisory Council
 - (c) Health Facilities Advisory Council
 - (d) Renal Disease Advisory Council
- (4) Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation
 - (a) Nevada Mental Health Institute
 - (b) Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Advisory Board
- (5) Rehabilitation Division
 - (a) Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
 - (b) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Board
 - (c) Bureau of Services to the Blind
 - (d) Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
- (6) Welfare Division
 - (a) State Welfare Board

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES—*Continued*

- (7) Youth Services Agency
 - (a) Youth Services Agency Advisory Board
 - (b) Nevada Girls Training Center Advisory Board
 - (c) Nevada Youth Training Center Advisory Board
 - (d) Children's Home Board

No. 11—DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

- (1) Division of Water Resources
 - (a) Well Drillers Advisory Board
- (2) Division of State Lands
- (3) Division of Forestry
 - (a) State Board of Forestry and Fire Control
- (4) Division of Oil and Gas Conservation
 - (a) Nevada Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
- (5) Division of State Parks
 - (a) State Park Advisory Commission
- (6) Division of Conservation Districts
 - (a) State Conservation Commission
- (7) Division of Colorado River Resources
 - (a) Colorado River Advisory Commission
 - (b) Eldorado Valley Advisory Group
- (8) Environmental Commission Division
 - (a) State Environmental Commission
- (9) State Committee on Federal Land Laws

No. 12—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Industrial Development Advisory Council
- (2) Tourism-Travel Advisory Council

No. 13—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- (1) Rural Housing Authority

No. 14—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Employment Security Council
- (2) State Farm Labor Advisory Council
- (3) Board of Review—Appeals Tribunal
- (4) Administrative Services Division
- (5) Manpower Services Division
- (6) Unemployment Insurance Division

No. 15—DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

- (1) State Board of Parole Commissioners

No. 16—STATE PRISON

- (1) State Board of Prison Commissioners
- (2) Maximum Security Prison
- (3) Medium Security Prison
- (4) Women's Prison

No. 17—CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY

- (1) Civil Defense Advisory Council

No. 18—NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

- (1) State Gaming Control Board
 - (a) Administrative Division
 - (b) Fiscal Division
 - (c) Surveillance Division
- (2) Gaming Policy Committee

No. 19—NEVADA TAX COMMISSION

- (1) State Board of Equalization
- (2) Local Government Budget Advisory Committee

No. 20—NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

- (1) Industrial Commission Medical Boards
- (2) Occupational Safety and Health Review Board
- (3) Department of Occupational Safety and Health
- (4) Industrial Rehabilitation Division
- (5) Claims Division
- (6) Employer Accounts Division
- (7) Field Audit Division
- (8) Inspector of Mines
 - (a) Hoisting Engineers District Examining Boards
 - (b) Mining Safety Advisory Board

No. 21—COMMISSION ON CRIMES, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS

- (1) Police Officers Standards and Training Committee
- (2) Department of Law Enforcement Assistance
 - (a) Planning and Training Division
 - (b) Identification and Communications Division
 - (c) Investigation and Narcotics Division

No. 22—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

No. 23—DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

- (1) State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
- (2) State Fish and Game Advisory Boards
- (3) Game Division
- (4) Information and Education
- (5) Engineering Division
- (6) Fisheries Division
- (7) Administrative Services

No. 24—EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

- (1) Nevada Instructional Television Network
- (2) Friends of Channel 5

No. 25—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- (1) Department of Highways

No. 26—COMPUTER FACILITY

- (1) Data Processing Advisory Board

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

U.S. Congressional Delegation from Nevada

Senator Howard W. Cannon, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (D)
 Senator Paul Laxalt, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (R)
 Representative James Santini, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. (D)

Judicial Branch

SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court Building
 Carson City, Nevada 89701
 885-5170

E. M. Gunderson, Chief Justice
 Cameron M. Batjer, Associate Justice
 John C. Mowbray, Associate Justice
 Gordon Thompson, Associate Justice
 David Zenoff, Associate Justice

