

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

State of Nevada

FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION

of the

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1973

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau
BULLETIN NO. 103

PREFACE

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

The manual has been compiled in looseleaf fashion to permit additions, deletions and changes in content through the use of supplemental insertions and replacement pages. Maximum flexibility is thereby insured, so that the manual can remain current throughout the session. Suggestions for improving the content, style or organization of the material are welcomed and would be most helpful to the editors in increasing the usefulness of the publication. Comment is invited by way of the attached post cards (following page). At your pleasure, complete a card and mail to the legislative counsel bureau.

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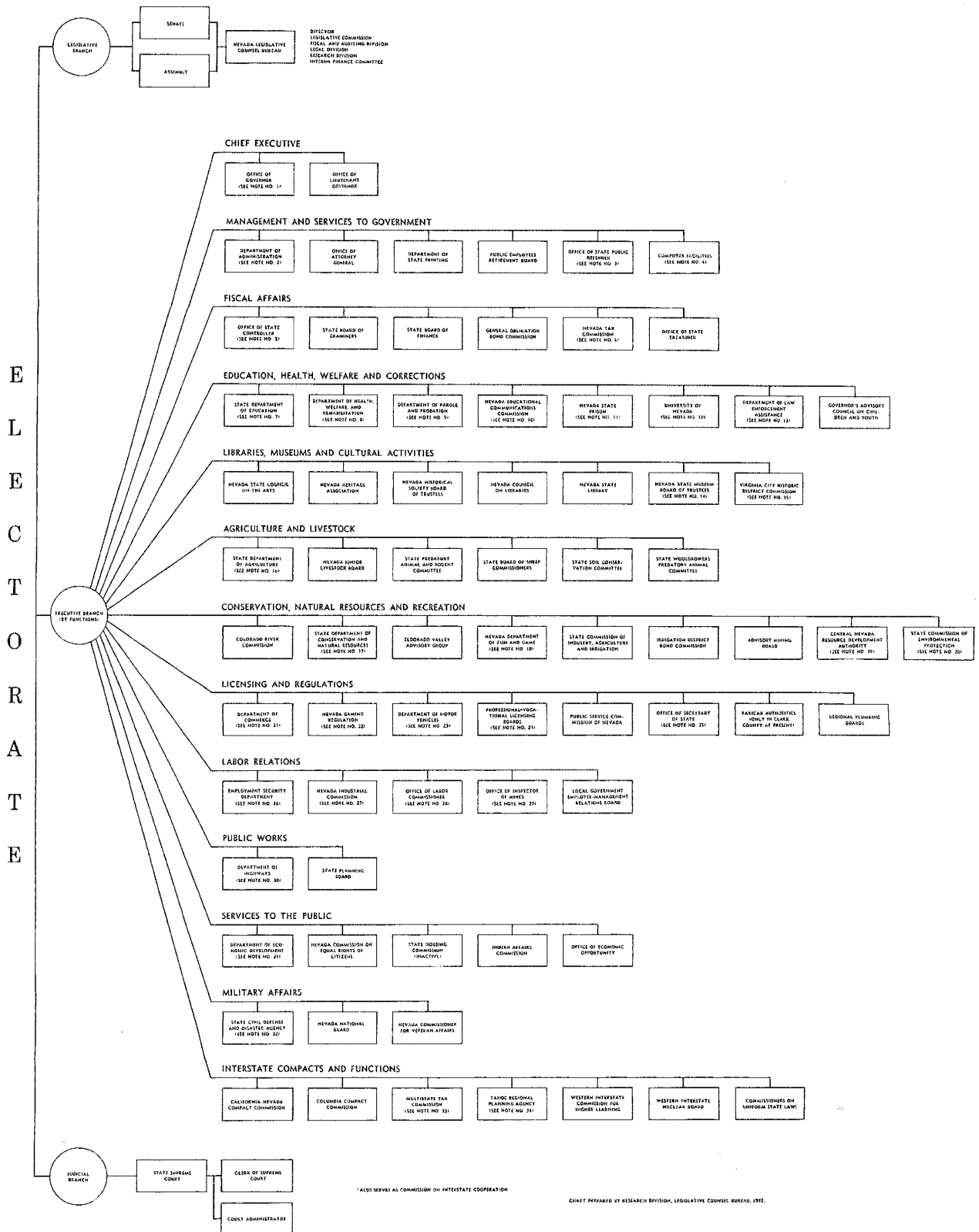
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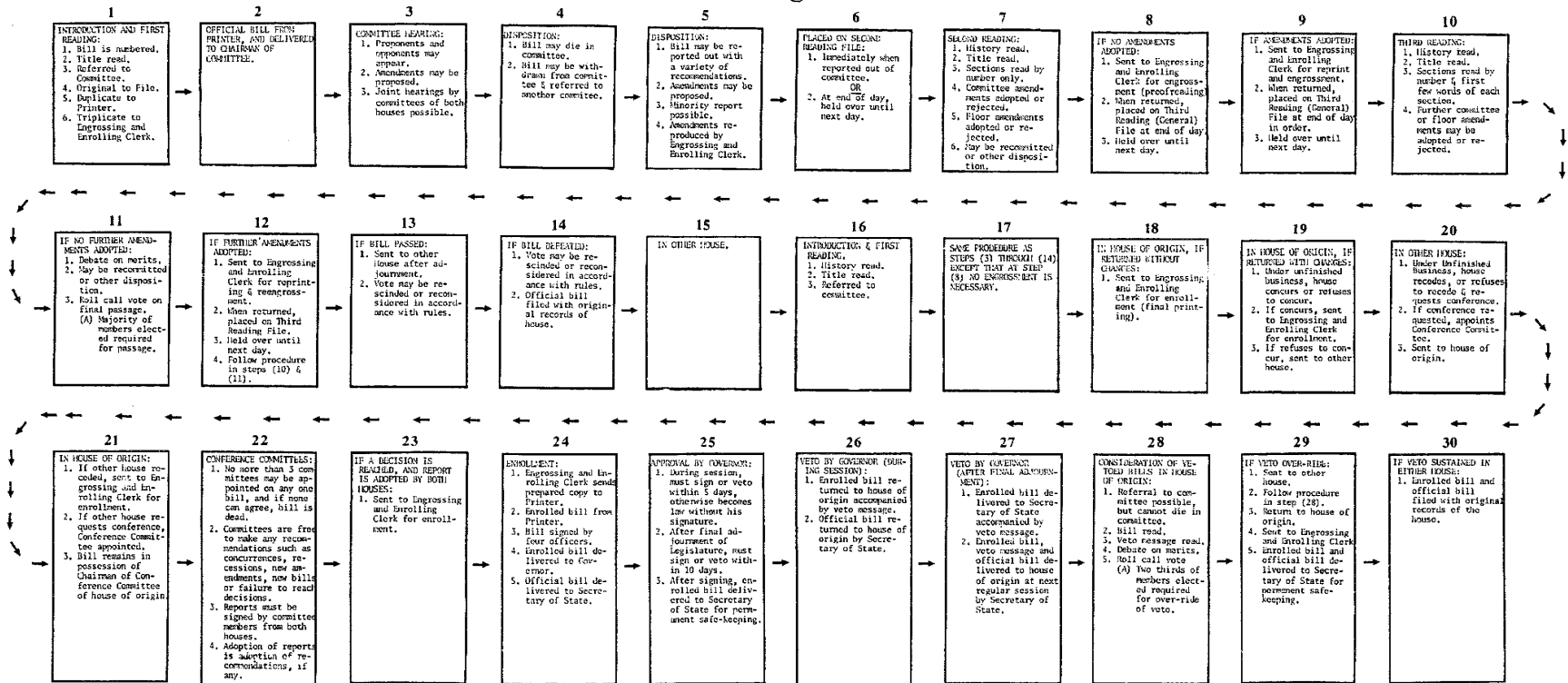
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CHART OF ORGANIZATION

