

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

State of Nevada

FIFTY-NINTH SESSION

of the

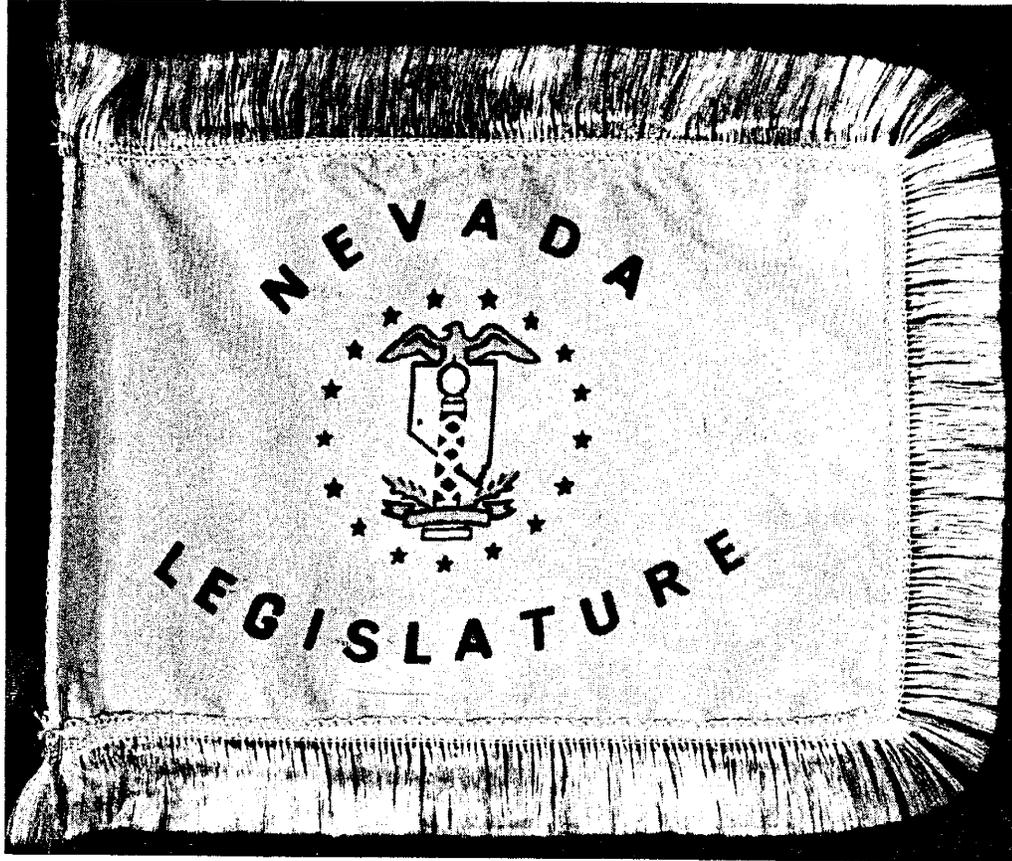
NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1977

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau
BULLETIN NO. 77-23



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.

INTRODUCTION

The *Legislative Manual* is produced each biennium by the legislative counsel bureau. It is designed primarily as a reference tool for legislators. However, it is also intended for use by members of the executive and judicial branches of government, representatives of private interest groups and interested citizens.

The manual contains information pertaining to legislative structure and procedures, legislative counsel bureau staff support services and administrative details for legislators. In addition, the structure and personnel of the executive and judicial branches of government are provided.

Any suggestions for corrections or improvements of the manual are most welcome and should be directed to the office of research, legislative counsel bureau.

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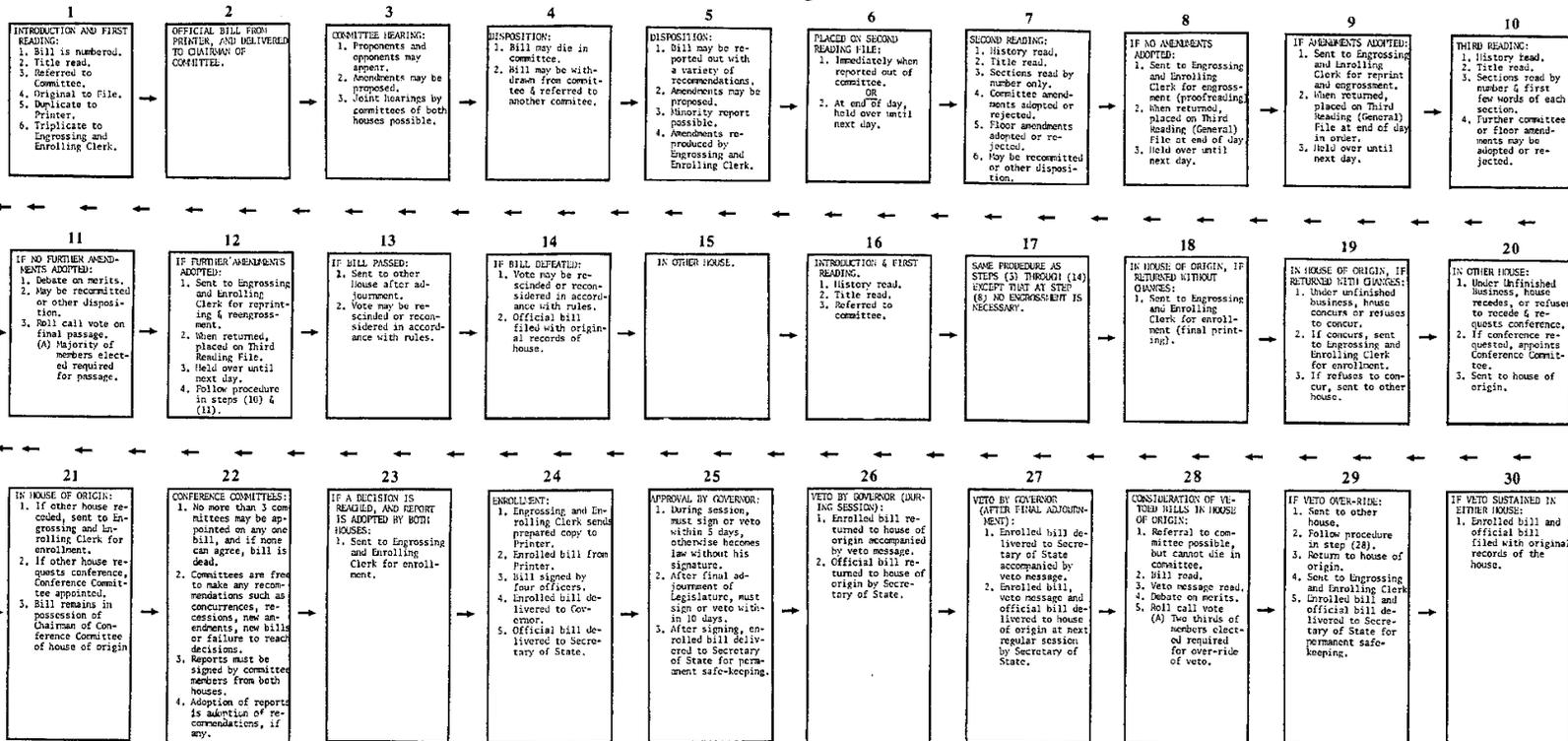
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Progress of a Bill Through the Nevada Legislature



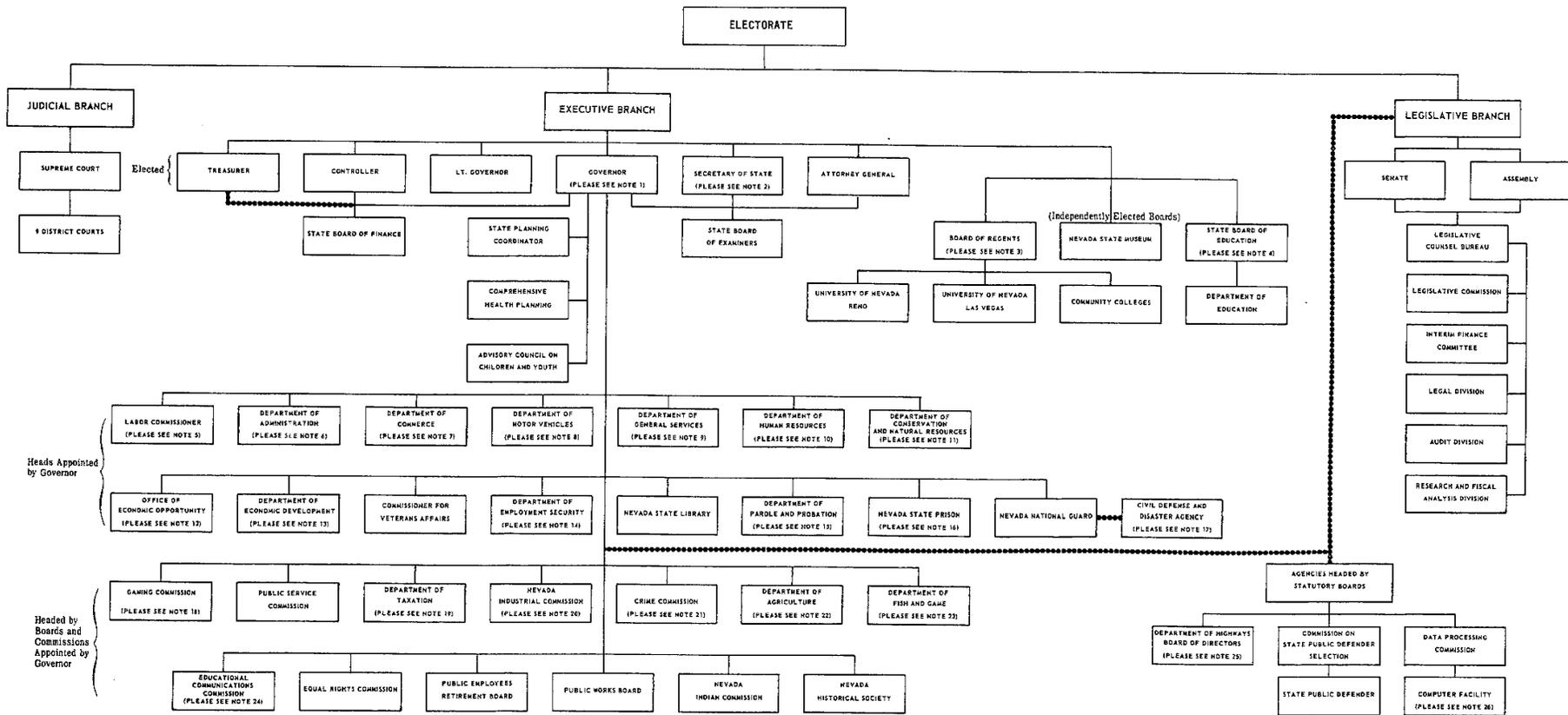
NOTES:

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

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

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

CHART OF ORGANIZATION STATE OF NEVADA



PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
1977 SESSION

SENATE

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 3	2805 Ashworth Circle, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	870-1468 (H) 385-7211 (O)
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada Senatorial District	P.O. Box 672, Tonopah, Nevada 89049	482-6680 (H)
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3	225 E. Bridger Street, Suite 1020, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	451-3680 (H) 382-2660 (O)
*Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3	300 S. 4th Street, Suite 700, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-4303 (H) 385-4202 (O)
*Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District	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) 649-2338 (O)
Faiss, Wilbur (D)	Clark, No. 2	1212 Stanley Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-3002 (H)
*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)
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District	Box 1, Halleck, Nevada 89824	738-5967 (H)
*Gojack, Mary L. (D)	Washoe, No. 1	3855 Skyline Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89509	825-9652 (H)
Hernstadt, William H. (D)	Clark, No. 3	3111 Bel Air Drive, Apt. 25G, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	732-2100 (H) 735-3191 (O)
*Hilbrecht, Norman Ty (D)	Clark, No. 3	717 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	361-6008 (H) 382-2101 (O)

Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3	P.O. Box 7498, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	382-4061 (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) 642-1763 (O)
*Sheerin, Gary A. (D)	Capital Senatorial District	P.O. Box 606, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-1386 (O)
*Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 2670, Reno, Nevada 89505	329-5616 (H) 322-0635 (O)
Young, C. Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1	232 Court Street, Reno, Nevada 89501	826-2874 (H) 786-7600 (O)

*Terms expire in 1978.

ASSEMBLY*

Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11	2223 Poplar Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	384-3787 (H) 386-4011 (O)
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29	P.O. Box 2557, Reno, Nevada 89505	329-5578 (H) 786-5317 (O)
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6	1911 Goldhill Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106	648-1205 (H) 648-7806 (O)
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3	821 Fairway Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	870-6968 (H)
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)
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27	P.O. Box 13877, Reno, Nevada 89507	322-5115 (H) 329-9256 (O)
Craddock, Robert Glen (D)	Clark, No. 20	6090 E. Lake Mead Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada 89110	452-9169 (H)
Demers, Daniel J. (D)	Clark, No. 1	231 Edelweiss Place, Mt. Charleston, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	872-5334 (H) 386-4011 (O)
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	District No. 38 (Lyon-Storey counties-part of Churchill County)	104 N. Mountain View, Yerington, Nevada 89447	463-2669 (H) 463-2868 (O)

PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE—*Continued*

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Clark, No. 14	5309 Masters Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89122	452-1037 (H) 732-7753 (O)
Glover, Alan (D)	District No. 40 (part of Carson City)	230 S. Iris Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-3498 (H) 882-1636 (O)
Gomes, Nancy A. (D)	Washoe, No. 24	1650 Rayburn Drive, Reno, Nevada 89503	747-0726 (H)
Goodman, Dale (D)	Washoe, No. 26	2357 Yori Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89502	826-1343 (H) 786-1533 (O)
Harmon, Harley L. (D)	Clark, No. 16	P.O. Box 42849, 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
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18	805 Glendale Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-6038 (H)
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 15	2543 Boise Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89121	457-0555 (H) 643-6060 (O) Ext. 285
Howard, Melvin (Bode) (R)	District No. 34 (Eureka- Humboldt-Lander, and Carlin Township)	1225 Bridge Street, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	623-2296 (H) 623-3161 (O)
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	District No. 39 (Douglas County-part of Carson City)	P.O. Box 367, Minden, Nevada 89423	782-2334 (H) 782-2311 (O)
Jeffrey, John E. (D)	Clark, No. 22	46 Arkansas Avenue, Henderson, Nevada 89015	564-1444 (H)
Kissam, William A. (D)	Clark, No. 4	1340 Scenic Way, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108	648-7058 (H)
Kosinski, James N. (D)	Washoe, No. 32	P.O. Box 1129, Reno, Nevada 89504	359-1762 (H) 323-1321 (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 No. 36 (Esmeralda- Mineral-Nye counties)	P.O. Box 1157, Hawthorne, Nevada 89415	945-3206 (H) 945-2733 (O)
Murphy, Patrick M. (D)	Washoe, No. 28	100 N. Arlington Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89501	322-7573 (H) 329-0060 (O)
Polish, John (D)	District No. 35 (Lincoln- White Pine counties)	675 Murry Street, Ely, Nevada 89301	289-4591 (H)
Price, Robert (Bob) E. (D)	Clark, No. 17	1809 Renada Circle, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-5669 (H) 986-2512 (O)
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	District No. 33 (Elko-less Carlin Township)	Tuscarora, Nevada 89834	Tuscarora 6587
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 8	3000 W. Charleston Blvd., Suite 5, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	878-1881 (H) 878-3202 (O)
Ross, R. Ian (D)	Clark, No. 5	2905 Burton Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	870-2702 (H) 382-8943 (O)
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12	1740 Howard Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	735-6751 (H) 451-1066 (O)
Sena, Nash M. (D)	Clark, No. 21	144 W. Victory Road, Henderson, Nevada 89015	565-8450 (H)
Serpa, John (D)	District No. 37 (Pershing- part of Churchill County)	P.O. Box 789, Fallon, Nevada 89406	423-5035 (H)
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10	3966 Visby Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	735-1314 (H) 739-3232 (O)
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 25	845 Tamarack Drive, Reno, Nevada 89509	826-4363 (H)
Weise, Robert L. (R)	Washoe, No. 23	P.O. Box 1847, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-1241 (H) 882-6832 (O)
Westall, Peggy (D)	Washoe, No. 31	211 Galleron Way, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-0807 (H) 329-6638 (O)

*All Assembly terms expire in 1978.

INTERIM SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

1975-77

(The Chairman is named first on each subcommittee.)

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE INSURANCE—

Hilbrecht, Heaney, Blakemore, Young, Hayes, Lowman.

**ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITIES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION—**

Demers, Ashworth, Monroe, Dini, Harmon, Weise.

**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES OF THE COURT
SYSTEM AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—**

Barengo, Walker, Dodge, Hickey, Mann, Schofield, Wagner.

FUNDING OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE—

Foote, Glover, Lowman, May, Weise.

**BUDGET FORMULAS AND FORMATS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEVADA SYSTEM AND STUDY OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO
THE STATE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND—**

Mello, Brown, Bremner, Howard.

**MEANS OF DERIVING ADDITIONAL STATE BENEFITS FROM PUBLIC
LANDS—**

Blakemore, Young, Christensen, Hayes, Hickey.

**SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE AGED
AND AGING—**

Dreyer, Bryan, Neal, Bennett, Brookman, Coulter, Murphy, Sena.

PUBLICATIONS POLICY OF STATE AGENCIES—

Wittenberg, Dodge, Herr, Chaney, Hayes.

**EMPLOYER PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM—**

Lamb, Sheerin, Gojack, Banner, Dreyer.

**ROLES OF THE STATE HEALTH DIVISION AND LOCAL GOVERN-
MENTS IN APPROVING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—**

Echols, Herr, Brookman, Getto, Jeffrey, Vergiels.

**CREATION, FINANCING AND GOVERNANCE OF GENERAL IMPROVE-
MENT DISTRICTS—**

Ford, Craddock, Sheerin, Benkovich, Moody.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY—

Jacobsen, Schofield, Bryan, Getto, Mann, Price.

GENERAL FUNDING FOR THE SUPPORT OF FISH AND GAME—

Monroe, Robinson, Raggio, Bremner, Getto, Jacobsen, Polish.

REGIONAL WATER AND SEWER IN WASHOE COUNTY—

Wilson, Murphy, Young, Christensen, Wagner.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Fifty-Ninth Session, 1977

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

COMMERCE AND LABOR—

Wilson, Blakemore, Ashworth, Bryan, Close, Hernstadt, Young.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS—

Schofield, Neal, Blakemore, Faiss, Hernstadt, Raggio.

ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE—

Sheerin, Echols, Glaser, Lamb, Neal, Dodge.

FINANCE—

Lamb, Gibson, Echols, Glaser, Hilbrecht, Wilson, Young.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—

Gibson, Foote, Faiss, Gojack, Hilbrecht, Schofield, Raggio.

JUDICIARY—

Close, Bryan, Ashworth, Foote, Gojack, Sheerin, Dodge.

LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS—

Echols, Gojack, Close, Gibson, Schofield, Wilson, Raggio.

TAXATION—

Bryan, Hilbrecht, Glaser, Lamb, Sheerin, Dodge.

TRANSPORTATION—

Blakemore, Ashworth, Faiss, Foote, Hernstadt, Neal, Young.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—

James I. Gibson.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE—

Melvin D. Close, Jr.

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—

William J. Raggio.

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—

Thomas R. C. Wilson.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Fifty-Ninth Session, 1977

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

AGRICULTURE—

Hickey, Price, Jeffrey, Polish, Serpa, Jacobsen, Rhoads.

COMMERCE—

Harmon, Mello, Barengo, Demers, Hayes, Moody, Price, Sena, Weise.

EDUCATION—

Vergiels, Horn, Gomes, Goodman, Kissam, Schofield, Rhoads.

ELECTIONS—

Mann, Sena, Chaney, Goodman, Horn, Kosinski, Wagner.

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES—

Moody, Coulter, Chaney, Jeffrey, Kissam, Polish, Ross, Serpa, Howard.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS—

Murphy, May, Craddock, Jeffrey, Mann, Moody, Robinson, Westall, Rhoads.

HEALTH AND WELFARE—

Chaney, Bennett, Dreyer, Gomes, Kissam, Robinson, Ross, Schofield, Weise.

JUDICIARY—

Barengo, Hayes, Banner, Coulter, Polish, Price, Ross, Sena, Wagner.

LABOR—

Banner, Goodman, Bennett, Dreyer, Gomes, Robinson, Weise.

LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS—

Glover, Brookman, Bennett, Bremner, Coulter, Murphy, Wagner.

TAXATION—

May, Schofield, Craddock, Dreyer, Harmon, Horn, Mann, Murphy, Jacobsen.

TRANSPORTATION—

Hayes, Demers, Glover, Harmon, May, Westall, Jacobsen.

WAYS AND MEANS—

Mello, Brookman, Bremner, Glover, Hickey, Kosinski, Serpa, Vergiels, Howard.

SPEAKER—

Joseph E. Dini, Jr.

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER—

Daniel J. Demers.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE—

Harley L. Harmon.

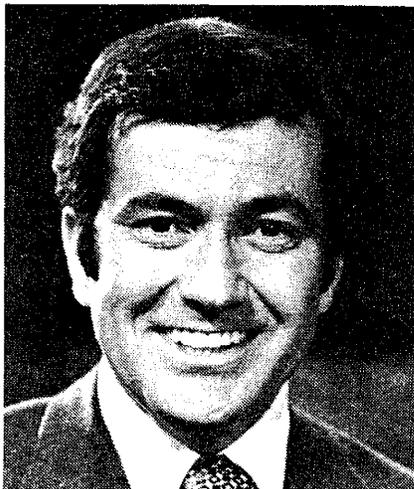
MINORITY FLOOR LEADER—

Robert L. Weise.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA SENATE

1977 Session

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
and
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE



Robert E. Rose

Born: October 7, 1939, Orange, New Jersey.

Educated: Livingston High School, Livingston, New Jersey; Juniata College, graduated with honors in history; New York University School of Law, Root-Tilden Scholar.

Married: Blaine Sullivan.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Recreation: Jogging, golf, hunting and fishing.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Affiliations: Nevada State Bar Association; Washoe and Clark County Bar Associations; Board of Directors, Reno YMCA; member, Las Vegas Breakfast Exchange Club; Elks Club, Las Vegas Lodge No. 5639.

Personal and Professional Achievements: President, Washoe County District Attorney's Association, 1973; state chairman, Nevada Democrat Party, 1968-70; member, Democratic National Policy Council, 1968-71; president, Nevada Young Democrats, 1967-68; president, Washoe unit, American Cancer Society, 1973; state Crusade chairman, 1975-77; Nevada Lung Association, Christmas Seal chairman, 1976. Lieutenant Governor and President of Nevada Senate since 1975.

KEITH ASHWORTH

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

Public accountant, corporate vice president, personnel and administration, Del Webb Hotels International/Sahara-Nevada Corporation.



Keith Ashworth

Born: September 4, 1924, Kimberly, Nevada.

Educated: White Pine County High School, Ely, Nevada; Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Married: Colleen Christensen.

Children: Glen, Kenneth and Brian.

Military: U.S. Air Force pilot, World War II.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-76; Nevada Senate, 1977—six regular and one special session of the legislature; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-76, chairman, 1969-70; speaker of the Nevada Assembly, 1973-75; chairman, Clark County Delegation, 1977.

Affiliations: Nevada Advisory Council for Manpower Training and Career Education; secretary, Transportation and Community Affairs, Task Force National Conference of State Legislatures, 1971-76; Las Vegas Jaycees, president, 1957; National Society of Public Accountants; Nevada Society of Public Accountants, president, 1957-59; Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, past director;

Elks Lodge, Exalted Ruler, 1965; Rotary Club, president, 1973; Masonic Lodge; Shrine Club; United Fund, director; Variety Club; Boys' Club of Clark County, board of directors; Multistate Tax Compact Commission for State of Nevada.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Public administrator for Clark County, 1950-54; Las Vegas Youth Advisory Council, 1955-60; Outstanding Young Man of the Year for City of Las Vegas and State of Nevada, 1958; Legislative Interim Study Committee of Probate Laws, chairman, 1973; Legislative Steering Committee for Consolidation of Government, chairman, 1973.

RICHARD E. BLAKEMORE

Democrat, Central Nevada Senatorial District (Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye and White Pine counties).

Airport operator and pilot.



Richard E. Blakemore

Born: September 21, 1922, Parsons, Kansas.

Educated: Monrovia High School, California; Pasadena Junior College, California.

Married: Angela Majerus.

Children: Richard, Brian and John.

Military: U.S. Navy, chief petty officer, 1940-46.

Recreation: Golf.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

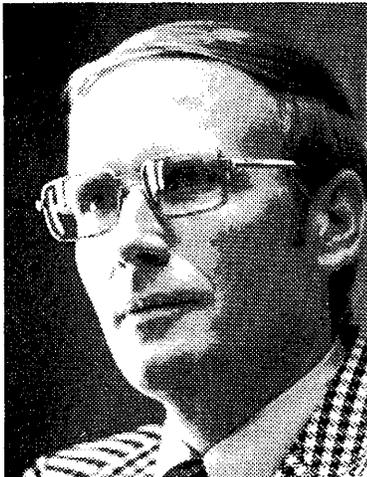
Affiliations: VFW; Elks; Masons; Kerak Temple of the Shrine; Nye County Selective Service Board; Nevada Civil Defense Advisory Board; Nevada Executives for Economic Development; vice president, Advisory Council on Vocational Education; chairman, Nye County Democratic Central Committee.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past president, Walker Lake Shrine Club, 1969-70; Nye County Hospital Board, 1972; past president, Lions Club, 1964-65; past president, Chamber of Commerce, 1962-63; listed in *Who's Who in American Politics*; delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1968.

RICHARD H. BRYAN

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

Attorney at Law.



Richard H. Bryan

Born: July 16, 1937, Washington, D.C.

Educated: Las Vegas High School; University of Nevada, Reno, A.B.; University of California, Hastings College of Law, LL.B.

Married: Bonnie Belinda Fairchild.

Children: Richard H., Jr., Leslie Langford and Blair Allison.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Military: U.S. Army, 2nd lieutenant; U.S. Army Reserve, captain.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1969-71; Nevada Senate, 1973-77—five regular sessions of the legislature; Legislative Commission, 1975-77.

Affiliations: Elks Club; Masonic Lodge; Las Vegas Host Lions Club; Clark County Senate Delegation.

Personal and Professional Achievements: 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; Las Vegas Jaycees, 1965-73; March of Dimes Board of Directors, 1975-

MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR.

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

Attorney at Law.



Melvin D. Close, Jr.

Born: April 24, 1934, Provo, Utah.

Educated: Las Vegas High School; Brigham Young University; University of California Law School at Berkeley.

Married: Sandra Wood.

Children: Melvin D. III, Michael and Stephanie.

Religion: Mormon.

Military: U.S. Army, 2 years.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1965-69, Nevada Senate, 1971-77—seven regular sessions and three special sessions; Legislative Commission, 1965-68; vice chairman, Legislative Commission, 1975-77; speaker of the Assembly, 1967-68; minority floor leader, Assembly, 1969.

Affiliations: Elks Club; Kiwanis Club.