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

C. R. Davenport, Clerk of the Supreme Court
 Judith L. McCulloch, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT COURTS

Frank B. Gregory, First Judicial District, Carson City
 John W. Barrett, Second Judicial District, Reno
 Peter I. Breen, Second Judicial District, Reno
 Grant L. Bowen, Second Judicial District, Reno
 Roy L. Torvinen, Second Judicial District, Reno
 James J. Guinan, Second Judicial District, Reno
 William N. Forman, Second Judicial District, Reno
 John F. Sexton, Third Judicial District, Austin
 Joseph O. McDaniel, Fourth Judicial District, Elko
 Kenneth L. Mann, Fifth Judicial District, Tonopah
 Llewellyn Young, Sixth Judicial District, Lovelock
 Merlyn H. Hoyt, Seventh Judicial District, Ely
 Howard W. Babcock, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Carl J. Christensen, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 James Brennan, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Paul S. Goldman, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Keith C. Hayes, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 John F. Mendoza, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Thomas J. O'Donnell, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Joseph S. Pavlikowski, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 J. Charles Thompson, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Michael J. Wendell, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
 Noel E. Manoukian, Ninth Judicial District, Minden

Legislative Branch**LEGISLATURE**

Legislative Building
401 So. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

SENATORS

Capital District.....	Gary A. Sheerin (D)
Central Nevada District.....	*Richard E. Blakemore (D)
Clark, No. 1.....	James I. Gibson (D)
Clark, No. 2.....	Eugene V. Echols (D) *Lee E. Walker (D)
Clark, No. 3.....	*B. Mahlon Brown (D) *Richard H. Bryan (D) Melvin D. Close, Jr. (D) *Helen Herr (D) Norman Ty Hilbrecht (D) *Floyd R. Lamb (D) Jack L. Schofield (D)
Clark, No. 4.....	*Joe Neal (D)
Northern Nevada District.....	*Warren L. Monroe (D)
Western Nevada District.....	Carl F. Dodge (R)
Washoe, No. 1.....	Mary L. Gojack (D) *William J. Raggio (R) Thomas R. C. Wilson (D) *Clifton Young (R)
Washoe, No. 2.....	Margie Foote (D)

*Term expires in 1976

ASSEMBLYMEN

District No. 1.....	Daniel J. Demers (D)
District No. 2.....	Lloyd W. Mann (D)
District No. 3.....	D. Roger Bremner (D)
District No. 4.....	Robert E. Robinson (D)
District No. 5.....	Zelvin D. Lowman (R)
District No. 6.....	Marion D. Bennett (D)
District No. 7.....	Lonie Chaney (D)
District No. 8.....	Keith Ashworth (D)
District No. 9.....	Eileen D. Brookman (D)
District No. 10.....	John M. Vergiels (D)
District No. 11.....	James J. Banner (D)
District No. 12.....	James W. Schofield (D)
District No. 13.....	Karen W. Hayes (D)
District No. 14.....	Darrell H. Dreyer (D)
District No. 15.....	Jean E. Ford (R)
District No. 16.....	Harley L. Harmon (D)
District No. 17.....	Robert E. Price (D)
District No. 18.....	Thomas J. Hickey (D)
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District No. 20.....	Robert G. Craddock (D)
District No. 21.....	Nash M. Sena (D)
District No. 22.....	John E. Jeffrey (D)
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District No. 24.....	Albert L. Wittenberg (D)
District No. 25.....	Sue Wagner (R)
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District No. 29.....	Robert R. Barengo (D)
District No. 30.....	Donald R. Mello (D)
District No. 31.....	Chester S. Christensen (D)
District No. 32.....	Robert M. Benkovich (R)
District No. 33.....	Roy Young (R)
District No. 34.....	Melvin (Bode) Howard (R)
District No. 35.....	John Polish (D)
District No. 36.....	Don A. Moody (D)
District No. 37.....	Virgil M. Getto (R)
District No. 38.....	Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D)
District No. 39.....	Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
District No. 40.....	Alan Glover (D)

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

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 Senator James I. Gibson (D)
 Senator Warren L. Monroe (D)
 Senator William J. Raggio (R)
 Senator Lee E. Walker (D)
 Senator Clifton Young (R)
 Assemblyman Keith Ashworth (D)
 Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D)
 Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
 Assemblyman Zelvin D. Lowman (R)
 Assemblyman Donald R. Mello (D)
 Assemblyman Melvin (Bode) Howard (D)

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Senator Joe Neal, 1st Senate Alternate (D)
 Vacancy, 1st Senate Alternate (R)
 Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson, 2nd Senate Alternate (D)
 Vacancy, 2nd Senate Alternate (R)
 Senator Eugene V. Echols, 3rd Senate Alternate (D)
 Assemblyman Eileen B. Brookman, for Assemblyman Keith Ashworth (D)
 Assemblyman Jean E. Ford, for Assemblyman Zelvin D. Lowman (R)
 Assemblyman Virgil M. Getto, for Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
 Vacancy, for Assemblyman Donald R. Mello (D)
 Vacancy, for Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D)

COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Senator Melvin D. Close, Jr.
 Perry P. Burnett, Legislative Counsel
 Vacancy

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

Legislative Building
 401 So. Carson Street
 Carson City, Nevada 89701
 885-5627

Arthur J. Palmer, Director

AUDIT DIVISION

Earl T. Oliver, Legislative Auditor
John R. Crossley, Chief Deputy Legislative Auditor

LEGAL DIVISION

Perry P. Burnett, Legislative Counsel
Richard A. Sheffield, Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel

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Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst
John F. Dolan, Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst

OFFICE OF RESEARCH

Andrew P. Grose, Chief Deputy Research Director

Executive Branch**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
885-5670

D. N. "Mike" O'Callaghan, Governor (D)
John S. McGroarty, Administrative Assistant
Christy L. Schaller, Executive Administrator
Robert E. Stewart, Administrative Assistant-Press Secretary

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Dr. Kenneth H. Hansen, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Duke Drakulich, Governor's Youth Coordinator
Lamar LeFevre, Las Vegas
James W. Potts, Reno
Andras Babero, Las Vegas
Jolene Boman, Sparks
Kathleen Lou Kelley, Sparks
Herman Cooper, Sparks
Reba E. Dolan, Las Vegas
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STATE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AGENCY

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 Herbert Pevney
 April Wilson, Research Analyst

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STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

Bruce D. Arkell, State Planning Coordinator, Carson City

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

145 Mark Twain Avenue
 Reno, Nevada 89502

Robert E. Rose, Lieutenant Governor (D)

(The remaining agencies follow in alphabetical order according to major office of agency designations as set forth in *Nevada Revised Statutes*.)

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Blasdel Building, Room 205
 Carson City, Nevada 89701
 885-4065

Howard E. Barrett, Director

BUDGET DIVISION

Howard E. Barrett, Chief
 William Bible, Deputy

PERSONNEL DIVISION

James F. Wittenberg, Administrator

ADVISORY PERSONNEL COMMISSION

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

350 Capitol Hill Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89502
784-6401

Thomas W. Ballow, Executive Director, Reno

DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

John L. O'Harra, D.V.M., Administrator, Reno
Charles R. Adams, D.V.M., Assistant to Administrator, Reno

DIVISION OF BRAND INSPECTION

W. Fred Warren, Director, Reno

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BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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560 Mill Street
 Reno, Nevada 89502
 784-6231

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Supreme Court Building
 Carson City, Nevada 89701
 885-4170

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 James H. Thompson, Chief Deputy Attorney General, Carson City