CARL F. DODGE

Republican, Western Nevada Senatorial District (Churchill, Lyon, Pershing and Storey counties).

Rancher.



Carl F. Dodge

Born: June 8, 1915, Reno, Nevada.

Educated: Fallon, Nevada; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A.; Stanford University, LL.B.

Married: Bette Cochran.

Children: Carl F. III and Audys Elizabeth.

Religion: Protestant.

Military: U.S. Navy, World War II.

Recreation: Golf and traveling.

Legislative service: Appointed to fill vacancy in Nevada Senate, 1958 special session; member, Nevada Senate, 1958-77—eleven regular and three special sessions of the legislature; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-62, member, 1963-77, chairman, 1964-65 and 1968; minority floor leader, 1967 and 1968.

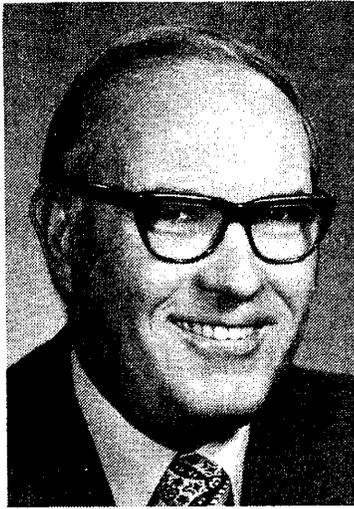
Affiliations: York Rite Masonic bodies, Kerak Temple of the Shrine, American Legion.

Personal and Professional Achievements: 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; member, Education Task Force, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1972-77.

GENE ECHOLS

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 2.

Realtor, Las Vegas Realty & Investors.



Gene Echols

Born: December 1, 1919, Stonewall, Oklahoma.

Educated: Stonewall High School, Oklahoma; Humphrey's Business College, Stockton, California; American Institute of Banking, Stanislaus County Chapter, Modesto, California; Institute for Organization Management, University of Santa Clara, California.

Married: Wanda Bengé.

Children: David and Gary Echols, Ron and David Spurlock, Jr.

Religion: Trinity Temple.

Military: U.S. Army, 1941-45.

Recreation: Golf, reading, assistance for people in need.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: North Las Vegas Lions Club; North Las Vegas Elks Lodge; Democratic Club; North Las Vegas Post of the American Legion; VFW; Las Vegas Board of Realtors; Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Mayor, North Las Vegas, 1969-72; associated with Findlay Oldsmobile and Friendly Ford, Las Vegas, 1970-72; managing director, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 1966-69; officer, First National Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1962-64; assistant manager, Central Valley National Bank, Escalon, California, 1951-62; Jaycees.

WILBUR FAISS

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 2.

Retired.



Wilbur Faiss

Born: October 14, 1911, Centralia, Illinois.

Educated: Brown's University of Business, Chillicothe, Missouri.

Married: Theresa Watts.

Children: Robert, Donald and Ronald.

Religion: Central Christian Church.

Recreation: Golf.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: North Las Vegas Lions Club; Clark County Seniors' Golf Club; YMCA Men's Health Club.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Member, Nevada Youth Agency Advisory Board.

MARGIE FOOTE

Democrat, Washoe County Senatorial District No. 2.

Owner-operator, children's apparel shop.



Margie Foote

Born: December 23, 1929, Reno, Nevada.

Educated: Sparks public schools, Nevada; Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, A.A.; University of Nevada, B.A.

Religion: Baptist.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-73, Nevada Senate, 1975-77—six regular and one special session of the legislature.

Affiliations: 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.

JAMES I. GIBSON

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 1.

Civil engineer.



James I. Gibson

Born: March 22, 1925, Golden, Colorado.

Educated: McGill, Carson City and Las Vegas, Nevada, schools; University of Kansas; University of Colorado, B.S.; U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; graduate work, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, B.C.E. and M.C.E., Troy, New York.

Married: Audrey Brinley.

Children: James Brinley, David Scott, Robin Lee Hales, Terry Lynn Walker, Cynthia Rae and Holly Jo.

Religion: Mormon; president, Lake Mead Stake, LDS Church, 16½ years; regional representative, LDS Church, 1973-.

Military: U.S. Navy, World War II, Korean War.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1959-66, Nevada Senate, 1967-77—eleven regular and four special sessions of the legislature; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-63; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-77, chairman, 1965, 1967, 1971-72, 1975-77; Interim Finance Committee, 1961-77, chairman, 1966.

Affiliations: Vice president and director, Pacific Engineering & Production Company of Nevada, Henderson; American Institute of Plant Engineers and Registered

Professional Engineers, Nevada, Arizona and National; chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Committee Medical Advisory Group Title XIX, Nevada.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Member, Western Interstate Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1959-60; Joint Interregional Conference on Water Problems, 1959-60; Higher Education Advisory Committee, 1967-70; vice president, Western Conference, The Council of State Governments, 1967-68, president, 1968-69, executive board, 1970-77; member, Board of Governors, The Council of State Governments, 1968-77; vice president, Boulder Dam Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, 1965-70, treasurer, 1970, executive board, 1970-76.

NORMAN D. GLASER

Democrat, Northern Nevada Senatorial District (Elko, Eureka, Humboldt and Lander counties).

Cattle rancher.



Norman D. Glaser

Born: April 4, 1921, Elko, Nevada.

Educated: Elko High School; Oklahoma State University, B.S., agricultural engineering.

Married: Nelda Marie Lancaster.

Children, Steven, Sharon and Brent.

Religion: Presbyterian.

Military: U.S. Navy, World War II, lieutenant.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1961-71, Nevada Senate, 1977—seven regular and four special sessions; speaker of the Assembly, 1964 special session; speaker pro tempore, 1963, 1965-66.

Affiliations: Life member, Northeastern Nevada Historical Society; Toastmasters; VFW; Nevada Cattlemen's Association; Elko Chamber of Commerce; PTA; Rotary Club; Jaycees; Nevada Farm Bureau.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Elko County School Board, 1954-60; presented Distinguished Citizen Award, Elko Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Young Farmer and Honorary State Farmer, Nevada FFA; member, Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961; past president, Nevada Farm Bureau, 1965; chairman, Nevada Environmental Commission, 1973-76.

MARY L. GOJACK

Democrat, Washoe County Senatorial District No. 1.

Financial marketing.



Mary L. Gojack

Born: February 19, 1936, Hillsboro, Iowa.

Educated: Hillsboro Public High School; Airline Personnel School, Omaha, Nebraska; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A.

Married: John T. Gojack.

Children: Patricia and John Hixson.

Religion: Baptist.

Recreation: Hiking, skiing, outdoor activities.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973, Nevada Senate, 1975-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Nevada Opera Guild; American Legion Auxiliary; Phi Alpha Theta (History Honor Society); American Association of University Women, Reno branch; Business and Professional Women, Reno branch; Women's Political Caucus of Northern Nevada; Washoe County Democratic Women; Washoe County Democratic Central Committee.

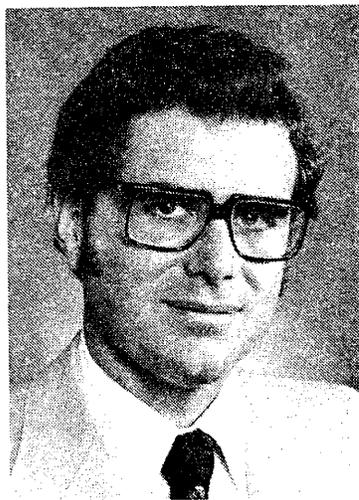
Personal and Professional Achievements: UNR Intercollegiate Athletics Advisory Board; Western Regional Federal Council; advisory board, RSVP;

SIMSA (Savings Institutions Marketing Society of America); National Order of Women Legislators; Woman of the Year in Government, 1973.

WILLIAM (BILL) H. HERNSTADT

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

Television executive, general manager KVVU-TV.



William H. Hernstadt

Born: November 21, 1935, New York City, New York.

Educated: Scarsdale High School, New York; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, B.S., physics.

Married: Judith Filenbaum.

Children: Ruth, Edward, Liane and Stephanie.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: First vice president and a director of the Las Vegas Combined Jewish Appeal; career group leader, Explorer post, Boulder Dam Boy Scout Council; Las Vegas Country Club; Sleepy Hollow Country Club; Harmonie Club of New York.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Board of directors, Clark County Apartment Owners' Association, treasurer, 1972, president, 1973; board of directors, Clark County Chapter, American Cancer Society, 1970-72; listed in *Who's Who in America*.

NORMAN TY HILBRECHT

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

Attorney at Law.



Norman Ty Hilbrecht

Born: February 11, 1933, San Diego, California.
Educated: Las Vegas public schools; Northwestern University; Yale University Law School.
Children: Bonnie Jean.
Religion: Unitarian.
Military: Served as captain, U.S. Army, J.A.G.C.
Recreation: Photography, horticulture.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-71, Nevada Senate, 1975-77—five regular and one special session of the legislature; Assembly minority floor leader, 1971.

Affiliations: President, Hilbrecht, Jones, Schreck & Bybee; member, B.P.O.E. No. 1468; Order of Sons of Italy; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers' Association; American Society of Political and Social Science; Nevada State Bar.

Personal and Professional Achievements: C. LaRue Munson Award, Yale; president, Clark County Legal Aid Society, 1964; president, Nevada Trial Lawyers' Association, southern division, 1967; vice president, Fraternal Order of Police Associates, 1968; delegate, State Legislators' Seminar, Eagleton Institute, 1969; president, Nevada Legal Aid and Defender Association; delegate, Western Conference on Ombudsman, 1968; delegate, State Legislators' Conference on Welfare Reform, San Antonio, 1971; delegate, State Legislators' Conference on Environment, Scottsdale, 1972; participant, Rocky Mountain States' Seminar on Medical Malpractice, Salt Lake City, 1975; author, "The Colby Case and Full Faith and Credit," *Nevada State Bar Journal*, July 1963; "Self Regulatory Aspects of Cooperative Corporations," Yale, 1959; "Farnham v. Farnham, Variations on an Invariable Theme," *Nevada State Bar Journal*, January 1965; "From Archaic to Arcane—Nevada's New Attachment Law," *Nevada State Bar Journal*, July 1969.

FLOYD R. LAMB

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.
Rancher.



Floyd R. Lamb

Born: September 3, 1917, Alamo, Nevada.

Educated: Pahrnagat Valley High School and Lincoln County High School.

Children: Laurelie Lamb Turley, Marsha Lamb Bingham and Monte Carroll Lamb.

Religion: Mormon.

Recreation: Horses, hunting, raising cattle.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1957-77—twelve regular and five special sessions of the legislature; 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; president pro tempore, 1969, 1971, 1973.

Affiliations: Chairman, Board of Nevada National Bank.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Former member, Nevada State Racing Commission.

JOE NEAL

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 4.
Personnel administration.



Joe Neal

Born: July 28, 1935, Mounds, Louisiana.

Educated: 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.

Married: Estelle Ann DeConge.

Children: Charisse, Tania, Withania and Dina Amelia.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: U.S. Air Force.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Elks Lodge No. 1508; Common Cause; Clark County Democratic Central Committee; chairman, Greater Las Vegas Plan.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past chairman, Clark County Economic Opportunity Board.

WILLIAM J. RAGGIO

Republican, Washoe County Senatorial District No. 1.

Attorney at Law.



William J. Raggio

Born: October 30, 1926, Reno, Nevada.

Educated: Louisiana Tech; University of Oklahoma; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A.; Hastings College of Law; University of California, Berkeley, J.D.; Boalt Hall School of Law.

Married: Dorothy Brigman.

Children: Leslie Ann, Tracy Lynn and Mark William.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: USNR; USMCR, second lieutenant, 1944-46.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, camping.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature; member, Legislative Commission, 1973-75.

Affiliations: State Bar of Nevada; Washoe County Bar Association; Clark County Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Practicing Law Institute, advisory board since 1965; International Academy of Law and Science; American Trial Lawyers' Association; National Association of Criminal De-

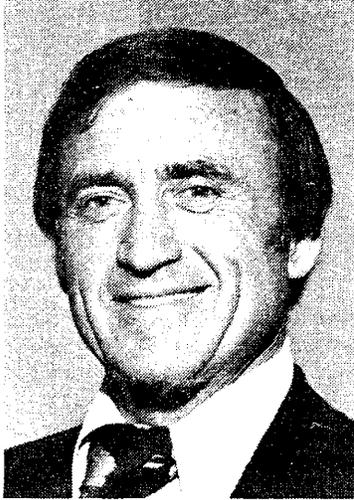
fense Lawyers; Salvation Army, advisory board since 1966; Reno YMCA, board of directors; Southern Nevada Drug Council; Nevada Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Alpha Tau Omega; Phi Alpha Delta; Elks, Republican State Central Committee; Washoe County Republican Central Committee; Reno (Host) Lions Club; American Legion; Prospectors; Footprinters; Navy League; Air Force Association.

Personal and Professional Achievements: U.S. District Court, Nevada; U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; U.S. Supreme Court; assistant district attorney, Washoe County, 1952-58; district attorney, 1958-70; 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; Nevada State District Attorneys' Association, president, 1960-63, secretary, 1959-60; National District Attorneys' Association, board of directors, 1961-70, vice president, 1961-66, president, 1967-68, honorary life member, 1970; Community Action Program, Washoe County, board of trustees, 1964-67; National Conference of Christians and Jews, Reno, board of directors, 1966-70; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate, Nevada, 1970; Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, 1974; named "Young Man of the 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; Criminal Law and Administration of Justice Committee of the Council of State Governments; Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

JACK L. SCHOFIELD

Democrat, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3.

General contractor, builder, developer; assistant principal, Opportunity High School, Las Vegas, Nevada.



Jack L. Schofield

Born: April 25, 1923, Douglas, Arizona.

Educated: Las Vegas High School; University of Utah, B.S.; University of Nevada, M.E.

Married: Alene Earl.

Children: Mrs. Camille Farmer, Mrs. Pamela Bantano, Mrs. Jacqueline Taylor, Mrs. Jill Mauriello, Jack, Jr. and Christopher.

Religion: Mormon.

Military: Combat veteran, fighter-bomber pilot, World War II, 22nd Bomb Squadron: Flying Tigers, China, Korean Conflict.

Recreation: Snow skiing, water skiing, hunting, fishing, weight lifting, painting.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1971-73; Nevada Senate, 1975-77—four regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: General contractor, builder and developer; president, Jack Schofield Development Corporation; owner, Kitchen Craft cookware, factory distributor for the West Bend Company; member, organized labor for 36 years; Nevada State Educa-

tion Association; National Education Association; VFW; American Legion; Phi Delta Kappa; Sertoma; American Society of Public Administrators; Hump Pilots' Association; Paradise Valley Town Board, Apartment Owners' Association; Boy Scout Merit Badge counselor; Explorer Scout leader; Nevada Secondary School Administrators' Association.

Personal and Professional Achievements: 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, 1969-76; past president, Paradise Valley Improvement Association; former scout master, active explorer leader, active scouting activities, 24 years.

GARY A. SHEERIN

Democrat, Capital Senatorial District (Douglas County and part of Carson City).
Attorney at Law.



Gary A. Sheerin

Born: October 7, 1938, Elko, Nevada.

Educated: Elko County schools, Loyola University of Los Angeles, California; Hastings School of Law, San Francisco, California.

Married: Jo Ann Martman.

Children: Chris, Howard, Jennifer and Kelly.

Recreation: Tennis, skiing, sailing and hunting.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Nevada Bar Association; Carson City Democratic Central Committee and Kiwanis International Club of Carson City.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Nevada's first state public defender.

THOMAS R. C. WILSON

Democrat, Washoe County Senatorial District No. 1.
Attorney at Law.



Thomas R. C. Wilson

Born: April 15, 1935, San Francisco, California.

Educated: Reno public schools, graduate of Stanford University; Georgetown University Law School.

Married: Sandra Opsahl.

Children: Ann, Louise, Ina Marie, Thomas R. C. III and John Weston.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: Artillery officer, Army, 1957-58.

Recreation: Skiing, photography, sailing, backpacking, climbing and camping.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1971-77—four regular sessions of the legislature; Legislative Commission, 1975-77.

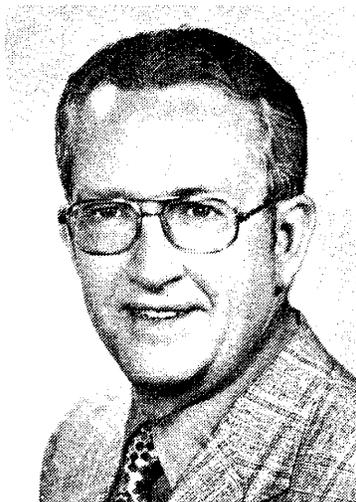
Affiliations: Washoe County Bar Association; Nevada State Bar Association; American Bar Association.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1961-64; attorney, private practice.

C. CLIFTON YOUNG

Republican, Washoe County Senatorial District No. 1.

Attorney at Law.



C. Clifton Young

Born: November 7, 1922, Lovelock, Nevada.

Educated: Pershing County High School; University of Nevada; Harvard Law School.

Married: Jane Hempfling.

Children: Diana, LaVonne, Clifton and Robert.

Religion: Methodist. Lay leader, First United Methodist Church of Reno, Nevada; former chairman, board of trustees.

Military: U.S. Army, 103rd Infantry, World War II; served in European Theatre of operation.

Legislative service: Nevada Senate, 1967-77—six regular and one special session of the legislature. Alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969, member, 1971-75.

Affiliations: Nevada Conservation Forum, 1965-77; board of directors of National Wildlife Federation, 1968-77; Washoe County Bar Association; American Bar Association; International Society of Barristers; vice president, Nevada Trial Lawyers' Association; Nevada Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; board of directors, Tahoe Sierra Zoological

Society; board of directors of Washoe Landmark Preservation, Inc., 1971-77; American Trial Lawyers' Association; Reno Lions Club; VFW, Post 9211; F. & A.M. No. 13; Scottish Rite; Kerak Shrine; chairman, YMCA Statewide Legislative Committee for Youth-Government; Bureau of Land Management National Advisory Board, 1974-77.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Public administrator, Washoe County, 1951-52; past president, Nevada Young Republicans; member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1953-56; former chairman, Washoe County Parks Commission; president, United Fund, Washoe County, 1963; former member, board of directors, Reno Chamber of Commerce; past president, Reno YMCA, 1964, board of directors, 1960-71; board of governors, State Bar of Nevada, 1966-70; past president, Nevada Wildlife Federation, board of directors, 1966-72; Nevada representative, Western States Water Council; past president, Hunter Lake PTA; state chairman, Nevada Cancer Association, 1957-58; Wildlife Conservation Award, Nevada Wildlife Federation, 1965; Sportsman of Year, Sierra Broadcasters Association, 1967; named for Outstanding Contribution to Recreation and Park Movement, Nevada State Parks Association, 1967; Shikar Safari, Conservationist of the Year Award, 1968; Legislative Conservation Award, Nevada Wildlife Federation, 1968; VFW award for work in preserving natural resources, 1972; Certificate of Merit, Nevada Fish and Game Department, 1972.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA ASSEMBLY

1977 Session

JAMES J. BANNER

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 11.

Risk management officer, Clark County.



James J. Banner

Born: September 1, 1921, Laverne, California.

Educated: Virgin Valley Grammar School; Las Vegas High School; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, B.S., business administration.

Married: Alice Winter.

Children: Joe, Jacqueline, Susan and Nancy.

Military: U.S. Navy, World War II.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Fred S. Pennington Post, VFW; certified journeyman carpenter; chief labor negotiator.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Business representative for Carpenters Local No. 1780, Las Vegas, 1959-63; Nevada Industrial Commission for labor, 1963-67.

ROBERT R. BARENGO

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 29.

Attorney at Law.



Robert R. Barengo

Born: August 28, 1941, Reno, Nevada.

Educated: St. Thomas Grammar School, Reno, Nevada; Manogue High School, Reno; California State University at Hayward, B.S.; University of Santa Clara Law School, J.D.; graduate, National College of District Attorneys.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Military: United States Army Reserve, honorable discharge, 1966.

Recreation: Skiing, camping.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: National District Attorneys' Association; American Bar Association; Washoe County Bar Association; Sons of Erin; Italian Benevolent Society; attorney with Legarza, Lee, Barengo & Doyle; Elks No. 597.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Deputy district attorney, Washoe County, 1970-73; *Who's Who in American Politics*, 1973-74; *Who's Who in Government*, 1973-74; Outstanding Young Men of

America, 1974; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, justice, 1969, at University of Santa Clara; director, Nevada Indian Legal Services; commissioner, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1975-76.

REVEREND MARION D. BENNETT

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 6.

Pastor.



Marion D. Bennett

Born: May 31, 1936, Greenville, South Carolina.

Educated: Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, A.B.; Interdenominational Center, Master's Divinity, Atlanta; University of Nevada; Atlanta University; Ecumenical Institute, Celigny, Switzerland.

Children: Marion D., Jr. and Karen P.

Religion: Methodist.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: National Board of Directors, Black Methodist for Church Renewal, State Department of Education, Exception Concerns Committee; vice chairman, Clark County OJT program; board of directors, United Way; Task Force of Public Education; vice president, Methodist Foundation of Southern Nevada; National Council of Christians and Jews; Southern Nevada Citizens' Crime Committee; National Alumni, 1968.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Outstanding Citizenship Award, House of Representatives, Michigan, 1972; Religious Achievement Award,

Morris Brown College; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1971; President's Award, Las Vegas Branch, 1968; Black Distinction Award, 1971; president, Las Vegas Branch of NAACP, 1963-67, vice president, 1967-69, treasurer, 1969, president, 1971-73; Minister of the Year Award, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1973; board of directors, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, Las Vegas, 1973; chairman, board of directors, NEDCO, Las Vegas, 1974; vice chairman, Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County, 1974; Outstanding Service Award from IBPOEW, Las Vegas, 1974.

ROGER BREMNER

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 3.

Insurance management.



Roger Bremner

Born: December 8, 1937, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Educated: Las Vegas High School; University of Nevada, Reno, B.S., business administration; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, graduate work in history.

Married: Elizabeth Morris.

Military: 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1960-62.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Clark County Democratic Central Committee; Executive Board of the Congress of Insurance Legislators; member, "Help Them Walk Again;" Sunrise Hospital Home Health Care Advisory Board; Alpha Tau Omega Alumni Association; Nevada Organization of Wildlife; E. Clampus Vitus.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Former vice president, Nevada Young Democrats; former vice president, Las Vegas Young Democrats.

EILEEN B. BROOKMAN

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 9.

Businesswoman.



Eileen B. Brookman

Born: October 25, 1921, Denver, Colorado.

Educated: Eagle Rock High School, California; Los Angeles City College, California.

Married: George Brookman.

Children: Michael and Deborah.

Religion: Jewish.

Recreation: Sewing, knitting, cooking, painting.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-77—six regular and one special session of the legislature; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1971-75, first alternate, 1975-.

Affiliations: 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; executive board member, Clark County Association on Mental Health; Nevada State Indian Affairs Commission;

National Conference of Christians and Jews; residential co-chairman for the cancer drive; Sisterhood of Temple Beth Shalom; special gift chairman enriching a youth organization program, U.S. Inc. of Clark County; Haddassah; chairman, 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; U.S. Inc., of Clark County and Vegas Valley Business and Professional Women's Chapter; chairman, Assembly Delegation for Clark County; Clark County Sinnerettes; Steering and Planning Committee for Senior Citizens Center in Clark County; vice chairman, Bicentennial Commission for Clark County; Mothers March for Muscular Dystrophy.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past president, Council of Women's Clubs for Senior Citizens; past president, Las Vegas Chapter of the B'nai B'rith; Outstanding Woman in the West; Woman of the Year for Clark County; B'nai B'rith Outstanding Woman of the Year; recognized by Indians of Nevada for outstanding service; commissioned a Kentucky Colonel; received Clark County Outstanding Achievement Award for work on behalf of senior citizens; Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, executive board member for 10 years; Humanitarian Mother of the Year Award for Clark County, 1974; chairman, United Nations Day, Clark County; City of Hope, "Woman of the Year," 1975; Outstanding Award for work for the Indian people in the State of Nevada, 1975; candidate for 1975 Ollie A. Randall Award; chosen as one of the outstanding women of the year by the Business and Professional Women, 1975; Governor's Commission on the Status of People, 1975; named in a statewide poll by the Review Journal as one of the two most influential women in the State of Nevada; certificate for March of Dimes Appreciation Award.

LONIE CHANEY

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 7.

Student.



Lonie Chaney

Born: May 28, 1935, Roosevelt, Louisiana.

Educated: Madison Parish Training School and McCall High School in Tallulah, Louisiana.

Married: Joyce Toney.

Children: Alex, Denise and Lonnie, Jr.

Religion: Baptist.

Military: U.S. Armed Forces, 1958-60.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

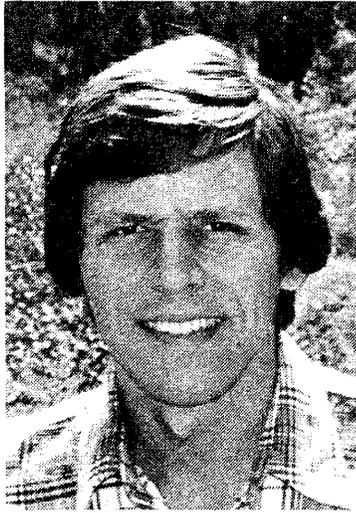
Affiliations: President, Sunrise Travel Club; Sunrise Youth Club; Teamsters Local No. 995; Sunday school teacher and youth choir advisory; Masonic Lodge No. 64; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Democratic Central Committee; vice president—Marion Bennett Youth Program.

Personal and Professional Achievements: U.S. Armed Forces, Good Conduct Medal; president, American Singers Association, 1962-71.

STEVE COULTER

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 27.

Businessman.



Steve Coulter

Born: August 4, 1947, Los Angeles, California.

Educated: South Tahoe High School; University of Nevada, Reno, B.A., journalism.

Military: U.S. Army, 1969-71.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Treasurer, Washoe County Young Democrats; treasurer, Young Democrats of Nevada; vice chairman, Nevada Veterans' Caucus; UNR Chapter, Sigma Delta Chi.

Personal and Professional Achievements: UPI White House and Capitol Hill reporter, 1970-72; KCRL-TV, 1966-69; KCRL Radio, 1973-74; officer, First Commercial Title, Inc., 1975-; instructor, Department of Journalism, University of Nevada, Reno, 1975-.

ROBERT G. CRADDOCK

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 20.

Carpenter.



Robert G. Craddock

Born: April 24, 1931, Tennessee.

Educated: Church Hill High, Church Hill, Tennessee; Memorial High School, San Diego, California; engineering trade school, Massena, New York.

Married: B. Louise Moore.

Children: Jay Gregory and Robert Michael.

Military: U.S. Navy, 4 years.

Recreation: Hiking, hunting and fishing.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Carpenters Local No. 1780; president, Sunrise Manor Protective Association.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Supervised multimillion dollar construction projects; vocational teaching certificates.

DANIEL J. DEMERS

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 1.

Administrative assistant to Clark County comptroller.



Daniel J. Demers

Born: November 18, 1946, San Francisco, California.

Educated: George Washington University, B.A.; University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Married: Frances L. Hines.

Children: Shannon, Mary Nora.

Religion: Catholic.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature; majority floor leader, 1975.

Affiliations: Elks; American Society of Public Administrators; Knights of Columbus.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Three-year staff member to U.S. Senator Howard W. Cannon; appointed by Governor Mike O'Callaghan to serve on Assessment and Tax Equities Committee; member, National Advisory Panel to the Federal Election Commission; member, Standing Committee on Ethics and Elections of National Conference of State Legislatures.

JOSEPH E. DINI, JR.

Democrat, Assembly District No. 38 (Lyon, Storey counties and part of Churchill County).

President, Dini's Lucky Club, Inc.



Joseph E. Dini, Jr.

Born: March 28, 1929, Yerington, Nevada.

Educated: Yerington public schools, Nevada; University of Nevada, B.S.

Married: Jeanne Dumuth.

Children: Jay, George, David and Mike.

Religion: Catholic.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-77—six regular and one special session of the legislature; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71, member, 1971-77; speaker pro tempore, 1973; majority floor leader, 1975; speaker of the Assembly, 1977.

Affiliations: Yerington Lions Club; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Farm Bureau; Yerington Volunteer Fire Department; Lyon County Democratic Central Committee; Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; Marlette Lake Advisory Committee; past district governor and active member, 20-30 Club.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past president, Yerington Lions Club; past president, Mason Valley Chamber of Commerce; past chairman, Mason Valley Swimming Pool District.

DARRELL H. DREYER

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 14.

News director.



Darrell H. Dreyer

Born: January 7, 1920, Oakland, California.

Educated: Primary and secondary schools, Oakland, California.

Married: Kathryn W. Willett.

Children: Diana Belle and Darrell Spencer.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: USMCR, 1950-51.

Recreation: Golf.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1971-77—four regular sessions of the legislature; named outstanding freshman legislator, 1971; majority floor leader, 1973; speaker pro tempore, 1975.

Affiliations: U.S. Golf Writers Association; secretary, Northern California Football Writers Association; newspaper reporter-editor.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Former president, Pacific Coast League Baseball Writers Association; president, Las Vegas Press Club, 1970; sports broadcaster, Armed Forces Radio Service in Hollywood; news director, radio stations in California, Florida and Texas.

ALAN H. GLOVER

Democrat, Assembly District No. 40 (most of Carson City).

Independent insurance agent.



Alan H. Glover

Born: June 10, 1949, Carson City, Nevada.

Educated: Carson City schools; University of Nevada, Reno.

Parents: John Nelson (deceased) and Peggy Glover.

Religion: Catholic.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Member, Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; Knights of Columbus.

Personal and Professional Achievements: President, Phi Delta Theta Alumni Club.

NANCY A. GOMES

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 24.

Retired social worker, mother, housewife.



Nancy A. Gomes

Born: June 19, 1926, Lovelock, Nevada.

Educated: University of Nevada, Reno, B.A.; University of Chicago; School of Social Service Administration, graduate work.

Married: John M. Gomes.

Children: Larry, Terry, Maryanne.

Religion: Catholic.

Recreation: Tennis, swimming.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

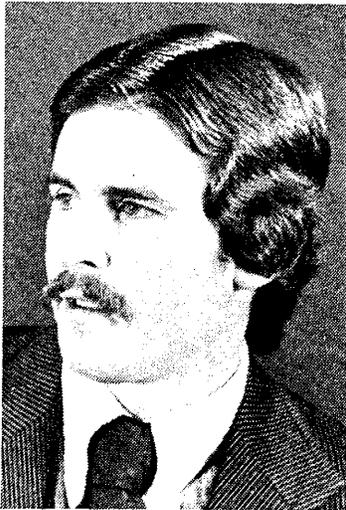
Affiliations: League of Women Voters; Northern Nevada Substance Abuse Council; Planned Parenthood.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Member, Washoe County School Board, 1972–76; chairman, Blue Ribbon Task Force on Aesthetics and Design, 1973; chairman, Washoe County Board of Equalization, 1975; treasurer, Nevada State Democratic Central Committee, 1973–74; president, Reno-Sparks-Carson League of Women Voters, 1967–68.

DALE F. GOODMAN

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 26.

Carpenter.



Dale F. Goodman

Born: January 25, 1953, Alexandria, Virginia.

Educated: Saguaro High School, Scottsdale, Arizona; attending Western Nevada Community College.

Married: Patricia Cameron.

Recreation: Pilot.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; National Pilots' Association; Carpenters Local Union No. 971; Washoe County Democratic Central Committee.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Delegate, democratic county and state conventions, 1976; Regional Golden Gloves Champion, 1968–70.

HARLEY L. HARMON

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 16.

Insurance agent.



Harley L. Harmon

Born: January 5, 1948, Las Vegas, Nevada.
Educated: Bishop Gorman High School and University of Nevada, Reno.
Married: Jeanne McBride.
Children: Heather Erin.
Religion: Catholic.
Military: U.S. Air Force, 1968-72.
Recreation: Golf and skiing.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature; outstanding freshman legislator, 1975; speaker pro tempore, 1977.
Affiliations: Las Vegas Rotary Club; Las Vegas Elks; Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; vice president, Big Brothers of Southern Nevada; Nevada Heart Association; Nevada Family Inc.

KAREN W. HAYES

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 13.

Homemaker and secondary teacher.



Karen W. Hayes

Born: October 16, 1935, Cedar City, Utah.
Educated: 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.
Married: Keith Hayes.
Children: Garry, Leslie, Lisa, Kristen, Bryan and Heidi.
Religion: Mormon.
Recreation: Camping, hiking, piano.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.
Affiliations: International Women's Year Commission, State of Nevada; executive board, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council; community advisor, Junior League; Order of Women Legislators; legislative liaison, Paradise Valley Democratic Club; Nevada Association of the Physically Handicapped; George E. Harris PTA; Clark County Women's Democratic Club; Multiple Sclerosis Society; March of Dimes; Girl Scouts; Attorneys' Wives Club; secretary, City of Hope, Chapter 199; counselor, Las Vegas, East Stake Primary Association, 1969-76.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Mother of the Year Award, City of Hope, 1976.

THOMAS J. HICKEY

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 18.
Brakeman, Union Pacific Railroad.



Thomas J. Hickey

Born: January 4, 1930, Omaha, Nebraska.

Educated: Elementary and high school in Omaha, Nebraska.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: U.S. Army.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Nevada Crime Commission; Southern Regional Allocation Committee; Men's 100 Club; Boys' Club of Clark County; Sons of Erin; Elks; Lions; Optimists; VFW; American Legion; chairman, State of Nevada Americanism Committee; American Judicature Society.

NICHOLAS "NICK" J. HORN

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 15.
College instructor.



Nicholas J. Horn

Born: July 25, 1945, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Educated: University of Utah, Ricks College, A.A.; Brigham Young University, B.A.; Brigham Young University Graduate School, M.A., public administration.

Married: Nancy Lynn Ellis.

Children: Stacy Lynn.

Religion: Mormon.

Recreation: Baseball, golf, snow skiing.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: Board of directors, Voluntary Action Center; board of directors, Girls Club of Southern Nevada; United Way Constitution, bylaws and planning committees; chairman, Boy Scout Show and Explorer Exposition; conference chairman, Western Association of Cooperative and Work Experience Educators.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Director, Business Department, Clark County Community College; professional lecturer, Golden Gate University's M.B.A. program; licensed business management consultant; student body president and attorney general, Brigham Young University; *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities*, 1969-71.

MELVIN B. (BODE) HOWARD

Republican, Assembly District No. 34 (Eureka, Humboldt, Lander counties and Carlin Township of Elko County).

Retail gasoline dealer.



Melvin B. Howard

Born: April 9, 1921, Winnemucca, Nevada.

Educated: Humboldt County grammar and high schools.

Married: Marian Fitzpatrick.

Children: Melvin B., Jr., June A. Dayton and Joan I. Chesser.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: 1941-61.

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, boating.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1961-77—nine regular and four special sessions of the legislature; senior Republican assemblyman, 1977.

Affiliations: Member and past president, Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; VFW; Elks Lodge No. 1757.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past president, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN

Republican, Assembly District No. 39 (Douglas County, part of Carson City).

Distributor, petroleum products.



Lawrence E. Jacobsen

Born July 1, 1921, Gardnerville, Nevada.

Educated: Douglas County Schools.

Married: Betty Lundergreen.

Children: Bruce, Gary, Susan and Tim.

Religion: Lutheran.

Military: U.S. Navy.

Recreation: Hunting.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1963-77—eight regular and four special sessions of the legislature; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-66, 1969-77, vice chairman, 1966, chairman, 1970-71, 1974-75; speaker pro tempore, 1969; speaker of the Assembly, 1971.

Affiliations: Douglas County Engine Company; commander, Carson Valley Post No. 11, American Legion; Amvets Post No. 1, Reno; Buckbrush Gun Club; Douglas County Sportsman Club; Minden Rotary Club; Chamber of Commerce; Douglas County Republican Central Committee; State Republican Central Committee.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Chairman, Marlette Lake Advisory Committee; chairman, Legislative Building Committee; co-chairman, National Legislative Service and Security Advisory Committee; member, National Conference of State Legislatures, Energy Committee; vice chairman, The Council of State Governments, Energy Committee.

JOHN (JACK) E. JEFFREY

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 22.

Construction electrician.



John E. Jeffrey

Born: July 20, 1938, Sioux City, Iowa.

Educated: Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada.

Married: Betty J. Brown.

Children: John, Teresa and Paul.

Religion: Catholic.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

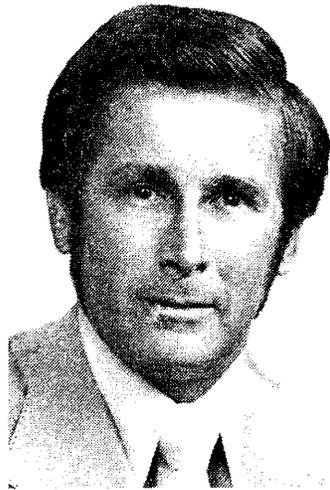
Affiliations: IBEW Local No. 357; Henderson Mental Health Board; Eldorado Valley Advisory Group; Southern District Allocation Committee to the Nevada Crime Commission.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past member, Executive Board Construction Unit; past president, Clark County Young Democrats; past president, Southern Nevada Democrats; served on Regional Street and Highways; Las Vegas Convention Authority; board for St. Rose De Lima Hospital; served on Transportation Study Committee for Clark County; former city councilman and mayor pro tempore, Henderson.

WILLIAM A. KISSAM

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 4.

Real estate broker and developer.



William A. Kissam

Born: July 17, 1927, Mineola, New York.

Educated: Elementary and high school, New York City; St. Petersburg, Florida; Junior College & Youngstown University, Ohio; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, B.A., business administration.

Married: Margie Palmer.

Children: Bill, Jr., and Major. Stepsons, Tim and Randy.

Religion: Methodist.

Military: U.S. Naval Air Force, 1945-48.

Recreation: Tennis, water and snow skiing, sailing, skating and motor cycling.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

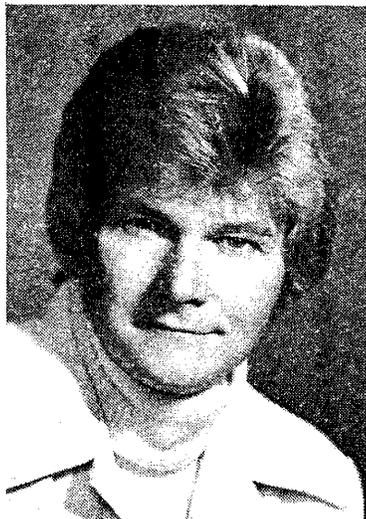
Affiliations: Owner of Pahrump Realty Inc.; co-counselor, United Methodist Youth Fellowship; past vice president, Muscular Dystrophy of Clark County; past president, United Methodist Men's Club; past co-chairman, Realtors' Educational Committee; American Legion; VFW; Daylite Mason's No. 44.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Toured the United States and Europe in the "Skating Vanities" and taught skating in Florida and Ohio.

JAMES N. KOSINSKI

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 32.

Attorney at Law.



James N. Kosinski

Born: November 15, 1940, Detroit, Michigan.

Educated: University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, J.D.

Married: Judi Havas.

Military: U.S. Marine Corps. 1959-63.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: Director, Junior Achievement of Western Nevada; Common Cause of Northern Nevada; American Civil Liberties Union; Governor's Commission on the Status of People; Sparks Charter Committee; Elks Club; Sparks YMCA; American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers' Association.

LLOYD W. MANN

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 2.

Teacher.



Lloyd W. Mann

Born: March 28, 1942, Phoenix, Arizona.

Educated: City College, San Francisco; San Fernando Valley State College, B.A., political science; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, M.A., education.

Married: Carolyn M. Yates.

Children: Debbie, Lloyd, Jr., Larry, Wendy, Pamela, Brenda and Mary.

Religion: Catholic.

Military: Combat veteran, military police, Vietnam.

Recreation: Golf.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Nevada State Education Association; Knights of Columbus; Democratic Central Committee; American Federation of Teachers; Men's Democratic Club of Clark County.

PAUL W. MAY

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 19.

Real estate broker-salesman.



Paul W. May

Born: January 2, 1928, Hot Springs, Virginia.

Educated: Clark County school system; Army Cryptographic School; Las Vegas School of Real Estate.

Married: Lucille H. Doran.

Children: Paul W. III, Sandra K. and April Ann.

Religion: Methodist.

Military: U.S. Army, 1948-51.

Recreation: Prospecting, Nevada history, ghost town buff.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1967-77—six regular and one special session of the legislature; Legislative Commission, 1966-67.

Affiliations: North Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 2353; American Legion Post No. 51; North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; North Las Vegas Democratic Club; E. Clampus Vitus; board of directors, Fitzsimmons House and Clark County Chapter March of Dimes.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Chairman, March of Dimes Drives in North Las Vegas, 1965-67; Executive Drive, Boy Scouts fund raising, 1972.

DONALD R. MELLO

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 30.

Conductor, Southern Pacific Company.



Donald R. Mello

Born: June 22, 1934, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Educated: Sparks public schools, University of Nevada, Reno; B.F. Goodrich Management School, Sacramento, California.

Married: Barbara Jane Woodhall.

Children: Donald and David.

Religion: Protestant.

Military: Served 8 years in Naval Reserve.

Recreation: Camping and sports.

Legislative service: Appointed to fill vacancy in Nevada Assembly, 1963; member, Nevada Assembly, 1963-77—seven regular and four special sessions of the legislature; chairman, Interim Finance Committee, 1975-77, member, 1967-68, 1971-77; chairman, Legislative Commission, 1973-74; member, 1969-77; first alternate, Legislative Commission, 1967-68; chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, 1973-77; senior Democrat assemblyman, 1973-77.

Affiliations: Member, Benjamin Franklin Lodge 45, F. & A.M.; Elks Lodge No. 597; PTA; President's

Club; United Transportation Union; Sparks High School Boosters Club; Washoe County Democratic Central Committee, 1968-74; Advisory Committee for Title III, State Department of Education.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Listed in *Who's Who in American Politics*, *Personalities of the West and Midwest*, *Dictionary of International Biography*, *The International Who's Who of Intellectuals*; awarded Honorary Life Membership in SNEA, 1974; recipient of A Friend of Education Award, Washoe County Teachers' Association, 1974; Appreciation Award, Nevada National Guard, 1973-75; Outstanding Legislator, Washoe Chapter, SNEA, 1975; named as one of Ten Outstanding State Legislators in the United States by Assembly of Governmental Employees, 1976; commissioned a Kentucky Colonel, 1970 (life commission); life membership, Nevada PTA, 1975.

DON A. MOODY

Democrat, Assembly District No. 36 (Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye counties).

Garage and liquor store owner.

Born: October 21, 1929, Elko, Nevada.

Educated: Elko Elementary School and Mineral County High School.

Married: Wilma R. Nixon.

Children: Steven and Barbara.

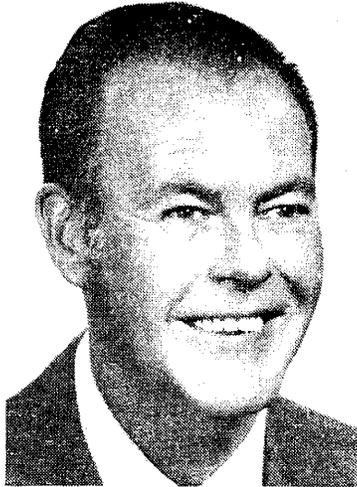
Military: U.S. Air Force, 1948-52.

Recreation: Bowling, golf, fishing and hunting.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Hawthorne Volunteer Fire Department.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Served 10 years as Mineral County commissioner; president, Nevada Association of County Commissioners; president, Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1960.



Don A. Moody

PATRICK M. MURPHY

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 28.

Real estate.



Patrick M. Murphy

Born: March 17, 1952, Great Falls, Montana.

Educated: Earl Wooster Senior High School; University of Nevada, Reno, major, political science.

Parents: Emmett Murphy and Kathleen (Hatch) Murphy.

Military: Sgt., Management and Procedures, Nevada Air National Guard.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature; chairman, Washoe County Legislative Delegation.

Affiliations: Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections; Democratic National Committee; Sons of Erin; Retired Senior Volunteer Program Advisory Committee; Elderport Advisory Committee; state director, Governor's Youth Advisory Council; chairman, Nevada Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee, 1976; vice chairman, Democratic Party of Nevada, 1976.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Democratic State Central Committee, 1971; state chairman, Nevada Young Democrats, 1973; director, "VOTE '72" (bipartisan voter registration); adviser, Nevada State Board of Education, 1972; consultant, Nevada Parent-Teacher Association, 1973; consultant, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, 1972; Democratic National Convention, 1972 and 1976; Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth, 1971; Washoe County Criminal Justice Planning and Allocation Committee, 1975.

JOHN POLISH

Democrat, Assembly District No. 35 (Lincoln, White Pine counties).

School principal (retired).



John Polish

Born: September 1, 1917, Jerome, Arizona.

Educated: Mason Valley schools, Nevada; Lyon County High School; University of Nevada, Reno, B.S., agriculture, M.A., school administration.

Married: Geraldine Black.

Children: Michael, Jeffery, Betty (Milobar) and Lisa (Maes).

Recreation: Golf, prospecting.

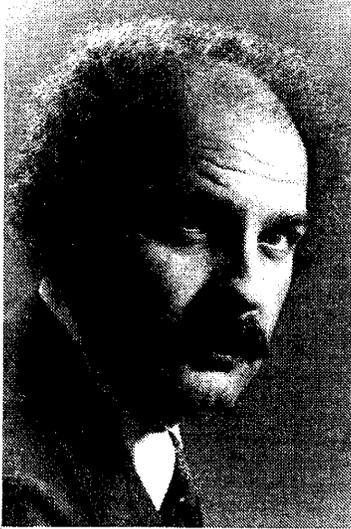
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: B.P.O.E. No. 1469; member and honorary life member, Nevada Association of School Administrators.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Boy Scout master, 1937-42; Nevada State Textbook Commission, 1958-65; Jack Hill Award, 1942; Athletic Hall of Fame, University of Nevada, Reno, 1974.

ROBERT (BOB) E. PRICE

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 17.
Electrician.



Robert E. Price

Born: May 23, 1936, DeLand, Florida.

Educated: Primary schools in Texas, California, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania; Central High, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Married: Brenda Joyce Denson.

Children: Randy, Cherie, Amber and Terie.

Religion: Protestant.

Recreation: Water skiing.

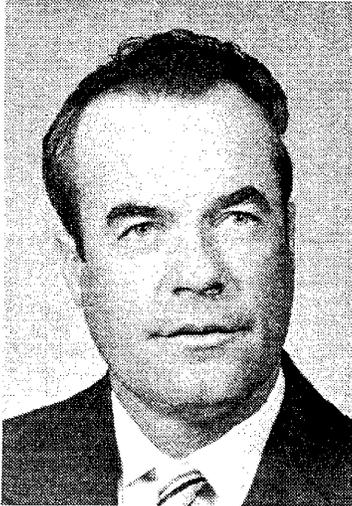
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: 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; Nevada State Electrical Workers' Association, former secretary-treasurer; North Las Vegas Rotary Club; Clark County Democratic Committee; Operation Bridge of Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, former treasurer.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Private pilot, member of A.O.P.A. (Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association).

DEAN A. RHOADS

Republican, Assembly District No. 33 (Elko County, less Carlin Township).
Rancher.



Dean A. Rhoads

Born: October 5, 1935, Tonasket, Washington.

Educated: Elementary and high school, Tonasket, Washington; California State Polytechnic College, B.A. agriculture business management.

Married: Sharon Packer.

Children: Shammy and Chandra.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: Member, Nevada Cattlemen's Association; American National Cattlemen's Association.

Personal and Professional Achievements: President, Elko Fair Board; vice president, Public Lands Council; State BLM Multiple Use Advisory Board; National BLM Advisory Board; chairman, Elko City-County Airport Advisory Board.

ROBERT E. ROBINSON

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 8.
Optometrist.



Robert E. Robinson

Born: September 8, 1923, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Educated: Las Vegas High School; University of Southern California; Los Angeles College of Optometry.

Married: Betty Ellis.

Children: Mark.

Religion: Mormon.

Military: Inducted into U.S. Army with Nevada National Guard, June 1941. Served 4½ years (18 months in Aleutian Island Theatre).

Recreation: Hunting, fishing, photography.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; Las Vegas Elks Lodge; Las Vegas Rotary Club; Daylite Lodge No. 44, F. & A.M.; Zelzah Temple of the Shrine.

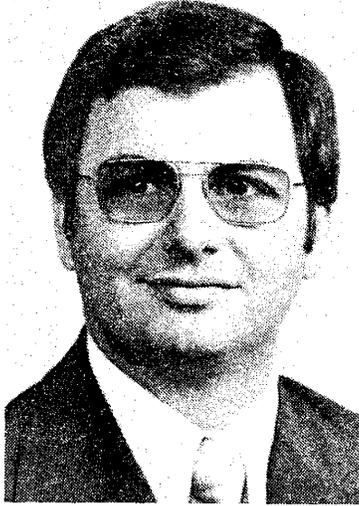
Personal and Professional Achievements: Beta Sigma Kappa, Scholastic Optometric Honorary Society, graduated cum laude; member, Nevada State Board of Examiners in Optometry, 1957-64; presi-

dent, 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; president, Boys Clubs of Clark County, 1974.

R. IAN ROSS

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 5.

Attorney at Law.



R. Ian Ross

Born: December 12, 1938, Detroit, Michigan.
Educated: University of Nevada, B.A.; Stanford Law School, LL.B.
Married: Irmalee Gray.
Children: Rian Mark and Mark Kenyan.
Religion: Jewish.
Recreation: Racquetball, bridge.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.
Affiliations: Boy Scouts of America; Cub Scouts, Las Vegas Stanford Club; Clark County Democratic Central Committee; Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.
Personal and Professional Achievements: Law clerk, Nevada Supreme Court, 1963–64; deputy district attorney, Clark County, 1966–67; legal counsel for Juvenile Court Services, 1969; assistant city attorney, Las Vegas, 1970–74; acting city attorney, Boulder City, 1974–76; alternate municipal judge, Las Vegas, 1975–76; lecturer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1976; practicing attorney for 12 years.

JAMES (JIM) W. SCHOFIELD

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 12.

Associate management analyst—administration, marketing, public relations, insurance.



James W. Schofield

Born: March 23, 1931, Douglas, Arizona.
Educated: Las Vegas High School; post-graduate courses in business administration, business law, business accounting, sales management, bank marketing, public and press relations, administrative management.
Married: Billie Lee Galloway.
Children: Mark and Rick.
Religion: Mormon.
Military: U.S. Navy, Korean conflict.
Recreation: Camping, golf, tennis and fishing.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975–77—two regular sessions of the legislature.
Affiliations: Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 1468.
Personal and Professional Achievements: Past exalted ruler, life membership and 20-year member, Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 1468; past president, Las Vegas Breakfast Exchange Club.

NASH M. SENA

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 21.
English Second Language instructor.



Nash M. Sena

Born: July 28, 1938, Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Educated: Basic High School, Henderson; University of Nevada, Las Vegas, B.A., psychology, M.A., education.
Married: Grace Twila.
Religion: Catholic.
Military: U.S. Navy.
Recreation: Golf, fishing.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature.
Affiliations: Henderson Jaycees; Nevada Jaycees; Henderson Young Democrats; Clark County Children's Guild; Eldorado Valley Advisory Committee; Intergovernmental Personnel Advisory Committee Nevada.
Personal and Professional Achievements: Served as president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, state director of Henderson Jaycees; vice president, treasurer, state director, Nevada Jaycees.

JOHN SERPA

Democrat, Assembly District No. 37 (Pershing, part of Churchill County).
Real estate broker-salesman, insurance solicitor.



John Serpa

Born: March 18, 1936, Fallon, Nevada.
Educated: Churchill County schools.
Children: Ilene Marie and Sharon Marie.
Recreation: Hunting, fishing, pilot.
Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.
Affiliations: Reno Board of Realtors; Fallon Rotary Club; Greenhead Hunting Club.
Personal and Professional Achievements: Rancher until 1967; small business in California, 2½ years; equipment salesman, 1½ years; private pilot.

JOHN M. VERGIELS

Democrat, Clark County Assembly District No. 10.

Associate professor of education.



John M. Vergiels

Born: November 21, 1937, Erie, Michigan.

Educated: University of Toledo, Ohio, Ph.D.

Married: Erin Marie Beesley.

Children: Kelly Jean, Jack Lee, Robert Alan.

Religion: Lutheran.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1973-77—three regular sessions of the legislature.

Affiliations: 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; consultant, Nevada State PTA; chairman, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Past president, Las Vegas Young Democrats.

SUE WAGNER

Republican, Washoe County Assembly District No. 25.

Housewife and mother.



Sue Wagner

Born: January 6, 1940, Portland, Maine.

Educated: Elementary and high school in Tucson, Arizona; University of Arizona, B.A., political science; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, M.A., history.

Married: Peter Byrne.

Children: Kirk and Kristina.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Recreation: Tennis, golf, skiing, reading.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature; Legislative Commission, 1975-77.

Affiliations: Mayor's Citizen Advisory Committee, Reno; Washoe County Republican Central Committee; Nevada Republican Central Committee; board of directors, NASAC, 1975-76.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Assistant to the Dean of Women, Ohio State University; reporter, Tucson Daily Citizen; American government and world history teacher, Tucson, Arizona; 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; teacher, Western Nevada Community College, 1976; member of the Western Nevada Community College Community Service Advisory Board; Reno Business and

Professional Women, 1974-77; American Association of University Women, 1973-77; Nevada's Representative to the Western Conference of The Council of State Governments' Committee on Social Services; State Young Republicans' "Outstanding Legislator" Award, 1976; Reno Business and Professional Womens' "Woman of the Year" Award, 1975; Outstanding Young Woman in America from Nevada, 1976; One of the 10 Outstanding Young Women in America, 1976.

ROBERT L. WEISE

Republican, Washoe County Assembly District No. 23.

Rancher, land developer.



Robert L. Weise

Born: May 23, 1945, Encino, California.

Educated: University of Nevada, Reno, major, history and economics.