Bruce Greenhalgh, Chief Investigator, Carson City
Thomas Feticc, Investigator, Carson City
Patrick Dolan, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Administration and General Services, Carson City
E. Williams Hanmer, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Commerce, Carson City
William Paul, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City
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Riley Beckett, Deputy Attorney General, Highway Department, Carson City
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Norman C. Robison, Deputy Attorney General, Highway Department, Carson City
Stephen M. Stephens, Deputy Attorney General, Highway Department, Carson City
George M. Stout, Deputy Attorney General, Highway Department, Carson City
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Peter T. Combs, Deputy Attorney General, Division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Reno
Newel B. Knight, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
Addeliar D. Guy, Special Deputy Attorney General, Specific Litigation, National Guard, Las Vegas
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Robert Crowell, Deputy Attorney General, Public Service Commission, Carson City
Robert E. Edmondson, Deputy Attorney General, Real Estate Division, Carson City
James D. Salo, Deputy Attorney General, Tax Commission, Carson City
Neil Slocum, Deputy Attorney General, Taxicab Authority, Las Vegas
Thomas G. Bell, Special Deputy Attorney General, University of Nevada System, Associate Counsel, Las Vegas
Procter Hug, Jr., Special Deputy Attorney General, University of Nevada System, Reno
Laxalt, Berry & Allison, Special Deputy Attorney General, Specific Litigation, Water Resources Division, Carson City
Milton Manoukian, Special Deputy Attorney General, Specific Litigation, Water Resources Division, Carson City
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Marilyn V. Romanelli, Deputy Attorney General, Welfare Division, Las Vegas
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David G. Menchetti, Deputy Attorney General, Carson City
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Elliott A. Sattler, Deputy Attorney General, Carson City
Patrick B. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General, Carson City

**CENTRAL NEVADA RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

P.O. Box 38
Austin, Nevada 89310

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Jewell Parsons, Coaldale
Walter L. Plaskett, Eureka
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CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY

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Dr. Kenneth H. Hansen, Carson City
Lawrence O. McCracken, Carson City
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Nye Building, Room 315
Carson City, Nevada 89701
885-4250

Michael L. Melner, Director
Jessie M. King, Administrative Secretary

BANKING DIVISION

Preston E. Tidvall, Superintendent of Banks
Roger A. Loff, Chief Bank Examiner

INSURANCE DIVISION

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Vernon E. Leverty, Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance
William O. Slayton, Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, Las Vegas

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

Dan J. Quinan, State Fire Marshal

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 Darwin K. Ellis, Minden
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 William A. Deal, Fallon
 Pauline T. Dewey, North Las Vegas
 Paul F. Oelsner, Reno
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 Jane Hannifan, Chief Deputy, Carson City

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CONSUMER AFFAIRS DIVISION

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 Rex Lundberg, Las Vegas

COMPUTER FACILITY

501 E. Third Street
 Carson City, Nevada 89701
 885-4300

Arthur Crosby, Manager, Carson City

DATA PROCESSING COMMISSION

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 Howard E. Barrett, Department of Administration, Carson City
 Grant Bastian, State Highway Engineer, Carson City
 Howard Hill, Department of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
 Lawrence O. McCracken, Employment Security, Carson City
 John Reiser, Nevada Industrial Commission, Carson City

DATA PROCESSING ADVISORY BOARD

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Hale Bennett, Department of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
Robert Bruce, Department of State Controller, Carson City
Curtis H. Foltz, State Highway Department, Carson City
Gordon Harding, Central Data Processing, Carson City
Albert Linnen, Employment Security, Carson City
Jack Loy, Nevada Industrial Commission, Carson City

**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Nye Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
885-4360

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Carson City
Norman S. Hall, Assistant Director, Carson City

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

Roland D. Westergard, State Engineer, Carson City
James C. Perkins, Special Projects Engineer

WELL DRILLERS ADVISORY BOARD

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Clyde Enloe, Carson City
Louis F. Evans, North Las Vegas

DIVISION OF STATE LANDS

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STATE LAND USE PLANNING AGENCY

John Meder, Administrator, Carson City

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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Roy Trenoweth, Assistant State Forester Firewarden
Robert Long, Assistant State Forester, Forest Management

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Graham Hollister, Sr., Genoa
Gurney Maple, Yerington
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NEVADA OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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David Lecount Evans, Reno
Larry Garside, Reno
John H. Schilling, Reno

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William C. Wood, Assistant Administrator, Carson City
John B. Richardson, Chief, Planning and Development, Carson City