Married: Cathy Valenta.

Military: U.S. Army, staff sergeant, Vietnam.

Recreation: Skiing, kyaking, general outdoors.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1975-77—two regular sessions of the legislature; minority floor leader, 1977.

Affiliations: Rotary Club; Prospectors Club.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Received commendation medal, U.S. Army; National Honor Society, Reno.

PEGGY BURKE WESTALL

Democrat, Washoe County Assembly District No. 31.

Real estate broker.



Peggy B. Westall

Born: February 3, 1929, Caliente, Nevada.

Educated: Lincoln County High School; University of Nevada, Reno.

Married: Alfred H. Westall.

Children: Lyn, Ann, Terry, Christine.

Religion: Mormon.

Legislative service: Nevada Assembly, 1977—one regular session of the legislature.

Affiliations: Sparks Charter Revision Committee, Washoe Council of Governments, Committee on Sewage and Water Quality; Legislative Advisory Subcommittee on Sexual Discrimination in Nevada Law, vice chairman; Reno Board of Realtors; Political Affairs Committee, Reno Board of Realtors.

Personal and Professional Achievements: Broker-owner of Westall Realty.

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.

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 assembly or the senate.
Authorized Expenditures Act.....	An omnibus act authorizing and limiting, except under certain conditions, the expenditure of special or dedicated revenues for government departments and programs.

Bicameral legislature.....	A two-house legislature.
Bill.....	A draft of a proposed law presented for enactment.
BDR.....	A bill draft request submitted to the legislative counsel bureau by either a legislator, an executive agency or a member of the judiciary and assigned a two-part number, the first part the title number of NRS, the second part a unique sequence number for a session.
Boilerplate.....	Standard bill drafting language common to various subjects and designed to maintain the legal consistency of the language of the NRS.
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 period.
By request.....	Introduction of a measure by a legislator for some private individual or group.
Calendar.....	List or docket of bills awaiting action, entered in order reported.
Calendar day.....	Each consecutive day on the calendar for the duration of the legislative session whether or not the houses convene.
Caucus.....	Conference of legislative party members to decide on party policies and action, or a meeting of the legislators from a particular county or group of counties.
Closing budgets.....	The process whereby final action is taken by the money committees on individual budgets.
Consent calendar.....	A list of bills taken up periodically by the assembly or senate, of a noncontroversial nature, which is voted on as a single roll call vote without roll calls on each bill on the list.
Engrossment.....	The preparation of a bill or resolution for third reading including the incorporation of all amendments adopted and proofreading.
Enrollment.....	The final printing of a bill or resolution after enactment by both houses.
Executive budget.....	Program of expected revenues and proposed expenditures comparing current, future and past completed years for existing programs and projecting revenues and expenditures of new programs for future 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—state government.....	Analysis required by statute to be prepared by an executive agency in justification of revenue or expenditure changes which would be entailed by the passage of a proposed bill.
Fiscal note—local government.....	Analysis required by statute to be prepared by the office of fiscal analysis of the legislative counsel bureau to accompany any bill having a financial impact on local government.

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, or potential 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.
Interim.....	The period from the adjournment <i>sine die</i> of one regular legislative session to the convening of the next regular session.
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, or if vetoed by the governor, the veto overridden by a two-thirds vote of each house.
Legislative day.....	Each day that the houses actually convene. These do not necessarily coincide in number with calendar days.
Lobbyist.....	A representative of a special interest who attends sessions to oppose or support the enactment of legislation.
Majority leader.....	A member of either house chosen by the members of the majority party in that house as their spokesman.
Minority leader.....	A member of either house chosen by the members of the minority party in that house as their spokesman.
Money committees.....	The committees in each house that hear all appropriations requests and recommend the appropriations bills, specifically the Assembly Standing Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Standing Committee on Finance.
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, and updated after every regular legislative session.

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.
Redo.....	The redrafting of a bill by the legislative counsel bureau prior to its introduction.
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.
Reprint.....	Versions of a bill or resolution subsequent to the introduced version which reflects amendments adopted by either house.
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 bill or resolution.
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.
Special law.....	A law of local or limited application.
Statute.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the governor, or, if vetoed by the governor, the veto overridden by a two-thirds vote of each house.
Statutes of Nevada.....	The bound compilation of all general and special laws and resolutions 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 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. (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:¹⁰

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.

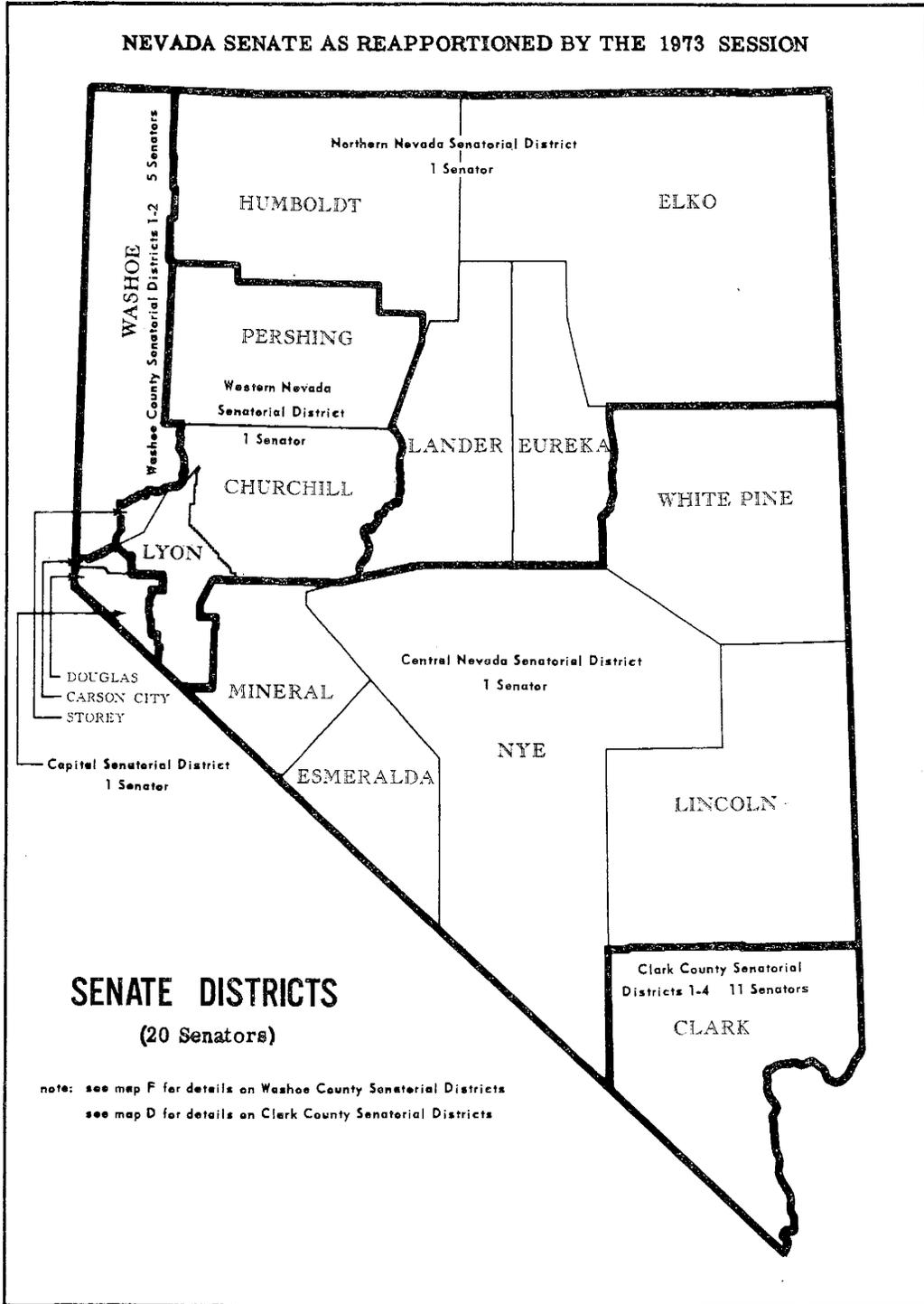
2. *Multimember districts.* These are districts in which two or more legislators are chosen by the electorate to represent the entire area of the district. Thirteen senators from three multimember districts are now seated in the legislature.

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.

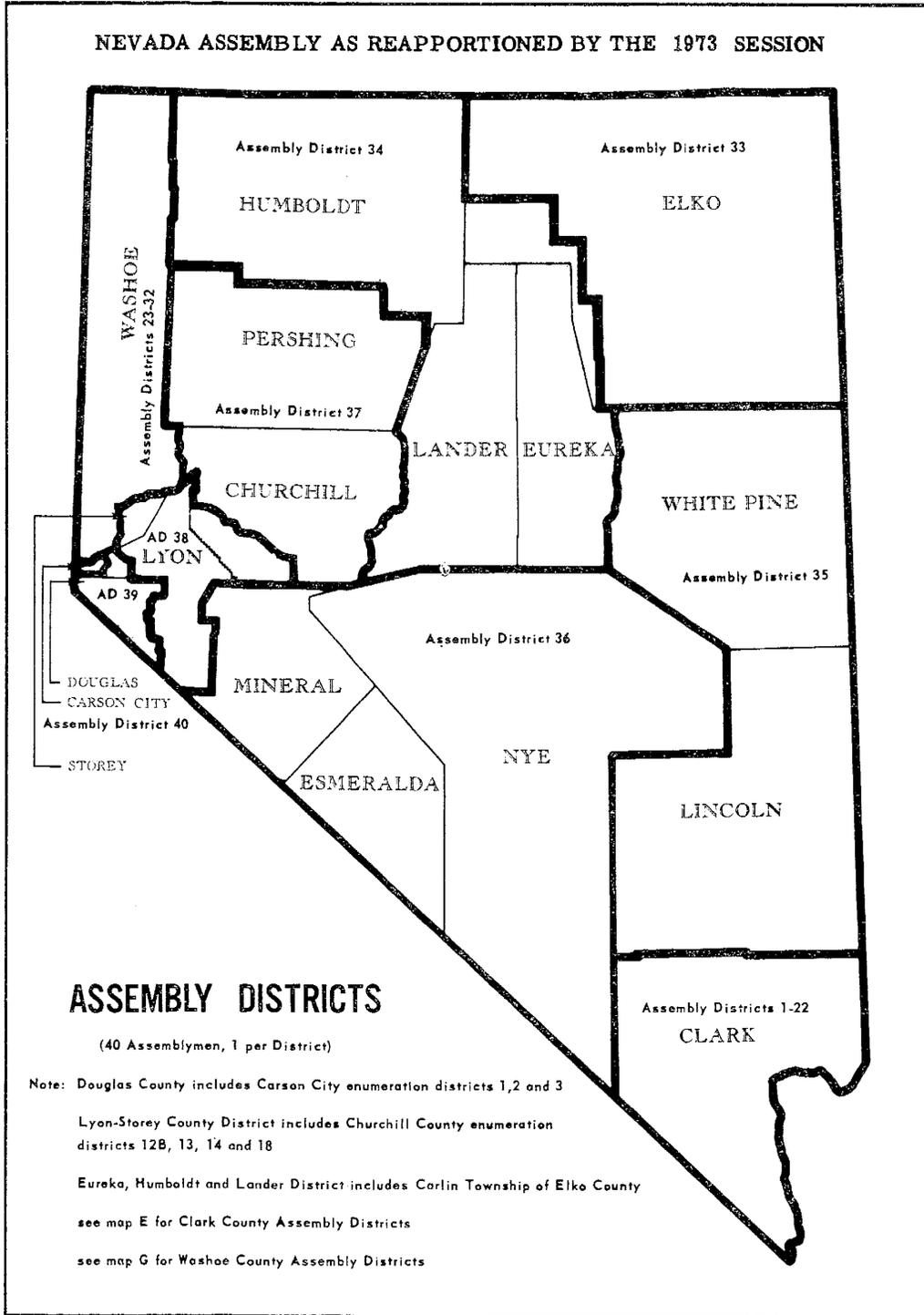
Membership Qualifications

Members of the assembly are elected every 2 years by the qualified electors in their respective districts. Senators, on the other hand, serve for 4-year terms, which are staggered so that one-half of the number of senators is elected every 2 years. Members of both houses are elected on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November of even-numbered years, at intervals of 2 or 4 years, depending upon the house in question. They assume office on the day following their election.¹¹

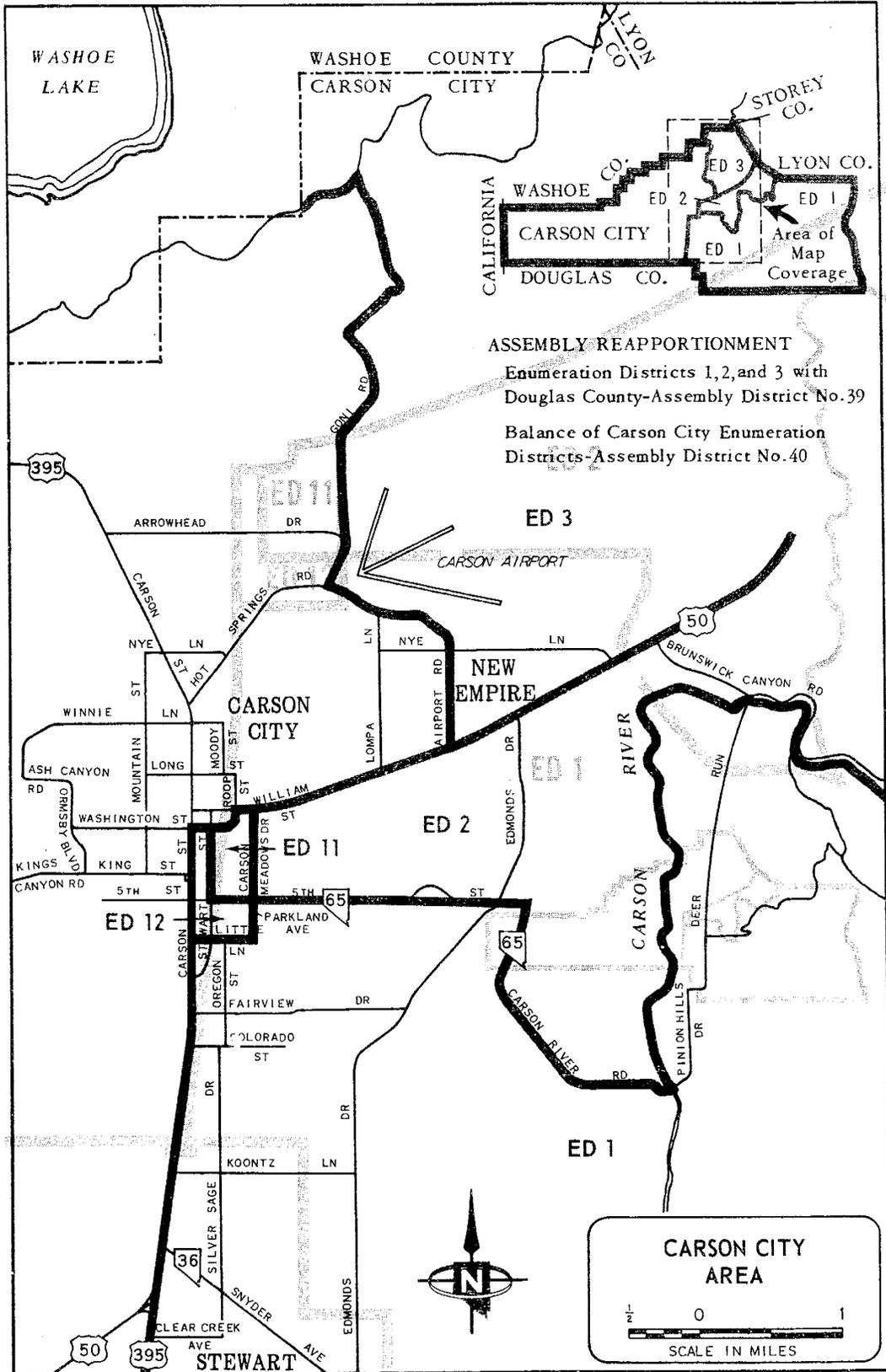
MAP A



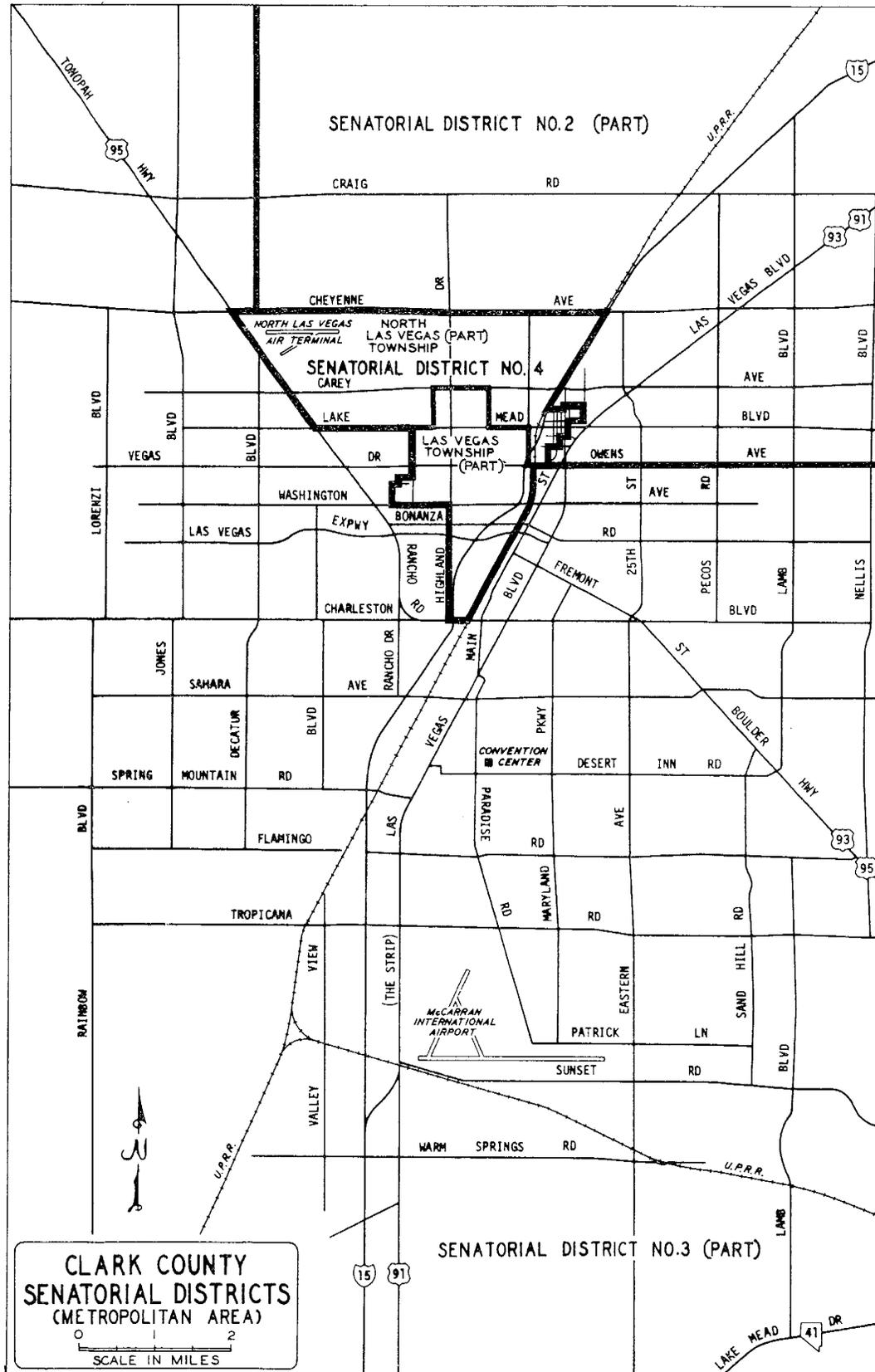
MAP B



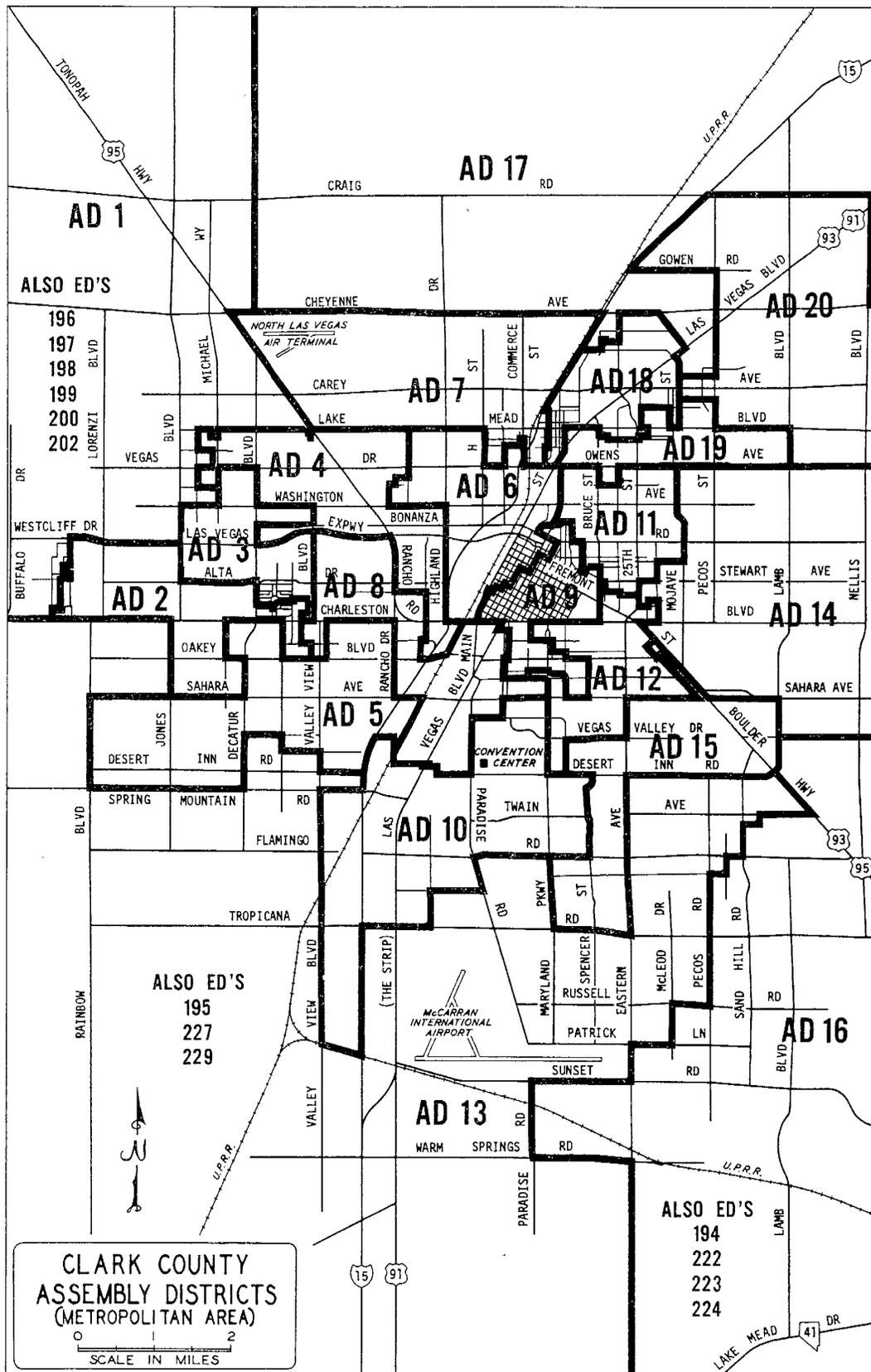
Map C

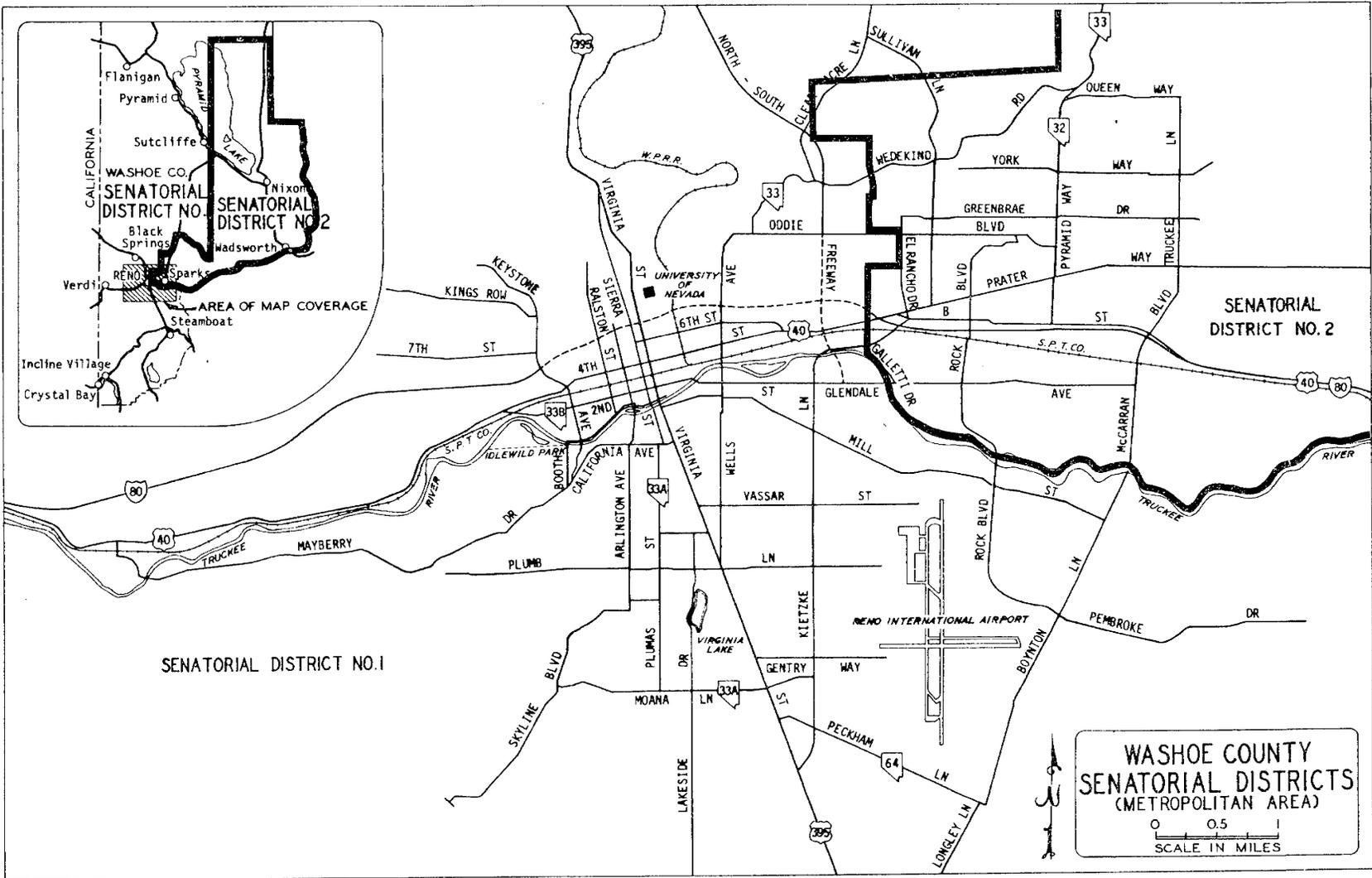


Map D

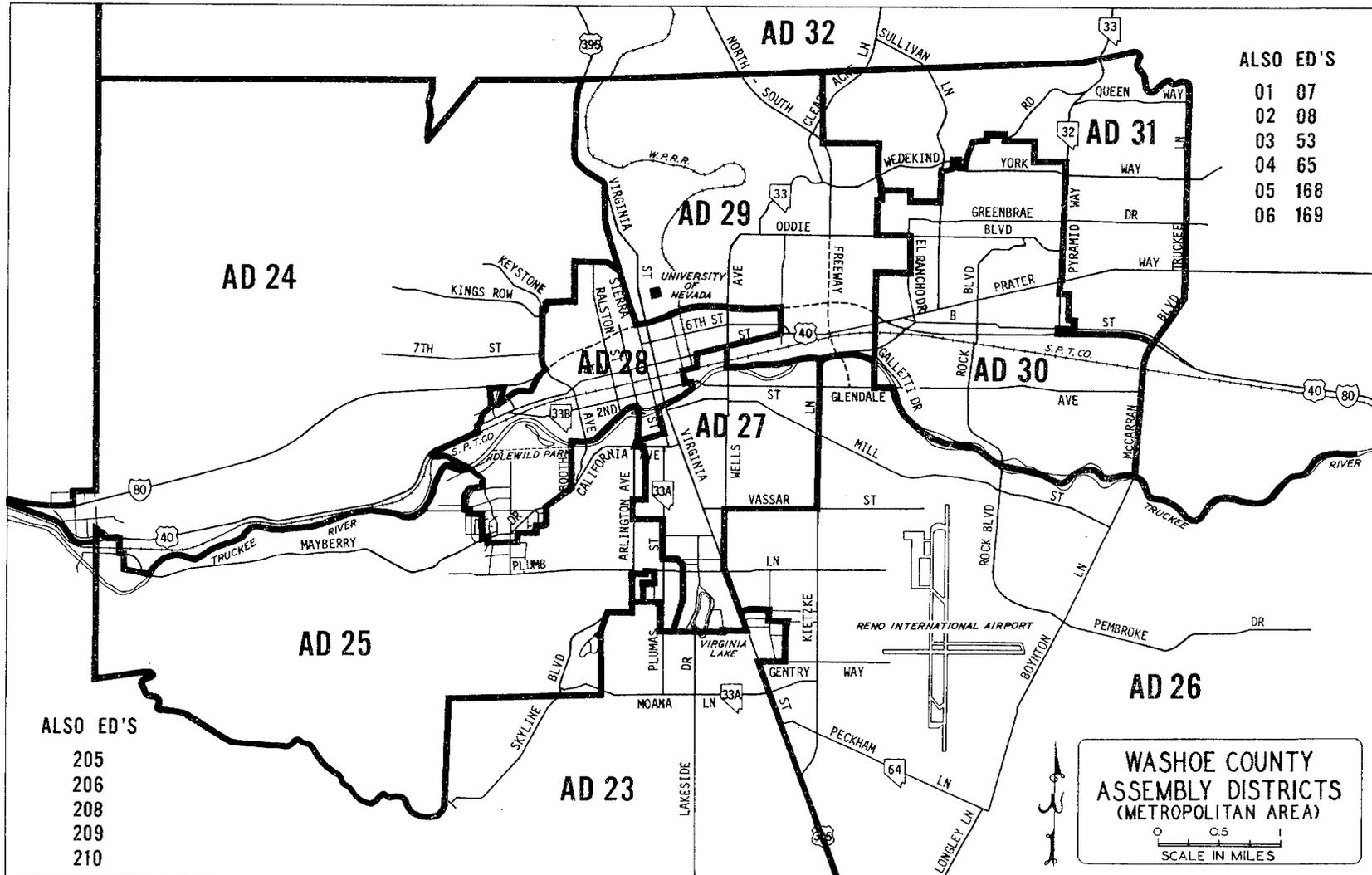


Map E



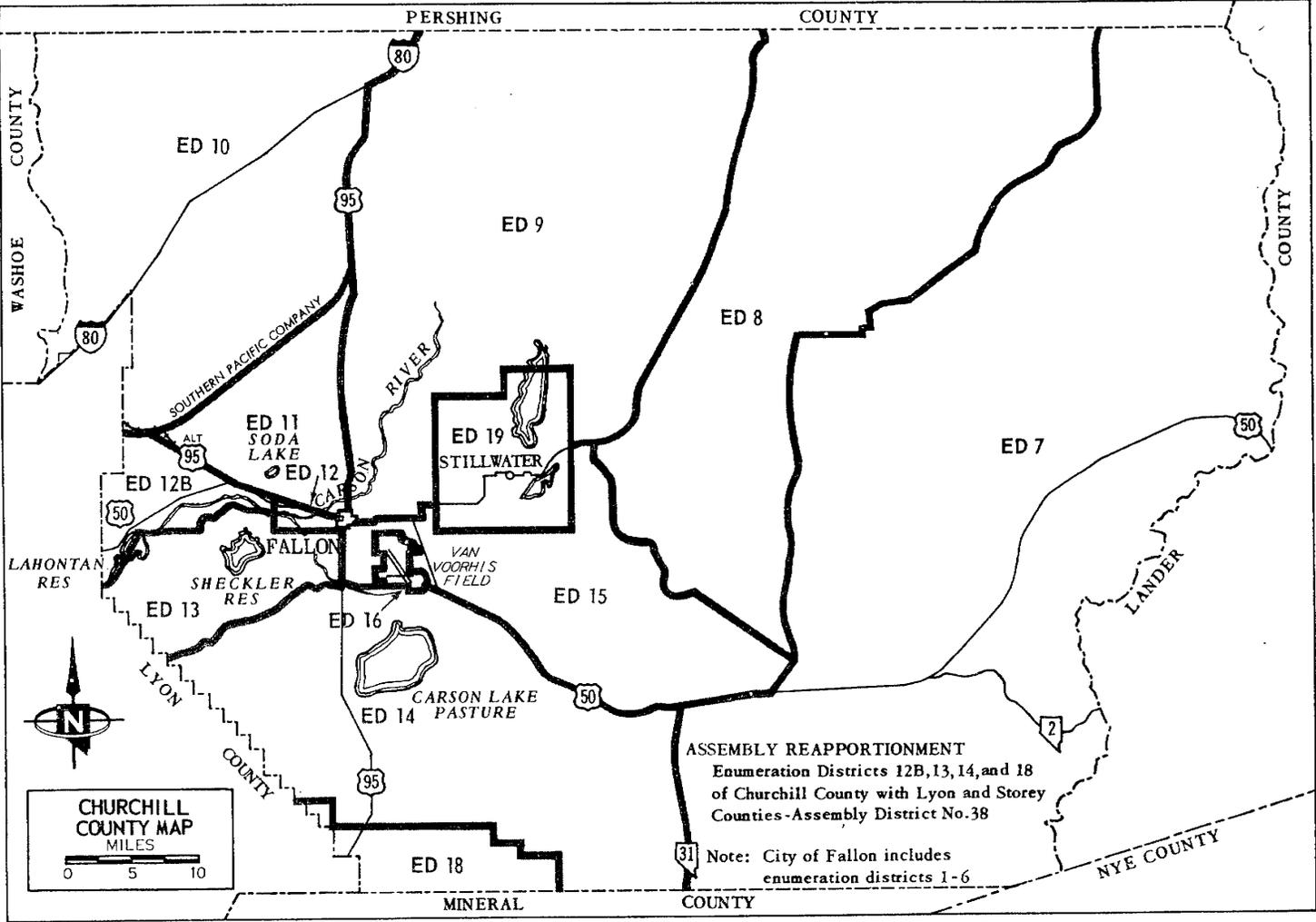


Map F



Map G

MAP H



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 1 year next preceding his election.¹² 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."¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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 1 year after the expiration of his term.¹⁶

Vacancies

Whenever a legislator dies or resigns from office,¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰ 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.²¹ 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. However, due to the substantial margin of majority party members in the 58th legislative session, this practice has been modified as reflected in Assembly Standing Rule 40 which states, in part, "There shall be no more than two members of the same minority political party on a standing committee."²² 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).²³

In the 1975 session of the legislature, there were 10 committees in the senate and 13 committees in the assembly. Standing senate committees were: (1) commerce and labor; (2) environment and public resources; (3) education; (4) government affairs; (5) finance; (6) health, welfare and state institutions; (7) judiciary; (8) legislative functions; (9) taxation; and (10) transportation.²⁴ Standing committees in the assembly were: (1) agriculture; (2) commerce; (3) education; (4) elections; (5) environment and public resources; (6) government affairs; (7) health and welfare; (8) judiciary; (9) labor and management; (10) legislative functions; (11) taxation; (12) transportation; and (13) ways and means.²⁵ Refer to the current standing rules of the senate and assembly for a current listing of the standing committees of the legislature.

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 58th session requires: "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."²⁶ Referring to duties of committees, Senate Rule 43 of the 58th session requires that committees "* * * fully consider and report their opinion upon any matter committed or referred to them by the senate."²⁷

Committees make several types of recommendations on legislative measures that come before them for consideration. A committee may report a bill back to the whole house with a: (1) "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; (2) recommendation that it be re-referred, or amended and re-referred, to a specified committee; and (3) recommendation that the bill "Do not pass" in which case the committee is recommending its rejection by the whole house. A committee may also report a bill "Without recommendation," or "Amend, but without recommendation," which means that the committee was unable to reach a conclusion on what it believes should be the action to be taken by the whole house.

Three assembly rules (46, 47, 48) require that records be kept of committee votes on bills or resolutions and of committee proceedings. Furthermore, these records, minutes and documents are to be made available for public inspection within 1 week of *sine die* adjournment.²⁸

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.²⁹

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.³⁰

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.³¹

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. 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.³² 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 one time annual session of 1960, which lasted 55 days. The average duration of a regular session since 1958 has been 87.5 calendar days, with the average of the 1971, 1973 and 1975 sessions being 107.3 days.

Special sessions of the legislature may only be convened on the call of the governor.³³ 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,³⁴ 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.

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 3 days, nor move to any place other than where it is holding its sessions.³⁵ 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.³⁶

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, choose their own officers (except the president of the senate), determine the rules of their proceedings and punish their members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.³⁷ 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.

The senate is presided over by the lieutenant governor, sitting as the *president of the senate*. He is popularly elected for a 4-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 it and cannot vote on any bill or joint resolution except to break a tie vote on any action not requiring a constitutional majority for passage.³⁸

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,³⁹ but this duty is normally a *pro forma* responsibility in which he officially ratifies selections made in the party caucuses.

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.⁴⁰ Under Nevada's constitution, the president pro tempore is the second in the line of succession to the governorship, immediately after the lieutenant governor.⁴¹

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 standing 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.⁴²

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.⁴³

The *sergeant at arms* of the senate is 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.⁴⁴ His chief assistant acts as the senate *doorkeeper*⁴⁵ and provides other assistance to the sergeant at arms.

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 standing 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.⁴⁶

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.⁴⁷ He is third in the line of succession to the governorship, behind the lieutenant governor and president pro tempore of the senate.⁴⁸

While the rules of the assembly clearly state that its elective officers shall hold office only during the session,⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹

The assembly also elects a *chief clerk*, who functions in the same fashion as the secretary of the senate. The law permits the senate and assembly to invite ministers of the different religious denominations to officiate alternately as chaplains of the respective houses.⁵² By custom, the chaplains are designated by the local association of ministers and clergymen.

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.

The activities of lobbyists in Nevada are controlled by the "Nevada Lobbying Disclosure Act."⁵³ The law requires a lobbyist to register with the secretary of state and provide various information about himself and the group or individual he represents. In addition, a lobbyist must file a report monthly, and within 30 days after the close of the session, detailing specified expenditures. Violation of the Lobbying Disclosure Act is a misdemeanor.

The law also addresses improper influence exerted upon legislators. For example, any person who interferes with the legislative process is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.⁵⁴ Any person who improperly influences a member of a legislative body is also guilty of a gross misdemeanor.⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶ Lobbying on the floor of the assembly at any time is prohibited by that body's standing rules.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

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 \$40 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 supplemental travel allowance of up to \$1,700 which they may use during a regular session and \$710 which they may use during a special session.⁶⁰ They are entitled to use up to \$60 worth of postage and stationery.⁶¹ Finally, a legislator receives a telephone allowance of \$500 for his use during a regular session and \$200 during a special session.⁶² 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.⁶³

Within the first week of the beginning of the legislative session, a member receives 1 day's per diem pay, travel reimbursement for travel to the session and the lump sum telephone and postage allowances for the entire session. Thereafter, he receives 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 8 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.⁶⁴

A legislator entering into retirement receives a monthly retirement allowance of \$25 for each year of service up to 30 years, with fractions of years prorated. This allowance is subject to the same cost of living increase received by the retirees and beneficiaries of the public employees' retirement system.

The legislators' retirement 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, and provides for coordination with other retirement systems. All of the provisions relating to legislative retirement are specified in the "Legislators' Retirement" law.⁶⁵

Compensation of Officers and Employees

The officers and employees of the legislature are paid as follows:⁶⁶

Senate

Assistant secretary.....	\$40
Assistant sergeant at arms.....	28
Clerks.....	22
Committee stenographer.....	37
History clerk.....	37
Journal clerk.....	37
Minute clerk.....	37
Page.....	21
Secretary.....	56
Sergeant at arms.....	37
Stenographers.....	32
Supervisor of clerks.....	34

Assembly

Assistant chief clerk.....	\$40
Assistant sergeant at arms.....	28
Chief clerk.....	56
Clerks.....	22
Committee stenographer.....	37
History clerk.....	37
Journal clerk.....	37
Minute clerk.....	37
Pages.....	21
Sergeant at arms.....	37
Stenographers.....	32
Supervisor.....	37
Supervisor of clerks.....	32
Supply clerk.....	26
Typists.....	24
Security guard.....	30

If authorized by simple resolution, the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly may receive \$15 per diem for expenses incurred during the session.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸ Subpenas served on legislators and the lieutenant governor by administrative bodies are ineffective during legislative sessions.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰

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.⁷¹

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.⁷² But these powers must be exercised through general laws of uniform operation. They cannot be specifically directed to special or local instances.⁷³

In addition, the legislature may not authorize a lottery in Nevada.⁷⁴ It must establish a uniform system of county and township government throughout the state.⁷⁵ It may not abolish any county without the approval of the electors residing within its jurisdiction.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷

The constitution of Nevada also sets a state debt limitation of 1 percent of the assessed valuation of the state⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ 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 5 cents on the dollar of assessed valuation. In the case of mines and mining claims, only the 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.⁸⁰

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.⁸¹ 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.⁸² 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.⁸³

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 1 year nor more than 6 years, or both fine and imprisonment.⁸⁴

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.⁸⁵

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.⁸⁶ Any legislator asking or receiving a bribe is liable to the same penalty.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹ 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*.⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹ The assembly meets daily at 11 a.m., unless it has previously adjourned to some other hour.⁹²

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.⁹³

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.⁹⁴

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 10 minutes.⁹⁵

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.⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷ 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,⁹⁸ 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. It should be noted that much proposed legislation is initiated by the legislators themselves.

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.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰

The legislative counsel, insofar as it is possible, processes legislators' bill drafting requests in the order in which they are received. However, a legislator may designate a different drafting priority for his bills and resolutions.

Bill drafting requests from the chairmen of committees cannot take precedence over the legislative counsel's processing order except where urgency is recognized.¹⁰¹

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. The legislative counsel maintains a record for bill drafting done for the executive and judicial branches of state government and, at a rate set by the legislative commission, charges those agencies for this service.¹⁰² After November 1 of the year preceding the next regular session, full priority is given to legislative members' requests for bill drafting.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴

Attachment of Fiscal Notes

Any bill, except one relating exclusively to the executive budget, which has an apparent fiscal impact in excess of \$2,000 on appropriations, revenue or financial liability must have a fiscal note estimating the

measure's dollar effect before it can be considered by any legislative committee.¹⁰⁵ The office of fiscal analysis of the research and fiscal analysis division determines whether a bill being drafted requires a fiscal note, and if it does, sends the bill to the agency which will receive the appropriation or collect the revenue entailed by the bill.¹⁰⁶

Within 5 working days, the agency or agencies affected by the bill must prepare the fiscal note and return it to the office of fiscal analysis of the research and fiscal analysis division. The division may grant a 10-day extension for the return of the measure if the matter requires extensive research. 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.¹⁰⁷

Although a legislator may introduce a bill of fiscal impact without a fiscal note, after its introduction the research and fiscal analysis division is required to forward it to the proper agency for attachment of a fiscal note at that time.¹⁰⁸ 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 research and fiscal analysis division is requested to obtain it before further action on the bill is taken.¹⁰⁹

The 1975 legislature added a new requirement for fiscal notes for those bills that would have a fiscal impact on local governments. In these instances, the office of fiscal analysis of the research and fiscal analysis division consults with local governments that would be affected and then prepares the fiscal note.¹¹⁰

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.¹¹¹ 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. An executive agency has no means for introducing a bill except through a friendly legislator.

In the senate, at least 1 day's notice must be given prior to the introduction of a bill, unless two-thirds of the membership consents to immediate introduction or the bill is introduced by a committee in the discharge of its duty.¹¹² 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.¹¹³

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 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.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵ 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.

The first reading in both houses is for information only.¹¹⁶ 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 printing and records division of the department of general services for first printing and the triplicate copy is referred to the engrossing and enrolling clerk.¹¹⁷ By the following day, printed copies of the bills are inserted in the bill books 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 legislator 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.¹¹⁸

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.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ 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. The senate rules require that at least 1 day's notice of a withdrawal motion be given to a committee and specify that no motion for withdrawal is in order on the last 2 days of the session.¹²¹

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.¹²² On the assembly side, the procedure is substantially the same, with additional provisions in the rules for amended bills.¹²³

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.¹²⁴ However, witnesses appearing on their own volition do so at their own expense.

As discussed under the heading of committees, 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. 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

Both senate and assembly rules require notice be provided on bills, resolutions and public hearings. Senate rules require "adequate notice" and posting of this information at appropriate convenient places in the legislative building and the publishing of it in the daily history. Assembly rules require a 5-day notice for committee hearings on "bills, resolutions or topics of high public importance." All other assembly committee meetings have a 24-hour notice requirement. Assembly notices must include the date, time, place and agenda to be covered and must be (1) posted conspicuously in the legislative building, (2) published in the daily history and (3) made available to the press.¹²⁵

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."¹²⁶ 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. Assembly rules require bills to be held over to the next legislative day unless a different day is designated by motion. 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 usually reads the history of the bill, its title and the various sections by number only. (Assembly rules require committee amendments to be read in full if a member so moves.) 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.¹²⁷

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.¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹ 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.¹³⁰ 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.¹³¹

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.¹³² 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.¹³³ 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 engrossing and enrolling clerk for engrossment and then to the printing and records division of the department of general services for reprinting. 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 after adjournment for the 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.¹³⁴

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.¹³⁵

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 printing and records division of the department of general services for printing. If one of three conference committees cannot agree upon a bill, the bill is dead.¹³⁶

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, buff for assembly bills. The covers contain the history of each bill as it progresses through the two houses. 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.¹³⁷

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 5 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.¹³⁸ 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, 1977"), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1977, for this session of the legislature).¹³⁹

Adoption or Passage of Resolutions

The constitution requires that bills and joint resolutions be processed and passed in an identical manner,¹⁴⁰ 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 then returned to the next chosen legislature for reconsideration. If the next legislature approves the proposed constitutional amendment, it then must be submitted to the people, "in such manner and at such time as the legislature may prescribe," for a vote.¹⁴¹ The law currently requires that this be at the next general election.¹⁴²

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 filing.

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.¹⁴³

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.")

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 1,730 bills and resolutions introduced, 963 were enacted.¹⁴⁴

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.

¹⁰NRS 218.050.

¹¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Secs. 3 and 4.

¹²NRS 218.010 and *Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

¹³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

¹⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 9.

¹⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 10.

¹⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 8.

¹⁷NRS 218.040.

¹⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 12.

¹⁹NRS 218.043.

²⁰Senate Standing Rule 41, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1868.

²¹Assembly Standing Rule 41, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1903.

²²Assembly Standing Rule 40, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1857.

²³Senate Standing Rule 90, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1872; Assembly Standing Rule 90, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1892.

²⁴Senate Standing Rule 40, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1855.

²⁵Assembly Standing Rule 40, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1857.

²⁶Assembly Standing Rule 45, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1885.

²⁷Senate Standing Rule 43, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1868.

²⁸Assembly Standing Rules 46, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1903; 47, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1903; 48, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1904.

²⁹Senate Standing Rules 46, 47 and 48, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1869. The Assembly is guided by *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedures* on matters pertaining to committees of the whole.

³⁰Joint Rule 1, *Statutes of Nevada 1947*, 872.

³¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.

³²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

³³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 9.

³⁴*Ibid.*

³⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 15.

³⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 11.

³⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

³⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 17; Senate Standing Rule 31, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1868.

³⁹Senate Standing Rule 41, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1868.

⁴⁰Senate Standing Rule 2, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1865.

⁴¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 17.

⁴²Senate Standing Rule 2, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1865.

⁴³NRS 218.140.

⁴⁴Senate Standing Rule 4, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1866.

⁴⁵Senate Standing Rule 5, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1866.

⁴⁶NRS 218.130 and 218.160.

⁴⁷The 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, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1886; 41, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1903; 101, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1892; and Joint Rule 2, *Statutes of Nevada 1931*, 466.

⁴⁸NRS 223.080.

- ⁴⁸Assembly Standing Rule 6, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1886.
- ⁵⁰NRS 223.080.
- ⁵¹The office of speaker pro tempore is a traditional post maintained by custom.
- ⁵²NRS 218.200.
- ⁵³NRS 218.900 to 218.944.
- ⁵⁴NRS 218.544.
- ⁵⁵NRS 198.010.
- ⁵⁶NRS 218.590 and 218.600.
- ⁵⁷Assembly Standing Rule 94, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1891.
- ⁵⁸NRS 218.085 and Chapter 635, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*.
- ⁵⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; and NRS 218.210.
- ⁶⁰NRS 218.220.
- ⁶¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.
- ⁶²NRS 218.220.
- ⁶³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.
- ⁶⁴NRS 218.2381 and 218.2388.
- ⁶⁵NRS 218.2371 to 218.2395.
- ⁶⁶NRS 218.230.
- ⁶⁷NRS 218.235 and 218.237.
- ⁶⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 11.
- ⁶⁹NRS 218.045.
- ⁷⁰NRS 218.044.
- ⁷¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 20.
- ⁷²*Ibid.*
- ⁷³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 21.
- ⁷⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 24.
- ⁷⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 25.
- ⁷⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 36.
- ⁷⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 1 through 20.
- ⁷⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 3.
- ⁷⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 4.
- ⁸⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 10, Secs. 1 and 2.
- ⁸¹*U.S. Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 8, 10; and various amendments to the Constitution, particularly the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- ⁸²NRS 218.542 and 218.544.
- ⁸³NRS 218.550.
- ⁸⁴NRS 218.560 and 218.570.
- ⁸⁵NRS 218.580. (This provision was amended by the Nevada Ethics in Government Law, Chapter 530, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*; however, the ethics law was ruled unconstitutional by the Nevada Supreme Court in April 1976.)
- ⁸⁶NRS 218.590.
- ⁸⁷NRS 218.600.
- ⁸⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 7.
- ⁸⁹Senate Standing Rule 90, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1872; Assembly Standing Rule 90, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1890.
- ⁹⁰Assembly Standing Rule 100, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1891.
- ⁹¹Senate Standing Rule 10, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1866.
- ⁹²Assembly Standing Rule 10, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1857.
- ⁹³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 13.
- ⁹⁴Senate Standing Rule 120, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1876.
- ⁹⁵Assembly Standing Rule 120, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1895.
- ⁹⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 10.
- ⁹⁷Assembly Standing Rule 101, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1892.
- ⁹⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.
- ⁹⁹NRS 218.240.
- ¹⁰⁰NRS 218.250.
- ¹⁰¹NRS 218.240.
- ¹⁰²NRS 218.248.

- ¹⁰³NRS 218.245.
- ¹⁰⁴NRS 218.277 and 218.278.
- ¹⁰⁵NRS 218.272.
- ¹⁰⁶NRS 218.2754.
- ¹⁰⁷NRS 218.272 and 218.2755.
- ¹⁰⁸NRS 218.275 and 218.2752.
- ¹⁰⁹NRS 218.2755.
- ¹¹⁰NRS 218.2758.
- ¹¹¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 16.
- ¹¹²Senate Standing Rule 109, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874.
- ¹¹³Senate Standing Rule 104, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874.
- ¹¹⁴Assembly Standing Rule 104, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1893.
- ¹¹⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹¹⁶Senate Standing Rule 109, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874; Assembly Standing Rule 109, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874.
- ¹¹⁷NRS 218.280.
- ¹¹⁸Senate Standing Rule 107, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874; Assembly Standing Rule 107, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1893.
- ¹¹⁹Senate Standing Rule 49, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1869.
- ¹²⁰Senate Standing Rule 43, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1868; Assembly Standing Rule 45, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1885.
- ¹²¹Senate Standing Rule 50, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1869.
- ¹²²Senate Standing Rule 52, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1870.
- ¹²³Assembly Standing Rule 52, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1909.
- ¹²⁴Assembly Standing Rule 140, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1897; Senate Standing Rule 140, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1877.
- ¹²⁵Senate Standing Rule 92, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1872; Assembly Standing Rule 92, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1915.
- ¹²⁶Senate Standing Rule 109, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1874; Assembly Standing Rule 109, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1894.
- ¹²⁷Senate Standing Rule 113, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1875; Assembly Standing Rule 110, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1915.
- ¹²⁸Senate Standing Rule 113, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1875; Assembly Standing Rule 110, *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, 1915.
- ¹²⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹³⁰Senate Standing Rule 80, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1871; *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Secs. 120 to 127.
- ¹³¹Senate Standing Rule 124, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1877; *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Sec. 91.
- ¹³²Senate Standing Rule 80, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1871; Assembly Standing Rule 80, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1890.
- ¹³³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹³⁴Senate Standing Rule 115, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1876; Assembly Standing Rule 115, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1895.
- ¹³⁵*Ibid*; Senate Standing Rule 68, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1871; Assembly Standing Rule 68, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1890.
- ¹³⁶Joint Rule 1, *Statutes of Nevada 1947*, 872.
- ¹³⁷NRS 218.340 et seq.
- ¹³⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 35.
- ¹³⁹NRS 218.530.
- ¹⁴⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.
- ¹⁴¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 16, Sec. 1.
- ¹⁴²NRS 218.390.
- ¹⁴³Senate Standing Rule 97, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1873; Assembly Standing Rule 97, *Statutes of Nevada 1973*, 1891.
- ¹⁴⁴"Legislative Box Score, 1975 Session of the Nevada Legislature," *Senate History and Assembly History, Final Volumes*, Nevada Legislature at Carson City, Fifty-eighth Session, 1975.