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Chris Sheerin, Vice Chairman, Elko
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Thalia Dondero, Las Vegas
Audrey C. Harris, Reno
Marie Ripps, Las Vegas
Clifford C. Segerblom, Boulder City

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Ted P. Bendure, Administrator, Carson City

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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Dale Bohmont, Ex officio, Reno
Emery K. Conaway, Caliente
Mrs. Rilda Ericksen, Orovada
Joseph A. Frade, Yerington
Van W. Petersen, Preston
Frank Soares, Fallon
Koyoshi Yamashita, Overton
Fred R. Zaga, Jiggs

DIVISION OF COLORADO RIVER RESOURCES

4220 Maryland Parkway
Building B, Suite 318
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
739-8480

Don Paff, Administrator
Theodore F. Whitmoyer, Deputy Administrator

COLORADO RIVER ADVISORY COMMISSION

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Theodore R. Lawson, Vice Chairman, Las Vegas
M. William Deutsch, Las Vegas
Mary Kozlowski, Las Vegas
Frank M. Scott, Caliente

ELDORADO VALLEY ADVISORY GROUP

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Jim Arnold, Las Vegas
Ruth Day, Boulder City
E. Jay Downey, Las Vegas
Marilyn R. Hamilton, Secretary, North Las Vegas
Stan Krolak, Las Vegas
Myron Leavitt, Las Vegas

Hal Smith, Henderson
 Arleigh B. West, Boulder City
 Arthur P. Williams, Las Vegas

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION DIVISION

Kenneth Boyer, Executive Secretary, Carson City

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

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 Thomas W. Ballow, Reno
 Dr. Thorn Butler, Las Vegas
 Glenn Griffith, Reno
 Ellen Shirley, North Las Vegas
 Clark Henry Tester, Las Vegas
 William C. Vincent, Las Vegas
 Roland Westergard, Carson City
 George Zappettini, Carson City

STATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LAND LAWS

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 Norman Hall, Secretary, Carson City
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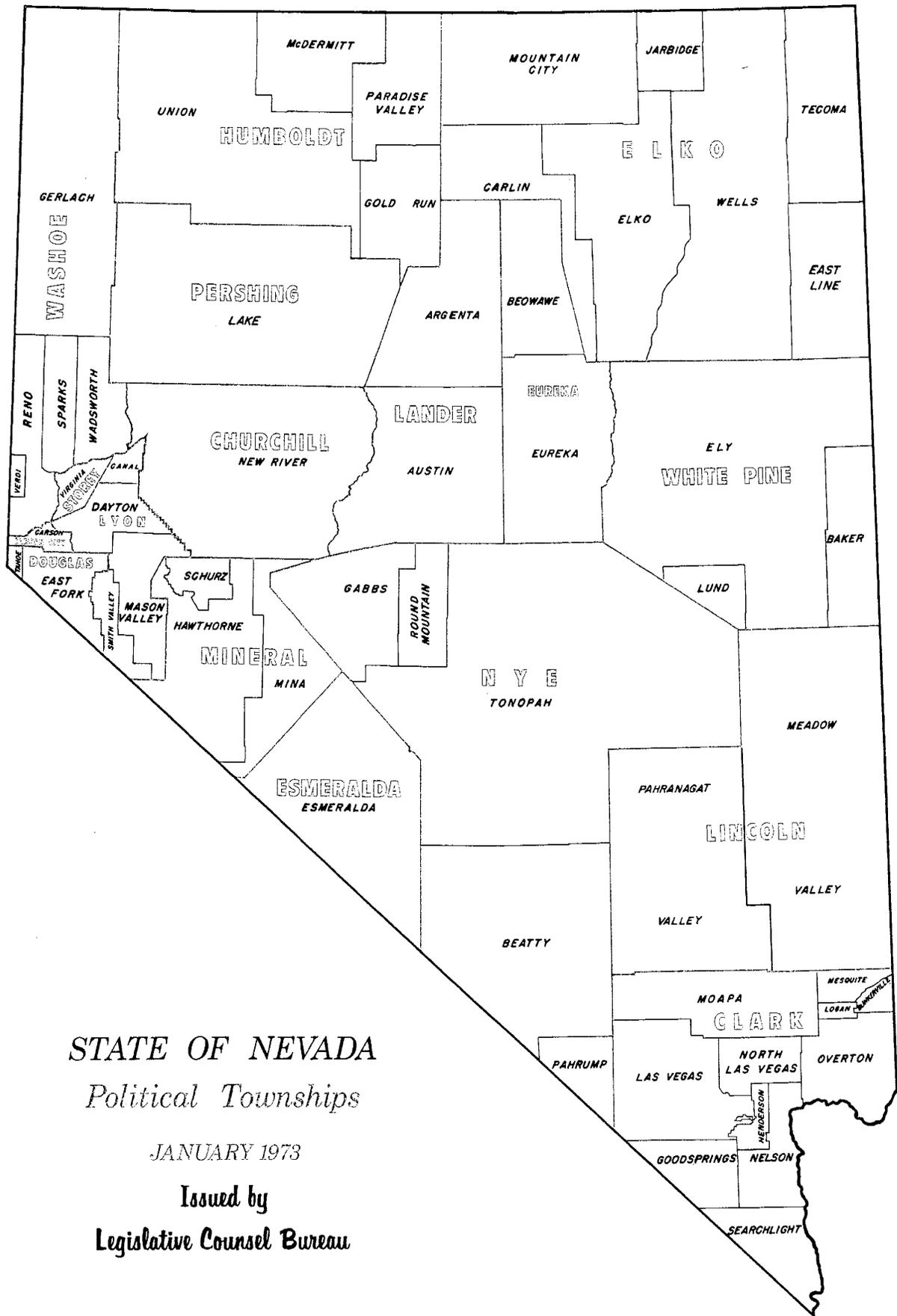
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STATE OF NEVADA

Political Townships

JANUARY 1973

Issued by
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Nye.....	Tonopah 89049.....	Kenneth L. Mann	5	Alexandria Metscher	Jay Howard	Muisto O. Brawley
Pershing.....	Lovelock 89419.....	Llewellyn A. Young	6	Gladys Nelsen	Kenneth Ellsworth	John Laca

Storey.....	Virginia City 89440.....	Frank Gregory	1	....	Shirley Andreasen	Robert Del Carlo	Inez Solaga
Washoe.....	Reno 89501.....	Grant Bowen	2	1	Alex Coon	Robert Galli	Ardis Brown
		John Barrett	2	2			
		John Gabrielli	2	3			
		Roy Torvinen	2	4			
		William Forman	2	5			
		James Guinan	2	6			
		Peter Breen	2	7			
White Pine.....	Ely 89301.....	Merlyn Hoyt	7	....	Neil Jensen	Archie C. Robison	James J. Mahoney

<i>County</i>	<i>Assessor</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Engineer</i>	<i>Manager</i>	<i>Public Administrator</i>
Carson City..	Homer Rodriguez	Mike Fondi		Paul Lumos	Henry Etchemendy	
Churchill.....	Robert O. Barkley	Rodney McCormick			James Carter	Paulina Springer
Clark.....	Jean Dutton	George Holt	William Galloway		David Henry	Nat Adler
Douglas.....	Harry Winkelman	Howard D. McKibben			Roland Adams	Matt Bernard
Elko.....	John Moschetti	Robert C. Manley	Ceasar Salicchi	Robert Babb	George R. E. Boucher	Delphia Jewell
Esmeralda....	L. G. Cozart	Allen Harter		John V. Caselli		
Eureka.....	Tom Pastorino	Johnson W. Lloyd				J. W. Killinger
Humboldt.....	Marvin Clausen	William MacDonald	Josephine H. Patterson	J. R. Caldwell		
Lander.....	Dorothy M. Estes	George G. Holden	Don Bruce	Mark Chilton		George Holden
Lincoln.....	William T. Lloyd	Raymond Free	Ruby Lister		John Baker	
Lyon.....	Leroy W. Ward	Ronald Banta				Howard W. Dale