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 with an apparent fiscal impact 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 office of fiscal analysis of the research and fiscal analysis division 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 research and fiscal analysis division.

This is an example of a Senate Bill

S. B. 466

SENATE BILL NO. 466—SENATOR RAGGIO

APRIL 7, 1975

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Increases maximum annual registration fees and reinstatement fees of physicians. (BDR 54-1569)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.



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

AN ACT to amend NRS 630.290, relating to physicians, by increasing the maximum annual registration fee for a license to practice medicine and the fee for reinstatement of a suspended license.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 630.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 630.290 1. Each applicant for a license to practice medicine shall
3 pay a fee of \$200.
4 2. Each applicant who fails an examination and who is permitted to
5 be reexamined shall pay a fee not to exceed \$200 for each reexamination.
6 3. If an applicant does not appear for examination, for any reason
7 deemed sufficient by the board, the board may, upon request and in its
8 discretion, refund a portion of the application fee not to exceed \$100.
9 There shall be no refund of the application fee if an applicant appears
10 for examination.
11 4. Each applicant for a permit, issued under the provisions of NRS
12 630.280 or 630.285, shall pay a fee not to exceed \$50, as determined by
13 the board, and shall pay a fee of \$10 for each renewal of the permit.
14 5. Each holder of a license to practice medicine shall pay to the
15 secretary-treasurer of the board on or before May 1 of each year an
16 annual registration fee to be set by the board and in no case to exceed
17 the sum of ~~[\$20]~~ \$100 per year.
18 6. Any holder failing to pay the annual registration fee after it
19 becomes due shall be given a period of 60 days in which to pay the
20 fee, and, failing to do so, shall automatically forfeit his right to practice
21 medicine, and his license to practice medicine in Nevada shall auto-
22 matically be suspended. The holder may, within 2 years from the date
23 his license is suspended, on payment of ~~[\$40]~~ *twice the amount of the*
24 *then current annual registration fee* to the secretary-treasurer, and after
25 he is found to be in good standing, be reinstated in his right to practice.

This is an example of an Assembly Bill

A. B. 740

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 740—ASSEMBLYMAN JACOBSEN

APRIL 28, 1975

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Provides compensation for members of board of directors of county fire protection districts. (BDR 42-1976)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.



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

AN ACT relating to fire protection districts; providing compensation for the members of the board of directors of such districts; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 474 of NRS is hereby amended by adding
2 thereto a new section which shall read as follows:
3 1. *Each member of the board of directors of a county fire protection*
4 *district established pursuant to NRS 474.010 to 474.450, inclusive, shall*
5 *receive as compensation for his services a sum to be determined by the*
6 *board, but not in excess of \$1,800 per year. Such compensation shall be*
7 *paid on a monthly basis.*
8 2. *A member of the board of directors shall not receive any com-*
9 *pen-sation as an employee of the district other than that provided in sub-*
10 *section 1.*

This is an example of a
Senate Concurrent Resolution

S. C. R. 18

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18—SENATORS
RAGGIO, YOUNG, WILSON, GOJACK AND FOOTE

MARCH 25, 1975

—○—
Read and adopted

SUMMARY—Memorializes the late Harry Swanson. (BDR 1379)



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

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Memorializing the late
Harry Swanson.

- 1 WHEREAS, Harry Swanson was a longtime Nevada resident having
2 moved to this state and to Reno at the age of 7 in 1903; and
3 WHEREAS, Mr. Swanson's life was a mosaic of Nevada history and insti-
4 tutions including time as a working cowboy, a lifetime as an avid out-
5 doorsman, a member of the State Bar of Nevada for 54 years and service
6 as a state legislator; and
7 WHEREAS, Harry Swanson also served his country during the First
8 World War; and
9 WHEREAS, Mr. Swanson's legislative service included terms in the
10 assembly in 1923 and 1925, in the latter term serving as speaker pro tem-
11 pore; and
12 WHEREAS, Mr. Swanson was not only a longtime member of the State
13 Bar of Nevada but a unique member as well as one of the last remaining
14 attorneys to be admitted without ever having had college or law school
15 training; and
16 WHEREAS, Harry Swanson was a founder of the Nevada "White Hats"
17 and for many years actively supported the work of Shrine hospitals
18 through his membership and devotion to Kerak Temple; now, therefore,
19 be it
20 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concur-*
21 *ring,* That the members of the 58th session of the Nevada legislature do
22 hereby express their sincere sympathy to the surviving family of Harry
23 Swanson, longtime Nevadan and distinguished Nevadan; and be it further
24 *Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be prepared and transmitted
25 forthwith by the legislative counsel to the widow of the deceased, Mrs.
26 Olive Swanson, his son Harry B. Swanson and his daughters Mrs. Doris
27 Lee Humes and Mrs. Genelle Brice.

This is an example of an
Assembly Concurrent Resolution

A. C. R. 11

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11—ASSEMBLY—
MEN DINI, FORD, GETTO, MURPHY, BENKOVICH,
COULTER, WAGNER, VERGIELS, BARENGO, BREMNER,
HEANEY AND HICKEY

FEBRUARY 14, 1975

—○—
Referred to Committee on Legislative Functions

SUMMARY—Recommends joint hearings of fiscal and policy committees within
each house of legislature. (BDR 745)



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

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Recommending joint hearings of
fiscal and policy committees within each house of the legislature.

- 1 WHEREAS, The appropriations committees of the legislature are respon-
2 sible to their respective houses for the fiscal integrity of the state budget;
3 and
4 WHEREAS, The final determination of budget proposals in each house
5 must be centralized in a single committee; and
6 WHEREAS, The respective appropriations committees cannot be expert
7 in all the various aspects of state government; and
8 WHEREAS, The principal source of legislative expertise on any legisla-
9 tion requiring an appropriation is the committee of substance for that
10 legislation; and
11 WHEREAS, The appropriations committees would benefit greatly in
12 their deliberations from the expertise of substantive committees; now,
13 therefore, be it
14 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concur-*
15 *ring,* That the fiscal and policy committees within each house of the
16 legislature hold joint hearings.

This is an example of a
Senate Joint Resolution

S. J. R. 29

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 29—SENATORS SHEERIN,
BRYAN, RAGGIO, HERR, WALKER, LAMB, MONROE,
DODGE, HILBRECHT, FOOTE, WILSON, ECHOLS, SCHO-
FIELD, BLAKEMORE, CLOSE AND YOUNG

APRIL 23, 1975

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Memorializes Congress to refrain from enacting any law to in any way abridge the right to keep and bear arms. (BDR 1851)



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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION—Memorializing Congress to refrain from enacting any law which in any way abridges the right to keep and bear arms.

- 1 WHEREAS, The United States Constitution in the Bill of Rights declares
2 that the people shall have the right to keep and bear arms; and
3 WHEREAS, This right is fundamental to a free people and a guarantee
4 of their continued freedom; and
5 WHEREAS, The purpose of any gun control legislation is to prevent the
6 use of guns in criminal acts, but in reality a criminal will not be con-
7 strained by such control; and
8 WHEREAS, In an era of rising crime it makes no sense whatsoever to
9 enact laws which will have the effect of disarming honest citizens or at
10 least making it more difficult for such citizens to be protected; and
11 WHEREAS, Any legislation requiring registration of firearms is an
12 abridgment of constitutional rights; now, therefore, be it
13 *Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, jointly,*
14 That the legislature hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States
15 to refrain from enacting any gun control or registration legislation that
16 would abridge the constitutional right to keep and bear arms; and be it
17 further
18 *Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be prepared and transmitted
19 forthwith by the legislative counsel to the Vice President as presiding offi-
20 cer of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to
21 all members of the Nevada congressional delegation; and be it further
22 *Resolved,* That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and
23 approval.

This is an example of an
Assembly Joint Resolution

A. J. R. 7

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7—ASSEMBLYMEN
GETTO AND JACOBSEN

JANUARY 30, 1975

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Memorializes Congress to provide that Veterans' Day
be celebrated on November 11. (BDR 39)



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

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Memorializing Congress to amend 5 U.S.C. §
6103 to provide that Veterans' Day be celebrated on November 11.

- 1 WHEREAS, World War I resulted in the death of tens of thousands of
2 young soldiers and sailors and the wounding of other countless numbers
3 before an armistice was signed on the 11th of November, 1918, which
4 was, without doubt, the most memorable day in the world's history to that
5 time; and
6 WHEREAS, In 1926 a grateful Congress did declare November 11th as
7 Armistice Day, and in 1938 designated that day as a national holiday, and
8 in 1954 changed the name of the holiday to Veterans' Day; and
9 WHEREAS, The celebration of Veterans' Day on November 11 had
10 become an American tradition practiced for 44 years; and
11 WHEREAS, The significance of November 11 as a day to honor all men
12 and women who have served the United States in its Armed Forces is
13 deeply ingrained into the hearts and minds of all Americans; and
14 WHEREAS, In 1968 Congress changed the date of the holiday to the last
15 Monday in October, which effectively destroys the true significance of
16 Veterans' Day; now, therefore, be it
17 *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly,*
18 That the legislature of the State of Nevada respectfully memorializes the
19 Congress of the United States to amend 5 U.S.C. § 6103 to provide that
20 Veterans' Day be celebrated on November 11; and be it further
21 *Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be prepared and transmitted by
22 the legislative counsel to the Vice President of the United States as pre-
23 siding officer of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representa-
24 tives and to all members of the Nevada congressional delegation; and be
25 it further
26 *Resolved,* That this resolution be effective upon passage and approval.

This is an example of a Fiscal Note

FISCAL NOTE

BDR 53-376
 A.B. 62
 S.B. _____

Date Transmitted February 12, 1977

• STATE AGENCY ESTIMATES Date Prepared February 14, 1977

Agency Submitting Gaming Control Board

Revenue and/or Expense Items	Fiscal Note 1976-77	Fiscal Note 1977-78	Fiscal Note 1978-79	Continuing
General Fund Revenues	\$6,000,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,600,000	Yes - See
Transferred to Counties (Base year for Calculation only)	_____	_____	_____	Explanation Below
Total	\$6,000,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,600,000	_____

Explanation (Use Continuation Sheets If Required)

This bill would transfer one-half of the casino entertainment tax to the county of origin beginning July 1, 1977. The calculations above use 1976-77 as the base year and project a 5 percent growth for fiscal years 1978 and 1979. The program would be continuing and the amounts dependent upon changes in collections.

Local Government Impact YES NO
 (Attach Explanation) Signature Harlan Elgin
 Counties would receive funds from the Title Chief, Tax and Licensing
 state's general fund.

• DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS Date February 15, 1977

The gaming control board's figures are a reasonable estimate of the impact of this bill. There is an increase to the county and a corresponding decrease to the state's general fund. This decrease in state general fund income was not anticipated in the Executive Budget.

Signature H.F. Bane
 Title Director

• LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT Date February 17, 1977
 (Legislative Counsel Bureau Use Only)

Currently the casino entertainment tax is in force in 12 counties. Based on current origin of collections, the estimated impact to the 12 counties is displayed below:

	1977-78	1978-79		1977-78	1978-79
Churchill	\$ 3,150	\$ 3,308	Nye	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,575
Clark	5,058,580	5,309,509	Carson City	31,500	33,075
Douglas	693,000	726,650	Pershing	1,100	1,155
Elko	50,400	52,920	Storey	120	126
Humboldt	12,600	13,230	Washoe	441,000	451,049
Mineral	3,050	3,203	White Pine	4,000	4,200
			Total	\$6,300,000	\$6,600,000

Signature Ed Schae
 Title Deputy Fiscal Analyst

SENATE STANDING RULES

SENATE STANDING RULES

[Current through the date of adjournment of the 1975 legislative session
(May 21, 1975)]

I. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1865]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1865]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1866]

13

Open Meetings.

1. Except as provided in the constitution of the State of Nevada and in subsection 2 of this rule, all meetings of the Senate and its committees shall be open to the public.

2. A Senate committee meeting may be closed if, in an open meeting of the committee, two-thirds of the members of the committee determine that such action is in the public interest and vote to close the meeting for the hearing of specified testimony. Final action on a bill or resolution shall not be taken at a closed meeting.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1880]

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?"

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1867]

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

40

Standing Committees.

Standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

1. Commerce and Labor, seven members.
2. Environment and Public Resources, seven members.
3. Education, seven members.
4. Government Affairs, 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1855]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1868]

42

Committee Expenses.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1868]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1868]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1868]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1869]

51

Privileged Committees Always in Order.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1870]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1870]

53

Committee Rules.

1. The rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be the rules of committees of the Senate; and procedure in committees, where not otherwise provided in this rule, shall follow the procedure of the Senate. For matters not included in the rules of the Senate or these rules, Mason's Manual shall be followed.
2. A majority of any committee constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
3. A meeting of a committee shall not be opened without a quorum present.
4. In addition to regularly scheduled meetings or those called by the chairman, meetings may be set by a written petition of a majority of a committee and filed with the chairman of a committee.
5. A bill may be passed from a committee only by a majority of the committee membership. A simple majority of those present and voting is sufficient to adopt committee amendments.
6. Subcommittees may be appointed by committee chairmen to consider subjects specified by the committee and shall report back to the committee.
7. A committee shall act only when together, and all votes shall be taken in the presence of the committee. A member shall not be recorded as voting unless he was actually present in the committee at the time of the vote. The chairman shall vote on all final actions on bills or resolutions.
8. All committee and subcommittee meetings shall be open to the public, except that a meeting may be closed if, in an open meeting of the committee or subcommittee, two-thirds of the members determine that such action is in the public interest and vote to close the meeting for the hearing of specified testimony. Final action on a bill or resolution shall not be taken at a closed meeting.
9. Before reporting a bill or resolution to the Senate, a committee may reconsider its action. A motion to reconsider must be made by a member who voted with the prevailing side.
10. Committee chairmen shall determine the agenda of each meeting except that committee members may request an item for the agenda by communicating with the chairman at least 1 day prior to the meeting. A majority of a committee may, by vote, add an item to the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting.
11. Secretaries to committees shall give notice of hearings on bills to anyone requesting notices on particular bills.
12. All committees shall keep minutes of meetings. The minutes shall cover members present and absent, subjects under discussion, witnesses

who appear, committee members' statements concerning legislative intent, action taken by the committee, as well as the vote of individual members on all matters on which a vote is taken. Any member may submit to the secretary additional remarks to be included in the minutes and records of committee meetings. At the conclusion of the legislative session, the Secretary of the Senate shall deliver all minutes and records of committee meetings in her possession to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

13. In addition to the minutes, the committee secretary shall maintain a record of all bills, including:

- (a) Date bill referred;
- (b) Date bill received;
- (c) Date set for hearing the bill;
- (d) Date or dates bill heard and voted upon; and
- (e) Date report prepared.

14. All committee secretaries shall file the minutes within a reasonable time with the Secretary of the Senate.

15. All committee minutes shall be open to public inspection upon request and during normal business hours.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1904]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1870]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1870]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

64

Lay on the Table.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1883]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1871]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

Reserved. 96

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

Reserved. 98

Reserved. 99

Reserved. 100

Reserved. 101

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

103

Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1873]

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.

(c) A member whose request was approved prior to drafting in the manner required by this rule.

3. Consent to suspend this rule shall be made on roll call 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1883]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1874]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1874]

Reserved. 108

Reading of Bills. 109

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1874]

Reserved. 110

Printing. 111

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1875]

Reserved. 112

General File. 113

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1875]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1875]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

119

Treated as Motions.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1876]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

128

Filling of Blanks.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1877]

SENATE STANDING RULES 1975

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ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES

[Current through the date of adjournment of the 1975 legislative session
(May 21, 1975)]

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

1

Speaker of the Assembly.

1. All officers of the Assembly are subordinate to the Speaker in all that relates to the prompt, efficient and correct discharge of their official duties under his supervision.

2. Possessing the powers and performing the duties described in this rule, the Speaker shall:

(a) Take the chair at the hour to which the Assembly stands adjourned, call the members to order, and upon the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business.

(b) Preserve order and decorum and have general direction of the chamber of the Assembly and the approaches thereto, and in the event of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, order the same to be cleared.

(c) Decide all questions of order, subject to a member's right to appeal to the Assembly. On appeal from such decisions, the Speaker has the right, in his place, to assign the reason for his decision.

(d) Have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond 1 legislative day.

(e) When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, name a chairman to preside thereover and call him to the chair.

(f) Have the power to accredit the persons who act as representatives of the press, radio and television, and assign them seats.

(g) Sign all bills and resolutions passed by the legislature as provided by law.

(h) Sign all subpoenas issued by the Assembly or any committee thereof.

(i) Receive all messages and communications from other departments of the government and announce them to the Assembly.

(j) Represent the Assembly, declare its will and in all things obey its commands.

(k) Vote on final passage of a bill or resolution, but he shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings except where his vote would be decisive. In all aye and no votes, the Speaker's name shall be called last.

3. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Speaker, through death, resignation or disability of the Speaker, the Speaker pro Tempore shall temporarily and for the period of vacancy or disability conduct the necessary business of the Assembly.

4. If a permanent vacancy occurs in the office of Speaker, the Assembly shall select a new Speaker.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1912]

Reserved. 2

Reserved. 3

Reserved. 4

Reserved. 5

Reserved. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1886]

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

10

Time of Meeting.

The Assembly shall meet each day at 11 a.m., unless the Assembly adjourns to some other hour.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1857]

11

Open Meetings.

All meetings of the Assembly and its standing committees shall be open to the public.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1907]

12

Reserved.

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1886]

Reserved. 21

Reserved. 22

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

30

Manner of Voting.

1. The Speaker shall declare all votes but the ayes and noes shall be taken when called for by three members present, and the names of those calling for the ayes and noes shall be entered in the Journal by the Chief Clerk.

2. The Speaker shall call for ayes and noes by a division or by a roll call, either electronic or oral.

3. When taking the ayes and noes on any question, the electronic roll call system may be used, and when so used shall have the force and effect of any roll call under these rules.

4. When taking the ayes and noes by oral roll call, the Chief Clerk shall take the names of members alphabetically except that the Speaker shall be called last.

5. The electronic roll call system may be used to determine the presence of a quorum.

6. The ayes and noes shall not be taken with the electronic roll call system until all members present are at their desks. The Speaker and the Speaker pro Tempore may vote at their desks or at the rostrum.

7. Only a member, certified by the Committee on Credentials of the Assembly, may cast a vote in the Assembly. A member shall not vote for another member on any roll call, either electronic or oral. Any member who votes for another member may be punished in any manner deemed appropriate by the Assembly.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1879]

Reserved. 31

Reserved. 32

Announcement of the Vote.

1. A member may change his vote at any time before the announcement of the vote if the voting is by voice, or at any time before the votes are electronically recorded if the voting is conducted electronically.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1876]

33

Voting by Division.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1887]

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, nine members.
13. Government Affairs, nine members.

There shall be no more than two members of the minority political party on a standing committee.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1857]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1903]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1903]

43

Subcommittees.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1903]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1885]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1885]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1903]

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.
- [Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1903]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1904]

49

Committee Hearings.

Public hearings shall be held on important bills and other matters of high public interest. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1914]

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 the first committee votes to amend the bill or resolution, it shall be reprinted with amendments and then sent immediately to the next committee. If there is no amendment proposed by the first committee, the bill or resolution shall be sent with the committee recommendation immediately to the second committee. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1909]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1889]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1889]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1889]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1889]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1890]

VII. DEBATE

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1890]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1890]

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Rules and Procedure

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1890]

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.
[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1890]

92

Notices of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings.

All committees shall provide notice of public hearings on bills, resolutions or topics of high public importance at least 5 calendar days before such hearings. Notice shall also be provided for all other committee meetings at least 24 hours in advance of such meetings. Notices in all cases shall include the date, time, place and agenda to be covered and shall be posted conspicuously in the legislative building, appear in the daily history and be made available to the press.

The noticing requirements of this rule may be suspended for emergency situations but only after approval by a two-thirds vote of a committee.
[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1915]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

98

Request of Purpose.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

99

Remarks.

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1891]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1892]

Reserved. 102

Reserved. 103

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1911]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1893]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1893]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1893]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1894]

110

Second Reading and Amendment of Bills.

All bills shall be read the second time on the first legislative day after which they are reported by committee, unless a different day 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. Any amendment which is numbered, copied and made available to all members shall be moved and voted upon by number unless any member moves that it be read in full. 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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1915]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1895]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1895]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1895]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1895]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1896]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1896]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1896]

Reserved.	127
Reserved.	128

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1897]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1973, 1897]

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES 1975

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JOINT RULES

JOINT RULES

[Current through the date of adjournment of the 1975 legislative session
(May 21, 1975)]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1947, 872]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1931, 466]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1931, 410]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1931, 467]

5

TRANSMIT PAPERS

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

[Statutes of Nevada 1920-21, 410]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1920-21, 410]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1963, 1452]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1920-21, 410]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1920-21, 410]

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.

[Statutes of Nevada 1955, 956]

11

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

1. When members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise less than 34 percent of the total number elected to that body, minority party membership for that body on the Legislative Commission shall be:

(a) One, if such membership is less than 21 percent.

(b) Two, if such membership is between 21 percent and 33 percent.

If the members of the minority party in the Senate or in the Assembly comprise more than 33 percent of the total number elected to that body, minority party membership for that body on the Commission shall be three, being equal to the membership of the majority party.

2. Provisions for alternate membership on the Legislative Commission shall be as follows:

(a) The number of alternates shall be equal to that of the regular members from such body on the Legislative Commission. The party ratio shall be the same as that provided in subsection 1.

(b) Alternates shall be designated first alternate member through fifth alternate member, depending on the party ratio in the Senate and in the Assembly. If either the Senate or the Assembly is composed wholly of one party membership, a sixth alternate member shall be designated.

3. A vacancy in the regular Senate or Assembly membership created by death or by resignation or by the legislator's ceasing to be a member of the Legislature shall be filled, first, by the proper first alternate member of the same party in that body and, sequentially, if there are no intermediate alternate members, then by the proper remaining alternate member of the same party in that body. If there is no proper alternate member, the Legislative Commission shall fill the vacancy by appointing a senator or assemblyman of the same party.

4. The members shall serve until their successors are appointed by resolution as provided in NRS 218.660, notwithstanding that their terms of office may have expired, except that the membership of any member who does not become a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection shall terminate on the day next after the election and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in this rule.

5. The Chairman shall be selected at the first meeting of the newly formed Legislative Commission and shall serve until his successor is appointed following the formation of the next Legislative Commission.

[Statutes of Nevada 1975, 1959]

JOINT RULES

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1975 Appropriations Act

Senate Bill No. 619—Committee on Finance

CHAPTER 678.

AN ACT authorizing expenditures by various officers, departments, boards, agencies, commissions and institutions of the state government for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1975, and ending June 30, 1976, and beginning July 1, 1976, and ending June 30, 1977; 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. Expenditure of the following sums not appropriated from the general fund or the state highway fund in the state treasury is hereby authorized during the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1975, and ending June 30, 1976, and beginning July 1, 1976, and ending June 30, 1977, by the various officers, departments, boards, agencies, commissions and institutions of the state government hereinafter mentioned:

	1975-76	1976-77
Office of the governor		
Comprehensive statewide planning.....	\$71,447	\$72,170
Manpower services council.....	436,381	474,217
Attorney general		
Administration.....	534,131	533,217
Private detective.....	15,591	16,411
State controller.....	100,000	100,000
Department of administration		
Budget division.....	7,725	7,725
Insurance premium revolving fund.....	429,900	454,400
Clear Creek youth center.....	1,200	1,200
Personnel division.....	956,552	988,521
Intergovernmental personnel.....	113,800	118,200
Department of general services		
Director's office.....	55,226	56,548
State printing office.....	1,288,696	1,459,241
Records management services.....	187,209	202,411
Buildings and grounds division.....	1,954,230	2,172,313
Statewide leases.....	842,479	842,479
Motor pool.....	716,788	723,306
Working capital fund.....	1,406,435	1,438,914
Purchasing division.....	706,678	676,238
Commodity food program.....	137,340	134,322
Surplus property administration....	102,720	108,324
Central data processing.....	1,547,235	1,636,454
Marlette Lake.....	40,744	41,277
Accounting division.....	157,111	164,146
Nevada tax commission.....	154,935	159,364
Computer facility.....	1,708,235	1,855,178
Legislative fund		
Audit division.....	5,000	5,000
Legal division.....	225,000	75,000
District judges' travel.....	700	700

	1975-76	1976-77
Public defender.....	\$81,535	\$89,650
State department of education		
Administration.....	105,258	106,518
Vocational education.....	1,510,569	1,610,158
School lunch program.....	2,002,341	2,083,314
Adult basic education.....	230,531	230,546
Higher education student loan.....	99,000	119,000
National Defense Education Act.....	113,333	113,333
Comprehensive Employment Training Act.....	148,640	156,282
Fleischmann scholarships.....	242,201	242,546
Indian education.....	230,000	230,000
Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VI.....	305,755	306,736
Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V.....	643,210	643,466
Elementary and Secondary Education Act, combined.....	2,850,000	2,850,000
Teacher training for handicapped children.....	61,593	61,911
Education Civil Rights, Title IV.....	77,005	80,691
Advisory council for career education.....	71,549	67,451
Educational communications commission....	3,500	2,000
T.V. satellite.....	20,378	20,345
University of Nevada System		
Intercollegiate athletics—U.N.R.....	75,000	75,000
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Cooperative extension service.....	620,000	620,000
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Medical School—U.N.R.....	407,610	407,610
University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	2,271,899	2,402,829
Clark County community college.....	898,260	1,030,420
Western Nevada community college.....	685,500	775,830
Northern Nevada community college....	80,280	84,260
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.....	246,909	246,908
Nevada historical society.....	8,500	8,500
Nevada state museum.....	12,066	12,620
Nevada council on the arts.....	310,000	420,000
Nevada state library.....	83,430	83,430
Library cooperation.....	40,000	40,000
Library service improvement.....	361,000	361,000
Department of human resources		
Director of human resources.....	5,000	.....
Aging services.....	1,099,851	1,100,443
Nevada youth training center.....	40,000	40,000
Youth parole—boys school..	51,170	43,415
Youth training center— ESEA, Title I.....	61,854	64,616

	1975-76	1976-77
Girls training center		
Girls training center—		
ESEA, Title I.....	\$25,000	\$25,000
Health division		
Office of the state health		
officer.....	69,635	69,635
Dental health.....	71,188	71,188
Medical laboratory certifi-		
cation.....	3,800	4,000
Bureau of health facilities....	179,123	179,123
Family planning project.....	69,557	69,557
Bureau of laboratory and		
research.....	42,406	42,406
Women's, infants' and chil-		
dren's food supple-		
ment program.....	758,167	809,833
Maternal, child, school		
and special children....	510,013	510,013
Milk inspection revolving		
fund.....	1,000	1,000
Developmental disabled		
child.....	40,260	41,666
Bureau of community		
health services.....	348,579	357,709
Health aid to counties.....	120,000	120,000
Emergency medical services..	78,451	80,174
Gonorrhea screening proj-		
ect.....	83,427	86,879
Immunization program.....	42,882	43,909
Consumer protection.....	106,147	108,527
Cancer screening project.....	21,872	22,688
Environmental protection.....	239,923	240,923
Comprehensive health planning....	140,838	140,838
Division of mental hygiene and		
mental retardation.....	-----	19,533
Nevada mental health		
institute.....	261,670	265,837
Reno mental health center....	45,000	45,000
Rural clinics.....	157,425	154,922
Las Vegas mental health		
center.....	897,415	729,468
Henderson mental health		
center.....	23,335	23,668
Clark County emotionally		
disturbed children's		
program.....	217,428	224,267
Mental retardation.....	130,848	130,848
Community training center...	75,000	75,000
Foster grandparents pro-		
gram.....	148,000	148,000