NEVADA COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1975—Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Assessor</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Engineer</i>	<i>Manager</i>	<i>Public Administrator</i>
Mineral.....	Mary J. Wagner	Larry Bettis		Malone Engineers	James E. Fairfield	William E. Tabler
Nye.....	Bernie Merlino	William P. Beko	Rena Bailey		Roy Neighbors	Nick Banovich
Pershing.....	Charles Sheeran	Richard Wagner		J. R. Caldwell		Robert Caldwell
Storey.....	Jack Flanagan	Virgil A. Bucchianeri				
Washoe.....	Donald Peckham	Larry Hicks	Gary Simpson	Floyd Vice	Russell McDonald	Joe Feutsch
White Pine....	C. G. Charchalis	Rupert C. Schneider	Bessie Llewelyn			R. P. Schneider

<i>County</i>	<i>County Commissioners</i>	<i>Justice of the Peace (Townships)</i>
Carson City.....	Joe Bensinger, Thelma Calhoun, John Hayes, George Gottschalk; Mayor Eugene Scrivner	Tom Davis
Churchill.....	John J. Hanifan, Mario Peraldo, Skip Cann	Lawrence Thompson, New River Twp.
Clark.....	Thalia Dondero, Thomas Wiesner, David Canter Robert Broadbent, Jack Petitti, Aaron Williams, Richard Ronzone	Cecil Leavitt, Bunkerville Twp.; Stewart McCarthy, Good- springs Twp.; Delwin Potter, Henderson; B. Mahlon Brown, III and Robert Legakes, Las Vegas; William Cooper, Logan Twp.; Michael Clark, Mesquite Twp.; Marley Robinson, Moapa; Clifford Segerblom, Nelson; James B. Kelly, North Las Vegas; James E. Bohler, Overton; Jack B. Strong, Searchlight
Douglas.....	Garry Stone, Charles C. Meneley, Harold Dayton	Glen Anderson, East Fork Twp.; Ellsworth Chappell, Lake Tahoe Twp.
Elko.....	Eyer Boies, Thomas Murphy, John Carpenter	Edward F. Lunsford, Elko Twp.
Esmeralda.....	Henry Dahlstrom, Robert Hartman, Nathan L. Merritt, Jr.	Joseph Drew

Humboldt.....Pete L. Bengochea, Raymond Dufurrena, James W. Kinney

Eureka.....Charles Damele, Walter Plaskett, Martin Milano

Lander.....Lous M. Lemaire, James Elquist, Bert Gandolfo

Lincoln.....E. Edward Higbee, Kenneth D. Lee, J. Ross Harrison

Lyon.....Robert H. Griffin, Warren E. Lewis, John Poli

Mineral.....Donald F. Seevers, Richard D. Horne, Allen E. Conelly

Nye.....Robert M. Ruud, Robert H. Cornell, Andrew M. Eason

Pershing.....Robert Maher, Arthur B. Johnson, Charles R. Carpenter

Storey.....Robert E. Berry, Henry Bland, Lora Del Carlo

Washoe.....Dwight Nelson, Robert Rusk, Gerald Grow, Richard Scott, Kenneth Gaunt

Norman Doughty, Union Twp.; James Wilson, Goldrun Twp.; Simon Alcorta, McDermitt Twp.; Elizabeth Chabot, Paradise Twp.

Albert J. Hammond, Eureka Twp.; William P. Adams, Beowawe Twp.

Theodore Gandolfo, Argenta Twp.; Frank A. Bertrand, Austin Twp.

Rodney Chadburn, Meadow Valley Twp.; Eather Leavitt, Pahrnagat Valley Twp.

Robert Rupracht, Mason Valley Twp.; Ernest Alpers, Smith Valley Twp.; John Fleckenstein, Dayton Twp.; John L. Rees, Canal Twp.

Robert M. Rupracht, Sr., Hawthorne Twp.; Eugene S. Gates, Mina Twp.