	1975-76	1976-77
Resident placement.....	\$108,000	\$118,000
Community relevant plan- ning.....	48,758	50,928
Community awareness project.....	144,469	149,625
Welfare division		
Administration.....	4,293,084	4,412,063
Child welfare.....	510,840	604,366
Aid to dependent children....	4,952,340	4,787,100
Medical care unit.....	12,740,939	13,642,749
Food stamp program.....	1,140,505	1,125,044
Work incentive.....	45,000	45,000
Homemaking services.....	216,906	234,122
Federal Cuban refugee program.....	336,638	338,297
U.S. Indian service.....	84,951	86,245
Child protection.....	84,899	93,389
Rehabilitation division		
Administration.....	507,306	527,223
Vocational rehabilitation.....	2,138,460	2,113,410
Social services—vocational rehabilitation.....	207,450	207,450
Services to the blind.....	281,581	281,581
Social services for the blind...	90,000	90,000
Alcoholism and drug reha- bilitation.....	363,662	300,000
Developmental disabilities....	100,000	100,000
Social security disability adjudication.....	1,125,961	1,271,384
Office of economic oppor- tunity.....	127,107	129,182
Department of the military.....	260,156	288,026
Civil defense and disaster agency.....	56,484	57,929
RADEF program.....	31,715	34,001
Hardware program.....	375,000	380,000
Surplus property civil defense....	8,500	9,000
Emergency planning—civil defense.....	26,635	27,385
Personnel and administrative program.....	280,000	290,000
Nevada state prison administration.....	351,427	301,732
Parole and probation.....	35,000	27,000
Commission on crime, delinquency and corrections		
Planning and training.....	193,600	194,100
Small county and Indian justice planner.....	40,396	39,628
Crime commission—federal grants.....	2,100,400	2,524,400
Identification and communications division.....	85,000	86,730

	1975-76	1976-77
Identification and communica- tions, federal.....	\$827,619	\$824,687
Investigation and narcotics division....	25,000	44,439
State communications board.....	91,039	190,711
Gaming control board investigative fund....	650,000	750,000
Commerce department		
National association of insurance commissioners.....	20,000	20,000
Insurance examiners.....	310,000	310,000
Fire marshal.....	144,168	144,636
Real estate administration.....	51,000	45,000
Real estate education and research.....	70,000	80,000
Real estate recovery.....	50,000	50,000
Real estate investigative fund.....	1,000	1,000
Racing commission.....	11,000	11,000
Athletic commission.....	48,411	48,395
Public service commission.....	1,060,250	1,060,111
Taxicab authority.....	359,630	374,041
Department of conservation and natural resources		
Division of state lands.....	30,000	30,000
Division of water resources.....	50,000	50,000
Division of Colorado River resources....	305,824	319,921
Land and water conservation pro- gram.....	28,590	28,812
Park historic preservation program.....	5,627	5,628
Division of forestry.....	671,833	678,634
Forestry nurseries.....	133,558	74,500
Forest fire suppression.....	100,000	100,000
Forestry pest control.....	10,000	10,000
Forest and watershed rehabili- tation.....	5,000	5,000
Oil and gas conservation commission....	1,800	1,700
Heil wildhorse bequest.....	535,000	.....
Fish and game fund.....	3,604,310	4,198,212
Fish and Game Boat Act.....	219,393	256,400
Dairy commission.....	185,665	190,100
Department of agriculture		
Plant industry fund.....	88,308	90,698
Apiary inspection fund.....	7,835	8,185
Agriculture registration and enforce- ment fund.....	63,241	61,685
Livestock inspection fund.....	257,814	271,277
Insect abatement.....	45,000	45,000
Veterinary medical services.....	3,000	3,000
Sheep inspection fund.....	13,100	13,100
Woolgrowers predatory animal control....	66,071	65,592
Department of highways.....	70,603,200	69,913,000

	1975-76	1976-77
Department of motor vehicles		
Automation division.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
Law enforcement, highway patrol.....	86,509	122,740
Highway patrol special fund.....	1,875,579	2,016,247
Registration division.....	18,373	17,023
Motor vehicle pollution control.....	40,485	41,193
Highway safety program.....	144,780	147,198
Public employees' retirement fund.....	700,304	747,974
Employment security department		
Unemployment compensation admin- istration.....	7,992,646	8,257,994
Old-age survivors insurance admin- istration.....	4,500	4,500
Work incentive program.....	287,281	299,317
Emergency Employment Act.....	400,000	400,000
Comprehensive Employment and Train- ing Act.....	500,000	500,000
Professional and vocational boards		
Board of accounting.....	70,068	77,750
Board of architecture.....	30,580	32,450
State barbers' health and sanitation board.....	13,300	13,300
Board of chiropractic examiners.....	10,450	10,500
Board of contractors.....	396,000	396,000
Board of cosmetology.....	73,268	73,268
Board of dental examiners.....	11,010	11,010
Board of registered and professional engineers.....	49,400	53,800
Board of funeral directors and embalmers.....	3,930	3,400
State liquefied petroleum gas board....	15,541	15,541
Board of medical examiners.....	61,961	59,092
Board of nursing.....	59,365	59,215
Board of dispensing opticians.....	1,255	1,255
Board of optometry.....	5,550	6,050
Board of osteopathy.....	500	500
Board of pharmacy.....	75,500	76,500
Board of physical therapy examiners....	500	500
Board of Chinese Medicine.....	10,170	10,170
Board of podiatry.....	744	744
Board of psychological examiners.....	500	500
Board of examiners in veterinary medicine.....	5,000	5,000

SEC. 2. 1. Expenditure of \$2,781,363 by the Nevada gaming control board from the general fund in the state treasury pursuant to the provisions of NRS 463.330 is hereby authorized during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1975, and ending June 30, 1976.

2. Expenditure of \$2,746,284 by the Nevada gaming control board from the general fund in the state treasury pursuant to the provisions of

NRS 463.330 is hereby authorized during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1976, and ending June 30, 1977.

SEC. 3. Expenditure of \$783,000 by the state parks division of the department of conservation and natural resources for marina development is hereby authorized for the biennium beginning July 1, 1975, and ending June 30, 1977.

SEC. 4. The funds authorized to be expended by the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act (except the legislative fund) shall be expended in accordance with the allotment transfer, work-program and budget provisions of NRS 353.150 to 353.245, inclusive, and transfers to and from salary allotments, travel allotments, operating expense allotments, 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.

SEC. 5. 1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the chief of the budget division of the department of administration may, with the approval of the governor, authorize the augmentation of the amounts authorized in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act for expenditure by a given officer, department, board, agency, commission and institution from any other state agency, from any agency of local government or of the Federal Government, or from any other source which he determines is in excess of the amount so taken into consideration by this act. The chief of the budget division of the department of administration shall reduce any authorization whenever he determines that funds to be received will be less than the amount so authorized in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act.

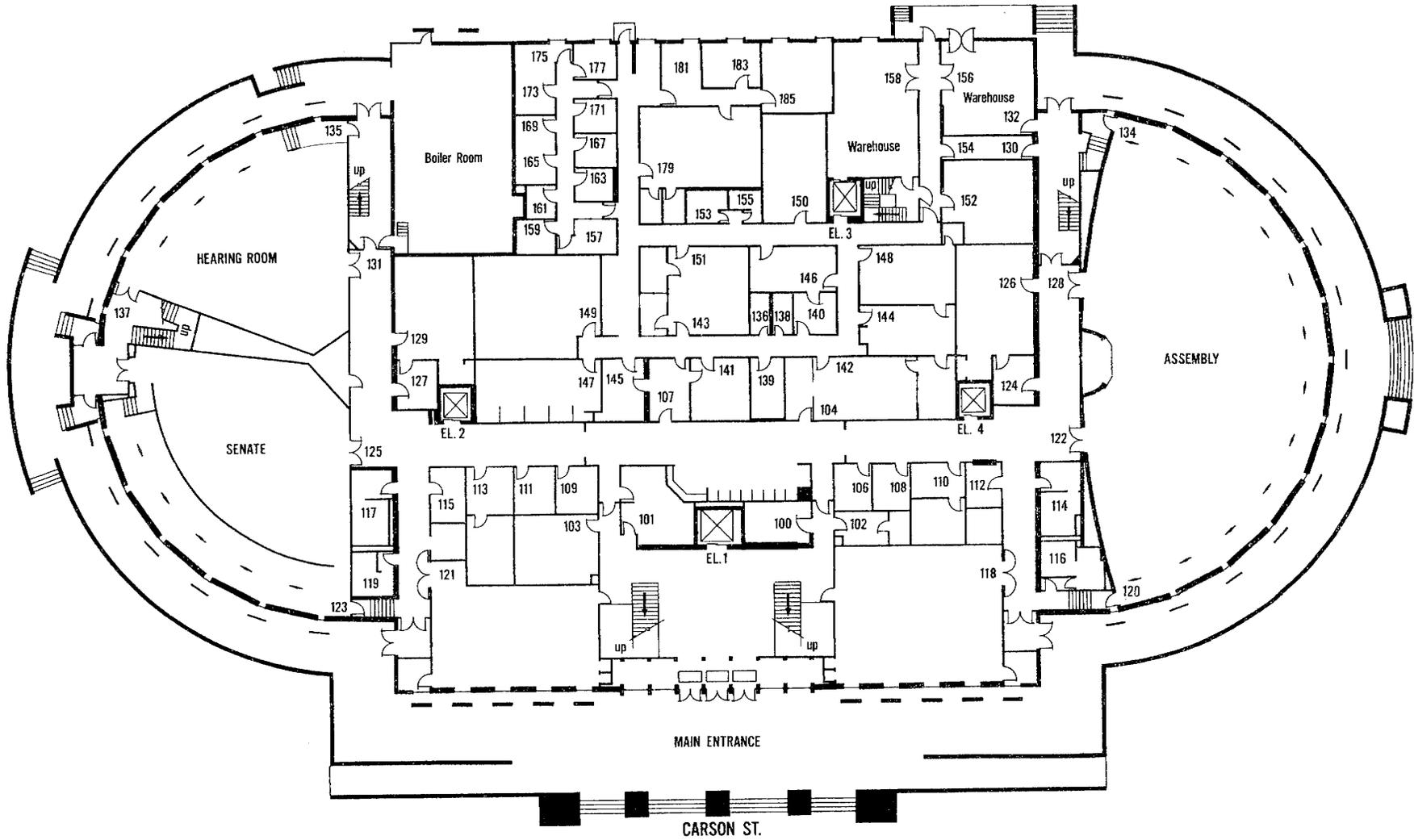
2. The director of the legislative counsel bureau may, with the approval of the legislative commission, authorize the augmentation of the amount authorized in section 1 of this act to the legislative fund for expenditure by the legislative counsel bureau from any source which he determines is in excess of the amount so taken into consideration by this act. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall reduce the authorization whenever he determines that funds to be received will be less than the amount so authorized in section 1 of this act.

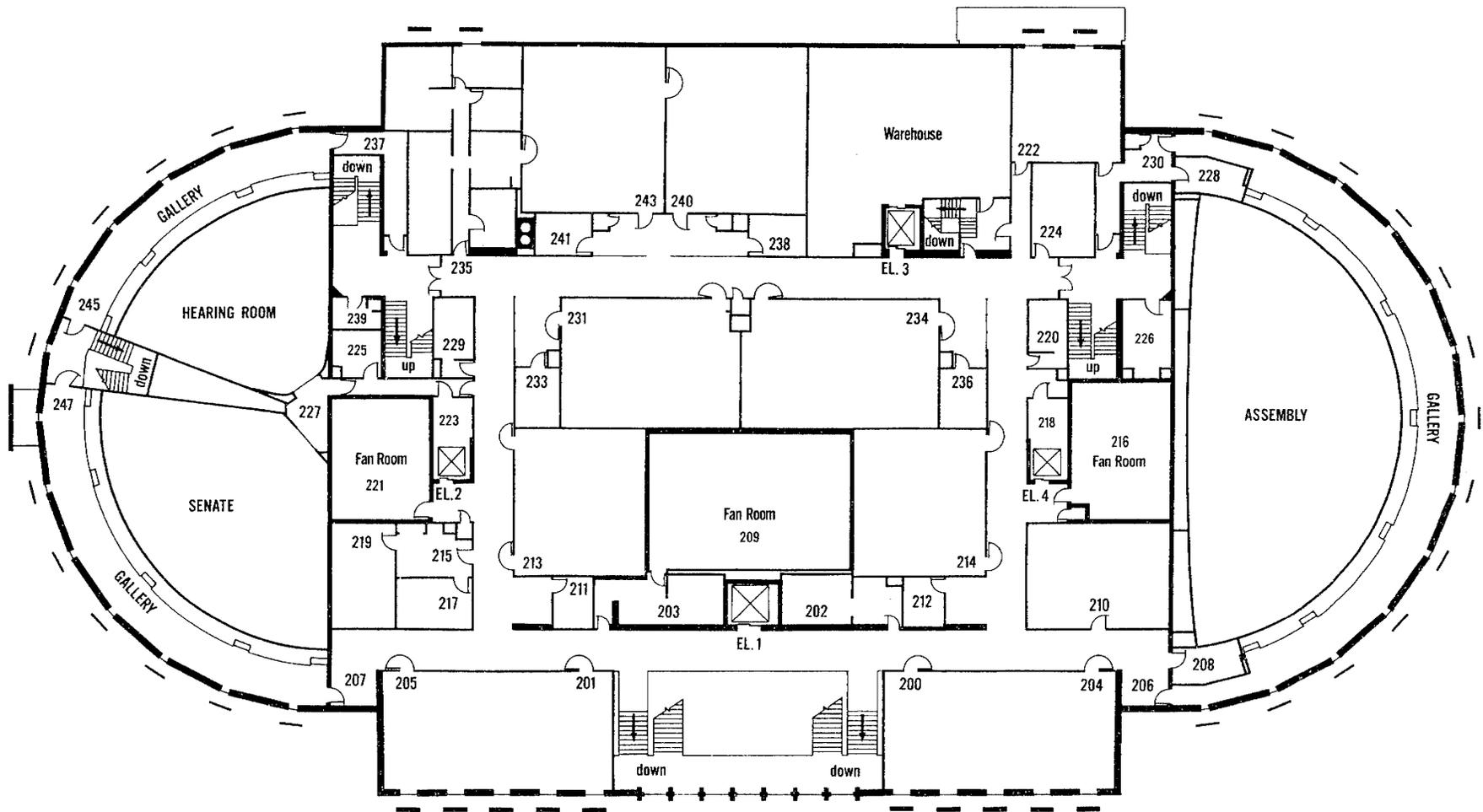
SEC. 6. Where the operation of an office, department, board, agency, commission, institution or program is financed by an appropriation or appropriations from the general fund in the state treasury as well as by funds received from other sources, the portion provided by appropriation from the general fund in the state treasury shall be decreased to the extent that the receipts of the funds from other sources approved by this act are exceeded, but such decrease shall not jeopardize the receipts of such funds as are to be received from other sources.

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

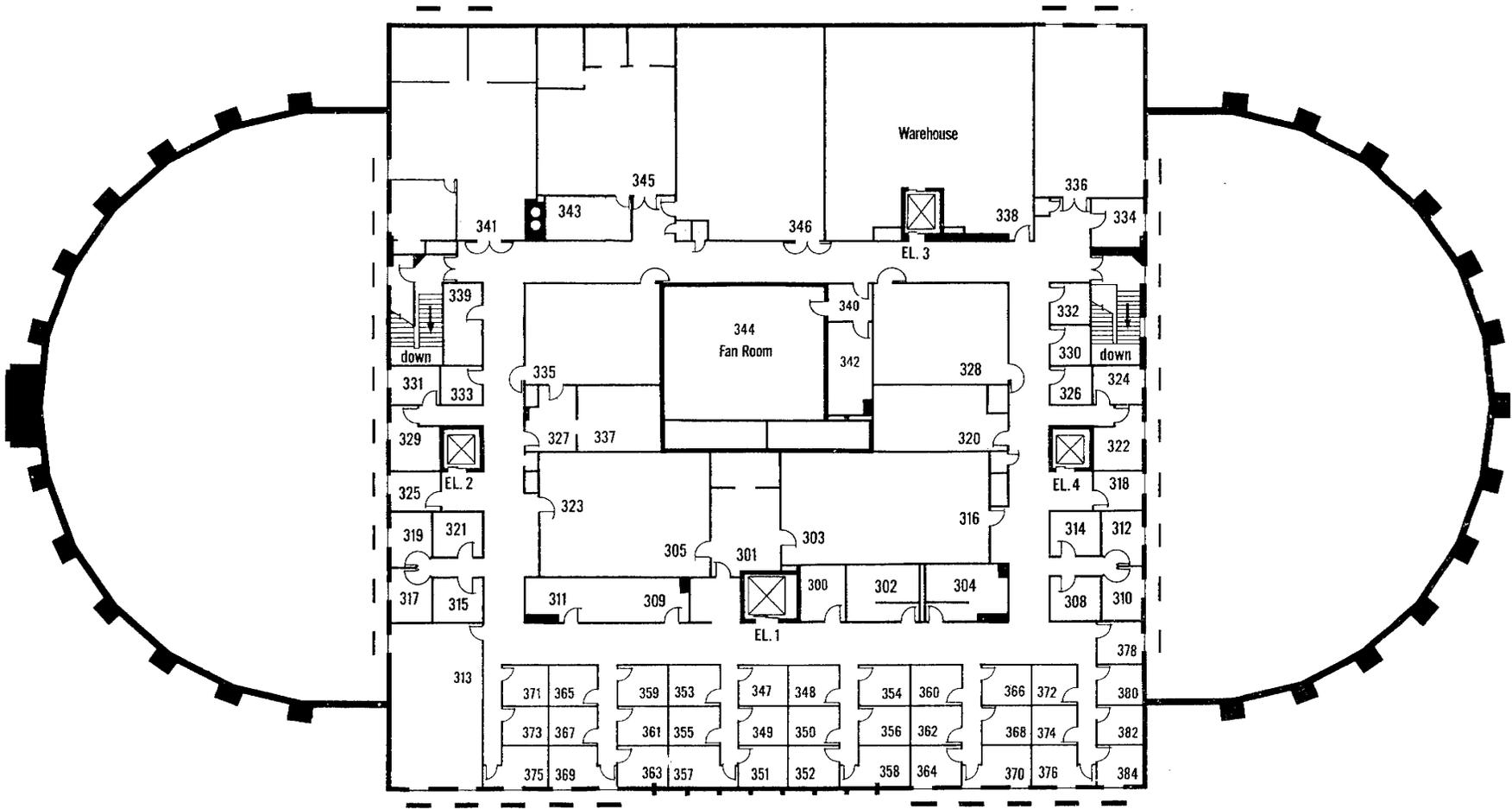
Located on six city blocks immediately to the south of the capitol, the legislative building contains 96,000 usable square feet and adequate facilities for the legislature and the legislative counsel bureau. Included within the building or to be included in the future are equipment and accommodations 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 telephone communications services which are available in the legislative building. The basic types are:

- Nevada Bell Telephone Message Center
- State capitol telephone services
- Coin telephones

Since the scope of usage and usage costs vary with each type of service, the following information is provided to better acquaint you with these 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.

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.

Nevada Bell messengers will be available for paging and delivery of incoming telephone messages received at the Nevada Bell Message Center.

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 15 cents plus 5 percent federal excise tax. Charges for long distance calls made through the message center conform to regularly advertised Nevada Bell rates. Message center operators also have access 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 several weeks 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 TELEPHONE SERVICES

In addition to Nevada Bell telephone service, there are two types of state telephone service available to legislators—regular service and interior service.

Regular Service

This service is part of the Capitol PBX system and can be used by legislators to make both local and long distance calls. During the 1977 legislative session, each legislator will have his own office telephone for the first time.

LOCAL CALLS

Using the regular capitol telephone service:

1. Dial the last four digits of the telephone number you wish to call for other Carson City state offices.
2. Dial "9" plus the telephone number of the party you wish to call for the Reno-Sparks-Carson City-Virginia City-Crystal Bay areas.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS

1. WATS—To points in Nevada from capitol telephones.

As a Nevada legislator, you may make long distance calls within Nevada, over the WATS lines (Wide Area Telephone Service) at reduced rates. To use this service, place your call from a capitol telephone as follows:

Day Hours (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

Dial "O" for the capitol operator, give your name and the number you are calling. The operator will place the call for you.

Evening Hours (after 6 p.m.). After hours WATS service is free.

Dial "121," wait for dial tone, dial "1" and the Nevada telephone number you wish to reach. The area code is not necessary.

2. WATS—To points in the United States outside of Nevada, except Alaska, Hawaii and parts of California not available through ATSS.

Legislators may make official out-of-state daytime long distance calls over WATS lines at reduced rates.

Dial "O" for the capitol operator, give your name and the number you are calling. The operator will place the call for you. This service is not available after 6 p.m.

3. ATSS—To most California cities from capitol telephones.

Legislators may place calls free of charge to most California cities from any capitol telephone as follows:

Dial "8" plus the proper area code and number you wish to call.

TOLL FREE SERVICE FOR CONSTITUENTS

Toll free service for constituents outside the local calling area is provided now through the state telephone service. If legislators wish to receive calls from their constituents during the session, they may do so by having them dial 1-800-992-0970 and ask for a specific legislator. The call will be put through to your office; if you are not in your office a message will be taken by a state operator located in the legislative building and placed in your personal mailbox. This service will be available to constituents between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Interior Service

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

COIN 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 \$500 during a regular session to help you defray telephone charges incurred in the performance of your official duties.* 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 and for long distance calls made from their office telephones 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 call Doug Loburg in the Nevada Department of General Services at 885-4040. Mail payment for your state telephone bill to:

General Services Accounting
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

*Your telephone allowance during a special session cannot exceed \$200.

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 mailboxes 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 interagency mail only—not for U.S. mail.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

Writing in 1968 in *The American Legislative Process: Congress and the States*, William J. Keefe stated, "The most significant contribution to legislative renewal in this century is found in the creation and development of service agencies to provide legislators with information and assistance."¹ This statement, although it minimizes the impact of reapportionment, the professionalization of legislatures and the general resurgence of state government in the federal system, is still a generally convincing assessment.

The legislative service agency as we know it today came into being in order to free legislators from their almost total dependence upon lobbyists representing those who could afford to pay them, and from the executive branch of state government. With service agencies, a legislator is not dependent upon a lobbyist or a governor to draft a bill for him, to provide him with research data or to keep him informed about his state and other states with similar problems. The more developed and expert the service agency staff, the less the dependence upon sources of support which, by definition, are biased.

Many states, including Nevada, use the basic legislative council pattern providing for a body composed of legislators from each house and from each party empowered to function during the interim between sessions, either annual or biennial. Powers and responsibilities vary among the states, but basically councils carry out functions assigned by the full legislatures. These functions range from simple housekeeping duties to extensive powers of legislative oversight, policy research and emergency appropriations.

The Nevada legislature in March of 1945 recognized a need for more information and assistance in order to deal with increasingly complex tasks. This situation was clearly pointed out in the preamble to the bill creating the legislative counsel bureau.

At each biennial session of the legislature, that body is confronted by requests for legislation expanding and changing the functions of and increasing the appropriations of numerous offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of the state government; and . . . notwithstanding the information provided by the messages and budgets of the governor and the reports of public officers, it is impossible for the legislature or its committees to secure sufficient information to act advisedly on such requests in the time limited for its sessions.²

The 1945 law establishing the bureau charged it with assisting legislators, state officers and citizens in finding facts concerning government, proposed legislation and various public matters.³

During the next several years, the duties of the bureau and its staff were modified and expanded; however, the next major change in the bureau came 18 years later.

In 1963, the Nevada legislature undertook a major overhaul of the legislative counsel bureau which gave it a structure and responsibilities very similar to those it has today.⁴ One part of this change was the incorporation of the statute revision commission into the legislative counsel bureau as the legal division of the bureau. The statute revision commission was originally created under the supreme court in 1951 and became involved in bill drafting as an adjunct to its statute revision work. Another change was the separation of the bureau staff into three divisions. In addition to the legal division, already noted, a fiscal and audit division, and research division were established.

Today, the legislative counsel bureau consists of the legislative commission, a director, an audit division, a legal division, a research and fiscal analysis division and the interim finance committee.⁵ The following sections of the manual describe the activities of these units of the Nevada legislative counsel bureau.

The Legislative Commission

The legislative commission consists of 12 legislators who exercise general policymaking and supervising authority over the operations of the legislative counsel bureau. At every regular session of the legislature, the senate and the assembly each designate six members and six alternates to serve on the commission. The legislature is required to determine, by joint rule at each regular session in odd numbered years, (1) the method of determining the majority and minority party regular and alternate membership on the commission, (2) the method of filling vacancies on the commission, (3) the terms of office of the commission members, (4) the method of selecting the chairman, and (5) the term of office of the chairman.⁶ These provisions are currently enumerated in Joint Rule 11.

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.⁷

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 \$40 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.⁸

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 commission. Seven members of the commission constitute a quorum.⁹

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

charged with the responsibility of working with The Council of State Governments and The National Conference of State Legislatures 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 The National Conference of State Legislatures and its annual dues for membership in these organizations are paid by the commission out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau.¹⁰

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 is required to receive recommendations and suggestions for legislation or investigation from state and local governments, officers and legislators, and may receive recommendations and suggestions from specified private groups or any citizens desiring to report to it.¹¹ 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.¹²

The commission appoints the Nevada representatives to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws¹³ 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ The legislative commission sets the compensation for each division chief. The director functions as the executive head of the counsel bureau and directs and supervises all of its daily administrative and technical activities.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ He serves as secretary to the interim finance committee.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

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.²¹

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.²²

The legislative auditor prepares a biennial report for the members of the legislature and the governor analyzing the audit program and recommending improvements where he considers it to be necessary. The biennial report also includes a summary of changes made in the agencies' systems of accounts, and records included in the audits presented in the past biennium and specific recommendations to the legislature for the amendment of existing laws or the enactment of new laws.²³

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.²⁴

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 5 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.²⁵

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.²⁶

All of the professional boards and commissions are required to file a copy of their annual audit report with the legislative auditor. Such audit reports received are enumerated in a special report issued every 6 months.²⁷

The legislative auditor also keeps a complete set of accounting records and reports for all legislative operations. He not only does the accounting for the legislative counsel bureau, but for all of the legislative functions.