Jerry Lease, Beatty Twp.; George McGovern, Gabbs Twp.; Jack Fielding, Pahrump Twp.; Solan Terrell, Tonopah Twp.

Janet Wesner, Lake Twp.

Edward S. Colletti

Henry Mosconi, Verdi Twp.; J. J. Lamberti, Sparks Twp.; William Beemer and Richard Minor, Reno Twp.; Vera Cross, Gerlach Twp.; James Comer, Wadsworth Twp.

NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1975

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Boulder City.....	Kenneth Andree	Morgan Sweeney John R. Mondt Heber J. Tobler	Mrs. Loraine Kautz	James Ordowski	Mayhlon Degernes, Jr.
Caliente.....	Grover Dils	Parley Grasteit Doris McGhie Rozanne Mangum	Inez Thomas	C. E. Horton	Ted R. Olson
Carlin.....	Elmo W. Green	Frank E. Batt J. E. Bennett Charles Chambers Claude Troup	Karen Bennett	Evans & Bilyeu	Lawrence J. Gunnels
Carson City.....	Eugene Scrivner	Joe Bensinger Thelma Calhoun John Hayes George Gottschalk	Vaughn Smith	Mike Fondi	Henry Etchemendy
Elko.....	L. L. Stenovich	C. E. Harper Thomas Meranda Dale Porter, Jr. Robert Regnier	Dorothy Corta	Jack Hull	Jack Sutherland
Ely.....	G. P. Etcheverry	Floyd O. Ricketts Joaquin Gomez Garey A. Harrison	Nick Orphan	C. E. Horton	
Fallon.....	Merton E. Domonoske	Freeman F. Morgan Joseph E. Lister Paul E. Scholz	Leroy Getchell	Mario Recanzone	
Gabbs.....	Reno J. Ratti	Robert E. Weyer Aileen Wakefield Francis Alworth	Patricia Butler	Roger E. Newton	
Henderson.....	Cruz Olague	Lorin L. Williams Dick Stewart, Jr. Carlton Lawrence	Genevieve H. Harper	Kent Dawson	Donald Dawson

Las Vegas.....Oran K. Gragson	Ron Lurie Paul Christensen George Franklin, Jr. Harold F. Morelli	Edwina M. Cole	Carl Lovell	A. R. Trelease
Lovelock.....Lyle W. Wilcox	Frank Cooney James Rowe Massoud (Mac) Moezzi	Nelda Noble	Richard Wagner	
North Las Vegas.....C. R. Cleland	Dan Grey Dan Mahoney Wendell G. Waite James Seastrand	Shirley Hansell	Paul Schofield	Clay Lynch
Reno.....Sam Dibitonto	Clyde Biglieri Carl F. Bogart Wag Sorenson Pat Lewis Bruno Menicucci Nick Lauri	Robin M. Bogich	Robert L. Van Wagoner	Joe H. Latimore
Sparks.....James C. Lillard	Pete Lemberes Mike Schultz James D. Vernon Gordon Foote Carl L. Steiner	Chloris Goodwin	Paul W. Freitag	John MacIntyre
Wells.....Delos Thorne	Bernard Bartz Tom Justus James W. Rackley Kenneth L. Taylor	Agnes Hinds	Robert O. Vaughn	
Winnemucca.....T. G. Sheppard	Earl C. Elmore Hughie J. Schoff Leslie F. Harmon	Marguirite E. Mowry	Gary Silverman	
Yerington.....Harvey Pinkerton	Jerry Mann Norman Montelatici William Pursel Joseph Sheehy	Juanita Smith	Stanley Smart	Frank McGowan

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	.....	4,176	5,974	4,156	1,818	9,808	3.5
Carson City City.....	115,468	15,468	100.0	.....	15,468	.....	.....	.....	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.

¹Includes 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

County Subdivisions	1970	1960	Percent change
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
Loveloek 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.

All Incorporated Places Unincorporated Places of 1,000 or More	Counties	1970	1960	Percent change
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

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 "0" 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 4030 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 5300 between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

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OFFSET BY SPO. CARSON CITY, 1975