The Legal Division

The legal division, with a staff of lawyers and technicians, compiles *Nevada Revised Statutes*, with annotations, and the *Nevada Digest*,²⁸ provides bill drafting services²⁹ and certain other assistance when requested. As legal adviser to the legislature, the legislative counsel or his staff on direction of the legislative commission 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.³⁰

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 unless a request has been approved by the governor and is received prior to October 1 preceding the convening of a session. During regular sessions, the division can only work on legislative measures upon the written request of a legislator or the governor.³¹

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.³²

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.³³ 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.³⁴

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.³⁵ The legislative counsel is ex officio one of Nevada's three commissioners on uniform state laws.³⁶

The legislative counsel is the legal adviser 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.³⁷ Neither the opinions of the attorney general nor those of 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 through 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.³⁸ The official engrossed bill is then delivered to the secretary of state.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰

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 histories 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 the capability for independent review and analysis of budgetary and fiscal matters. It examines the *Executive Budget* and suggests possible changes; provides 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 state government.

Other duties of the office of fiscal analysis are (1) analyzing the past history and probable future trends of the state's financial position in order that a sound fiscal policy may be developed and maintained for the state and (2) analyzing appropriations bills, revenue bills, and bills having a fiscal impact upon the operation of the government of the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions.⁴¹

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 National Conference of State Legislatures, and other public and private organizations dedicated to the improvement of the legislative process through (1) the dissemination of materials which would be of value to legislators and (2) 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 Committee

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 such recommendation to the interim finance committee by transmitting it to the director of the legislative counsel bureau, who is required to notify the chairman of the interim finance committee of it. Upon receiving the recommendation, 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.⁴²

The interim finance committee is composed of the members of the assembly standing committee on ways and means and the senate standing 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.⁴³

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.

FOOTNOTES

¹Keefe, William J. and Morris S. Ogul, *The American Legislative Process: Congress and the States* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968), p. 481.

²Statutes of Nevada 1945, 136.

³Ibid.

⁴Statutes of Nevada 1963, 1011.

⁵NRS 218.620.

⁶NRS 218.660.

⁷Joint Rule 11.

⁸NRS 218.680.

⁹NRS 218.670.

¹⁰NRS 218.682.

¹¹NRS 218.681.

¹²NRS 218.6821.

¹³NRS 219.020.

¹⁴NRS 218.682.

¹⁵NRS 218.635.

¹⁶NRS 218.620.

¹⁷NRS 218.683.

¹⁸NRS 218.085 and 218.683.

¹⁹NRS 218.6822.

²⁰NRS 218.620.

²¹NRS 218.770.

²²NRS 218.810.

²³Ibid.

²⁴NRS 218.780.

²⁵NRS 218.740.

²⁶NRS 353.060.

²⁷NRS 218.825.

²⁸NRS 220.040 et seq.

²⁹NRS 218.240 et seq.

³⁰NRS 218.697.

³¹NRS 218.240 et seq.

³²NRS 218.240.

³³NRS 218.250.

³⁴NRS 218.315.

³⁵NRS 218.690.

³⁶NRS 219.020.

³⁷NRS 218.695.

³⁸NRS 218.340.

³⁹NRS 218.370.

⁴⁰NRS 220.080.

⁴¹NRS 218.731.

⁴²NRS 353.266 et seq.

⁴³NRS 218.6822.

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
Director of Printing and Office Manager.....	Tom Carter
Publications.....	Margaret Lillo
<i>Legal—Rm. 104, 885-5627</i>	
Legislative Counsel.....	Frank W. Daykin
Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Richard A. Sheffield
Deputy Legislative Counsel and Senate Bill Drafting Advisor.....	Janet Wilson
Deputy Legislative Counsel and Assembly Bill Drafting Advisor.....	Larry Petty
<i>Audit—Rm. 327, 885-5620</i>	
Legislative Auditor.....	Earl T. Oliver
Chief Deputy Legislative Auditor.....	John R. Crossley
Deputy Legislative Auditor-Manager.....	Twain Walker
Audit Secretary.....	Marie Robinson
Deputy Legislative Accountant.....	Kathie Pollart
Assistant Legislative Accountant.....	Marilynn Coursey
Accountant Secretary.....	Harle Ratzky
<i>Research and Fiscal Analysis</i>	
Director of Research and Fiscal Analysis.....	Andrew P. Grose
<i>Office of Research—Rm. 181, 885-5637</i>	
Research Director.....	Andrew P. Grose
Administrative Secretary.....	Jeanne L. Douglass
Chief Deputy Research Director.....	Donald A. Rhodes
Deputy Researcher.....	Mary Love Cooper
Legislative Librarian.....	Vivien Topken
Assistant Librarian.....	Lucia Nash
<i>Office of Fiscal Analysis—Rm. 341, 885-5640</i>	
Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Ronald W. Sparks
Chief Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	John F. Dolan
Administrative Secretary.....	Yhvona Martin
Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Eugene R. Pieretti
Deputy Fiscal Analyst.....	Ed Schorr

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 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 primarily issued by the legislature and the legislative counsel bureau. However, at least two documents issued by the executive branch, the *Executive Budget* and the Nevada state planning board's *Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements*, should also receive legislators' scrutiny. 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.

4. An alphabetical table of local statutes by short title showing their amendment or repeal.
5. A table of 1975 statutes, or sections thereof, repealed by action of the 58th session of the Nevada legislature (1975).
6. A table of contents showing the titles and chapter numbers (or file numbers for resolutions) of all the measures enacted during the session.

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 Nevada's courts are also printed in NRS. Volume 1 contains the rules of the Nevada supreme court and of the district courts. These rules, and all the court rules, are not assigned chapter numbers 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* and the *Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure*

are contained in volume 2 and the *Nevada Justices' Courts Rules of Civil Procedure* are found in volume 3. Citations for these rules may be given as N.R.C.P. 65(a), N.R.A.P. 1(a) or N.J.R.C.P. 73(a).

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 \$420 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 Appellate Procedure*, *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 \$270 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
American Jurisprudence Trials

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.

Daily Histories

The Nevada legislature considered 1,730 legislative measures during the 1975 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 cumulative action taken on bills and resolutions.

They also contain a complete listing of the daily files scheduled during the day and a notation of committee meetings.

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.

Index of Bills and Resolutions

The index to senate and assembly bills and resolutions is a document which may be used to determine if a measure has been introduced on a particular subject area. The index, which shows all introduced bills and resolutions by subject matter, is printed each week during the session. A final edition of the index, indicating bills approved by the governor, is printed shortly after adjournment.

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.

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 reports, it is recommended that interested legislators consult with the legislative auditor for assistance in obtaining and interpreting audit reports.

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 and community groups. For further information contact Mrs. Marcia Banister, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada 89710.

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 1977-79*.

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, or in supplementary materials to this 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 \$7.50 per copy from the publications office of the legislative counsel bureau.

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

The legislative counsel bureau issues several reports and publications which legislators should find useful. These publications are the: *Legislative Fiscal Report*, *Legislative Appropriations Report*, *Selected Significant Legislation*, legislative counsel bureau bulletins and various background papers.

1. *Legislative Fiscal Report*. This report, which is produced biennially by the office of fiscal analysis, deals primarily with the *Executive Budget*, discussed later. The *Legislative Fiscal Report* is distributed to all members of the legislature shortly after they have received the budget. (NRS 353.230 requires that the *Executive Budget* be transmitted to the legislature not later than the 10th day of the regular legislative session.)

2. *Legislative Appropriations Report*. This report, also produced biennially by the office of fiscal analysis, details all the appropriations made by the legislature for the operation of Nevada state government. It is distributed to all members of the legislature as soon after the adjournment of the legislative session as possible.

3. *Selected Significant Legislation*. This report, produced biennially by the office of research, summarizes important legislation enacted during the most recent session.

4. Legislative counsel bureau bulletins. The legislative commission, responding to directions contained in concurrent resolutions, 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. The numbering system for bulletins was changed in 1976 so that a bulletin now has a two-part number. The first part is the year of the regular session to which the report was made and the second part is a sequence number for that session. The first bulletin to the 1977 session is 77-1.

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.

5. Background papers. These reports, which are produced prior to each legislative session by the office of research as part of its requirements under NRS 218.731, discuss subjects which may be of major legislative interest during legislative sessions. The office welcomes legislators' suggestions for topics to be covered in the background papers. As noted under "The Legislative Counsel Bureau," in the *Legislative Manual*, the office of research also handles a wide assortment of research assignments for legislators upon request.

Executive Budget

The major fiscal document used by legislators in Nevada is the *Executive Budget*, which contains revenue projections, 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 and other fringe benefits) 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

Bulletin Number	Title
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).

Bulletin Number	Title
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 Analy- sis 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 Analy- sis of General Fund Activities Fiscal Year 1959-1960 (1960).
†44	Financing State and Local Government in Nevada (Zubrow Report, 1960). Bound: \$10; Unbound: \$5.
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 Analy- sis 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).

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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.
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).

Bulletin Number	Title
87	Audit Report (1970).
88	County Courts for Nevada (1970).
*89	Legislative Manual 1971 (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 (1971).
99	Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (Issued by the Fiscal Analyst) (1971).
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 (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).

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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 (1975).
‡77-1	The Problems of Medical Malpractice Insurance.
77-2	Study of Electric and Gas Utilities and the Public Service Commission of Nevada.
77-3	Personnel and Administrative Practices of the Court System and District Attorneys.
77-4	Funding Nevada's Courts.
77-5	Budget Formulas and Formats for the University of Nevada System.
77-6	Deriving Additional State Benefits from Public Lands.
77-7	Skilled Nursing Facilities and Problems of the Aged and Aging.
77-8	Publications Policy of State Agencies.
77-9	Employer Payment of Employee Contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement System.
77-10	Roles of the State Health Division and Local Governments in Approving Construction Projects.
77-11	Creation, Financing and Governance of General Improvement Districts.
77-12	Problems Confronting the Dairy Industry.
77-13	General Funding for the Support of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.
77-14	Regional Water and Sewer in Washoe County.
77-15	Problems Related to the State Permanent School Fund.
77-16	Recommendations by the Citizens' Advisory Committee Studying Sexual Discrimination in Nevada's Laws.
77-17	Review of Regulations of Executive Agencies by the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.
77-18	Study of State Election Laws.
77-19	Records Retention Procedures of Local Governments.
77-20	Study of Intergovernmental Payments.
77-21	Study Ways of Encouraging Private and Community Foundations.
77-22	Summary of Interim Studies of the Legislative Commission.
77-23	Legislative Manual 1977 (1977).

*Out of print.

†Unbound out of print, bound in print.

‡Bulletin numbering system was changed for 1977 legislative session.

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

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT 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 and the University of Nevada, Reno and Las Vegas campuses.

In-depth reference service is provided from the state and local government documents collection as well as a special "Legislative Hot Line" offered to state agencies and the general public during the legislative session to answer questions concerning bill status, committee hearing dates and other questions specific to the activities of the legislature. The documents section is a federal documents depository maintaining a current and historical collection of 150,000 federal documents including congressional bills, statutes, hearings and reports as well as executive publications. A limited collection of out-of-state and intergovernmental documents is also available. Full reference service, photocopy and microfilm reader-printer services are available for all collections, as well as telecopier transmission of documents to all telecopier service points.

Library Development 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 the physically handicapped on a local and statewide basis. Legislators are invited to inspect the operation of this program and the unique and varied materials and equipment utilized. There is a high degree of interagency cooperation involved.

Cooperative Services Division

Provides acquisition and technical support services for all types of libraries and state agencies. Maintains the Nevada Union Catalog, a catalog of all the holdings of the public libraries in the state, and utilizes it to provide statewide interlibrary loan service for users of all types of libraries.

Nevada Supreme Court Library

The Supreme Court Law Library offers a full range of law library and information services to legislators. The library, which is located in the supreme court building, includes a collection of over 50,000 volumes and various law-related federal and state documents. The library's services include reference, interlibrary loan and photocopy.

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—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

- (1) Rural Housing Authority

No. 13—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

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—DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
- (1) Tax Commission
 - (2) State Board of Equalization
 - (3) 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

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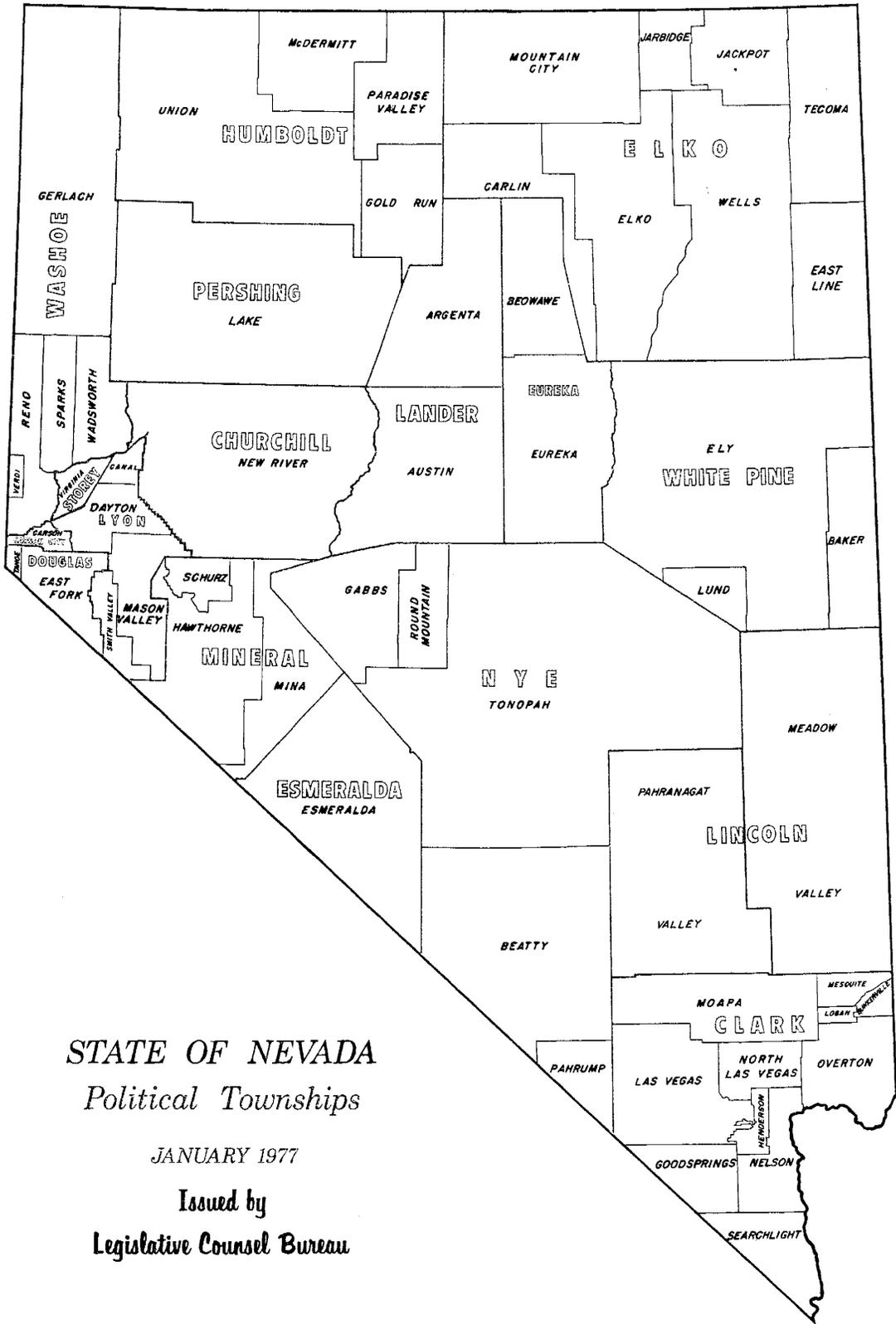
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Political Townships

JANUARY 1977

Issued by
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Lincoln.....	William T. Lloyd	John McGimisey	Ruby Lister			John McGimisey
Lyon.....	Leroy L. Ward	Ronald T. Banta	Williard J. Parr			Howard W. Dale

NEVADA COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1977—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 G. Bettis	Martha G. Barlow	Malone Engineers	James E. Fairfield	William E. Tabler
Nye.....	Bernie Merlino	Peter L. Knight	Rena Bailey		Roy Neighbors	Nick Banovich
Pershing.....	Charles Sheeran	Richard Wagner	Gladys Nelsen	J. R. Caldwell		Robert Caldwell
Storey.....	Jack Flanagan	Virgil A. Bucchianeri	Shirley Andreasen			
Washoe.....	Donald Peckham	Larry Hicks	Gary Simpson	Floyd Vice	Russell W. McDonald	Joe Feutsch
White Pine...	C. G. Charchalis	Rupert C. Schneider	Bessie Llewelyn			R. C. Schneider

<i>County</i>	<i>County Commissioners</i>	<i>Justice of the Peace (Townships)</i>
Carson City.....	Joe Bensinger, Bob Brogan, Thelma Calhoun, M. E. (John) Hayes, Harold Jacobsen	Tom R. Davis
Churchill.....	Skip Cann, William (Bill) Lee, Mario Peraldo	Lawrence Thompson, New River Twp.
Clark.....	Sam Bowler, Robert Broadbent, David Canter, Manuel Cortez, Thalia Dondero, Jack Petitti, Richard Ronzone	Cecil R. Leavitt, Bunkerville Twp.; Stuart A. McCarthy, Goodsprings Twp.; Reginald L. Tabony, Henderson Twp.; B. Mahlon Brown, III, Robert G. Legakes, Robert J. Miller and Miriam Shearing, Las Vegas Twp.; William Cooper, Logan Twp.; Michael J. Clark, Mesquite Twp.; Marley Robinson, Moapa Twp.; Clifford C. Segerblom, Nelson Twp.; James B. Kelly, North Las Vegas; Robert C. Behmer, Overton Twp.; Jack B. Strong, Searchlight Twp.
Douglas.....	Harold Dayton, Jr., Dan Hickey, Kenneth Kjer, Gene Osborne, Garry Stone	Glen Anderson, East Fork Twp.; Ellsworth Chappell, Lake Tahoe Twp.
Elko.....	John Carpenter, William Gibbs, Dale Porter	Edward F. Lunsford, Elko Twp.

Esmeralda.....Henry Dahlstrom, Edward F. Denton, Clifford Northrop

Eureka.....Charles Damele, Martin Milano, Charles A. Vaccaro

Humboldt.....Pete L. Bengochea, James W. Kinney, Sammye Uglade

Lander.....Bert Gandolfo, Louis M. Lemaire, Nyle Leshikar

Lincoln.....Edward Arnold, Carl G. Arnoldus, Kenneth D. Lee

Lyon.....Warren E. Lewis, Ed Maloney, John Poli

Mineral.....Max Chilcott, Allen E. Conelly, Bill M. Williams

Nye.....Donald J. Barnett, Robert H. Cornell, Andrew M. Eason

Pershing.....James F. Burke, Robert N. Maher, Robert C. Summers

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

Washoe.....Francis W. Farr, Kenneth Gaunt, Dwight A. Nelson, Robert F. Rusk, Richard Scott

White Pine.....Thomas Collis, Doug Hawkins, J. Kendall Jones

Joseph Drew

Albert J. Hammond, Eureka Twp.; (Vacancy), Beowawe Twp.

Elizabeth Chabot, Paradise Twp.; Norman Doughty, Union Twp.; Oren Lee McDonald, McDermitt Twp.; James Wilson, Gold Run Twp.

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

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

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

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

Dow R. Chenoweth, Jr., Pahrump Twp.; Jerry Lease, Beatty Twp.; George McGovern, Gabbs Twp.; Solan Terrell, Tonopah Twp.

Janet Wesner, Lake Twp.

Edward S. Colletti

William Beemer, Reno Twp.; James Comer, Wadsworth Twp.; J. J. Lamberti, Sparks Twp.; Richard Minor, Reno Twp.; Henry Mosconi, Verdi Twp.; Raymond Paschall, Gerlach Twp.

William Nichols, Ely, No. 1.

NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1977

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Boulder City.....	W. Tom Cooper	Kenneth H. Andree Robert S. Ferraro John R. Mondt Heber J. Tobler	Lorraine H. Kautz	Ralph Denton	Mayhlon L. Degernes, Jr.
Caliente.....	Doris S. McGhie	Vacancy John F. McKenzie Robert I. Olson Harold V. Thompson	Inez C. Thomas	C. E. Horton	
Carlin.....	Wanda Borden	Peter J. Aiazzi Alfred Barredo Charles H. Chambers Floyd Denna	Karen E. Bennett	Robert Goicoechea	George A. Pacini
Carson City.....	Harold Jacobsen	Joe L. Bensinger Robert Brogan Thelma Calhoun M. E. (John) Hayes	Vaughn Smith	Michael Fondi	Henry Etchemendy
Elko.....	D. George Corner	Jack B. Ames C. E. Harper Jay R. Kump Dale Porter, Jr.	Dorothy Corta	Jack Hull	Jack Sutherland
Ely.....	Gentty P. Etcheverry	Gail Alder Charles V. Basso R. L. Haslem Adele Rattazzi Barlow White	Nick Orphan	C. E. Horton	
Fallon.....	Merton E. Domonoske	Jack D. Frank Jim B. McCuller Richard Graham	Leroy A. Getchell	Mario G. Recanzone	

Gabbs.....	Reno J. Ratti	Robert E. Weyer Aileen M. Wakefield James G. Amos	Patricia J. Butler	Roger E. Newton	
Henderson.....	Lorin L. Williams	Lorna Kesterson J. Gary Price Phil Stout Carlton D. Lawrence	Dorothy A. Vondenbrink	Kent J. Dawson	Donald M. Dawson
Las Vegas.....	William, H. Briare	Myron E. Leavitt Roy A. Woofter Paul J. Christensen Ron Lurie	Edwina M. Cole	Carl E. Lovell, Jr.	William E. Adams
Lovelock.....	Lyle W. Wilcox	James B. Rowe Massoud Moezzi Gail G. Munk	Nelda Noble	Richard Wagner	
North Las Vegas.....	Ray H. Daines	Cynthia Baumann Thomas Brown Dan Mahoney James K. Seastrand	Esther Borden	John Fadgen	Vacancy (appointment pending)
Reno.....	Carl F. Bogart	Pat Hardy Lewis Marcel Durant Clyde E. Biglieri Bruno Menicucci William Granata Nick Lauri	Robin M. Bogich	Robert L. Van Wagoner	Robert H. Oldland
Sparks.....	James C. Lillard	Valdo Renucci Edwin Hastings Bernie Gulla Donald Spanier Ronald Player	Mrs. Chloris Goodwin	Paul Freitag	Thomas J. Milligan

NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1977—*Continued*

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Wells.....	Joe Quilici	Kenneth L. Taylor George Harris James W. Rackley Catherine C. Igoa	Carrie V. Fitch	Robert Goicoechea	
Winnemucca.....	Joseph Jamello	Ven B. Unger Hughie J. Schoff Leslie F. Harmon	Marguirite E. Mowry	Richard Legarza	
Yerington.....	Vaughn B. Silva	Max Bearden Norman Montelatici William Pursel Joe Sheehy	Juanita T. Smith	Diehl, Recanzone & Evans	Frank M. 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.
 †Includes population (2,900) of that part of Ormsby County outside Carson City consolidated with Carson City subsequent to April 1, 1970.

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

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

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

TABLE 2—Continued

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
Lovelock City.....	1,571	1,948	-19.4
Storey County.....	695	568	22.4
Virginia Twp.....	695	.....	.....
Washoe County.....	121,068	84,743	42.9
Bald Mountain Twp.....	14	34	-58.8
Gerlach Twp.....	579	1,141	-49.3
Reno Twp.....	90,502	63,607	42.3
Reno City.....	72,863	51,470	41.6
Sparks Twp.....	28,702	18,815	52.5
Sparks City.....	24,187	16,618	45.5
Sun Valley (U).....	2,414	.....	.....
Verdi Twp.....	716	587	22.0
Wadsworth Twp.....	555	559	-0.7
White Pine County.....	10,150	9,808	3.5
Baker Twp.....	146	.....	.....
Ely Twp.....	9,686	.....	.....
East Ely (U).....	1,992	1,796	10.9
Ely City.....	4,176	4,018	3.9
McGill (U).....	2,164	2,195	-1.4
Lund Twp.....	318	215	47.9

Table 3. Population of Places: 1970 and 1960.

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

1975 NEVADA POPULATION ESTIMATES

TABLE I. Nevada Population Projections By Nevada County For Selected Years,¹ 1975-2000.

County	YEAR							
	1970	1973	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Carson City.....	15,468	22,672	27,433	36,712	44,666	54,343	60,000	66,244
Churchill.....	10,513	11,080	11,460	12,467	13,564	14,757	16,055	17,466
Clark.....	273,288	307,111	332,497	404,533	459,543	519,271	561,926	605,922
Douglas.....	6,882	9,425	11,404	15,262	18,568	22,591	24,942	27,538
Elko.....	13,958	16,910	17,417	19,326	20,820	22,429	24,103	26,030
Esmeralda.....	629	584	584	584	584	584	584	584
Eureka.....	948	981	981	981	981	981	981	981
Humboldt.....	6,375	7,112	7,545	8,128	8,756	9,433	10,162	10,948
Lander.....	2,666	2,822	2,930	3,219	3,537	3,886	4,270	4,691
Lincoln.....	2,557	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392
Lyon.....	8,221	8,666	8,963	9,751	10,609	11,541	12,556	13,661
Mineral.....	7,051	7,348	7,348	7,348	7,348	7,348	7,348	7,348
Nye.....	5,559	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pershing.....	2,670	2,652	2,652	2,652	2,652	2,652	2,652	2,652
Storey.....	695	796	1,035	1,115	1,202	1,295	1,395	1,502
Washoe.....	121,068	144,104	155,862	189,631	215,418	243,416	263,411	283,992
White Pine.....	10,150	9,481	9,481	9,481	9,481	9,481	9,481	9,481
Totals.....	488,738	559,316	604,984	728,582	825,121	931,400	1,007,318	1,086,432

¹Supplied by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno. Revised March 1975 by Dr. Shih-fan Chu.

TABLE II. 1975 Population Estimates by Nevada Cities.¹

City	YEAR	
	1970	1975
Boulder City.....	5,223	7,785
Caliente.....	811	1,054
Carlin.....	1,313	1,365
Carson City.....	15,468	25,000
Elko.....	7,621	8,617
Ely.....	4,176	² 7,133
Fallon.....	2,959	4,000
Gabbs.....	874	900
Hawthorne/Babbitt.....	5,118	³ 4,900
Henderson.....	16,395	19,400
Las Vegas.....	125,787	149,750
Lovelock.....	1,571	2,000
North Las Vegas.....	45,542	46,680
Reno.....	72,863	90,400
Sparks.....	24,187	36,250
Wells.....	1,081	1,081
Winnemucca.....	3,587	3,994
Yerington.....	2,010	2,300

¹1975 population data supplied to the State Planning Coordinator's Office by individual Nevada cities.

²1975 growth estimate due, in part, to annexation of East Ely.

³1975 data for these unincorporated towns supplied by the county manager's office.

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

Ambulance: 883-4444

First Aid: 5648

Sheriff: 882-3451

Legislative Security: 5848

or: Dial "O" for Operator

ELEVATOR TELEPHONES

Each elevator in the legislative building is equipped with an emergency telephone. In the event of fire, a stalled elevator or any other emergency, assistance may be obtained by dialing 4030 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or 5300 between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

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