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA



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 bills 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.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

TENTATIVE PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE 1973 SESSION

SENATE

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada [Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine]	P.O. Box 672, Tonopah, Nevada 89049	482-6680 (H)
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark, No. 3	302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 904, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-1274 (H) 382-8808 (O)
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3	225 E. Bridger, No. 510, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	451-3680 (H) 382-5222 (O)
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3	302 E. Carson Avenue, Suite 620, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-4303 (H) 385-4202 (O)
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada [Churchill, Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part)]	P.O. Drawer 31, Fallon, Nevada 89406	423-2373 (H) 423-3987 (O)
Drakulich, Stanley J. (D)	Washoe, No. 2	P.O. Box 768, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-1917 (H) 359-1679 (O)
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2	2908 Magnet Street, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-3528 (H) 649-5811 (O)
Foley, John P. (D)	Clark, No. 3	770 E. Sahara, Suite 401, Las Vegas, Nevada 89105	878-4261 (H) 734-1147 (O)
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1	806 Park Lane, Henderson, Nevada 89015	564-2104 (H) 565-8741 (O)
Hecht, Chic (R)	Clark, No. 3	413 Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	735-1286 (H) 384-7035 (O)
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3	846 E. Sahara, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	Unlisted (H) 735-5143 (O)

Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3	P.O. Box 7498, Las Vegas, Nevada	89101	Unlisted (H) 382-4061 (O)
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Northern Nevada [Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing]	P.O. Box 309, Elko, Nevada	89801	738-5642 (H) 738-3611 (O)
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4	304 Lance Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada	89030	642-2148 (H) 734-3151 (O)
Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Capital [Douglas, Carson City (part)]	3660 S. Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada	89701	882-1500 (H) 882-5353 (O)
Raggio, William J. (R)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 588, Reno, Nevada	89501	Unlisted (H) 329-6232 (O)
Swobe, Coe (R)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 1588, Reno, Nevada	89505	329-2131 (H) 322-2154 (O)
Walker, Lee E. (D)	Clark, No. 2	319 S. Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada	89101	642-1274 (H) 382-1430 (O)
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 2670, Reno, Nevada	89505	329-5616 (H) 322-0635 (O)
Young, Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1	P.O. Box 1631, Reno, Nevada	89505	329-0581 (H) 786-7600 (O)

TENTATIVE
PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
1973 SESSION

ASSEMBLY

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Ashworth, Keith (D).....	Assembly No. 8 [Clark].....	P.O. Box 14066, Las Vegas, Nevada 89114.....	870-1468 (H) 735-0144 (O)
Banner, James J. (D).....	Assembly No. 11 [Clark].....	2223 Poplar Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.....	384-3787 (H) 386-4011 (O)
Barengo, Robert R. (D).....	Assembly No. 29 [Washoe].....	P.O. Box 1074, Reno, Nevada 89505.....	329-5578 (H) 785-4240 (O)
Bennett, Rev. Marion D. (D).....	Assembly No. 6 [Clark].....	1911 Goldhill Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106.....	648-1205 (H) 648-2660 (O)
Bickerstaff, William (R).....	Assembly No. 32 [Washoe].....	1840 "B" Street, Sparks, Nevada 89431.....	Unlisted (H) 358-5233 (O)
Bremner, Roger (D).....	Assembly No. 3 [Clark].....	821 Fairway Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107.....	870-6968 (H) 648-8666 (O)
Broadbent, Robert V. (R).....	Assembly No. 25 [Washoe].....	601 Mill Street, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	Unlisted (H) 322-3441 (O)
Brookman, Eileen B. (D).....	Assembly No. 9 [Clark].....	1900 Cochran Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89105.....	735-6488 (H)
Capurro, Randall V. (R).....	Assembly No. 26 [Washoe].....	P.O. Box 7575, Reno, Nevada 89502.....	323-6456 (H) 322-4085 (O)
Craddock, Robert G. (D).....	Assembly No. 20 [Clark].....	6090 East Lake Mead Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada 89110.....	452-9169 (H)
Crawford, Cranford L., Jr. (D).....	Assembly No. 7 [Clark].....	2215 Matheson Street, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030.....	642-5291 (H) 648-2660 (O)
Demers, Daniel J. (D).....	Assembly No. 1 [Clark].....	231 Eidelweiss Place, Mt. Charleston, Las Vegas, Nevada 89100.....	872-5334 (H) 386-4011 (O) Ext. 333

Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Assembly No. 38	P.O. Box 968, Yerington, Nevada 89447	463-2669 (H) 463-2868 (O)
	[Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part)]		
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Assembly No. 14 [Clark]	5309 Masters Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89122	452-1037 (H) 457-5511 (O)
Foote, Margie (D)	Assembly No. 31 [Washoe]	5585 Wedekind Road, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-5171 (H) 358-6592 (O)
Ford, Jean E. (R)	Assembly No. 15 [Clark]	3511 Pueblo Way, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	735-0375 (H)
Fry, Leslie Mack (R)	Assembly No. 27 [Washoe]	P.O. Box 2756, Reno, Nevada 89501	322-8585 (H) 329-8646 (O)
Getto, Virgil (R)	Assembly No. 37 [Churchill]	P.O. Box 748, Fallon, Nevada 89406	423-6234 (H) or 423-3544
Glover, Alan H. (D)	Assembly No. 40	230 South Iris, Carson City, Nevada 89701	882-3498 (H)
	[Carson City (part)]		
Gojack, Mary (D)	Assembly No. 23 [Washoe]	3855 Skyline Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502	329-9652 (H)
Hafen, M. Kent [Tim] (R)	Assembly No. 36	P.O. Box 236, Pahrump, Nevada 89041	727-5216 (H) or 727-5363
	[Esmeralda, Nye, Mineral]		
Hayes, Keith C. (D)	Assembly No. 13 [Clark]	401 S. Third, Suite 412, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	736-1031 (H) 382-4411 (O)
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Assembly No. 18 [Clark]	805 Glendale Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-6038 (H)
Howard, Melvin [Bode] (R)	Assembly No. 34	1225 Bridge Street, Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	623-2296 (H) 623-3161 (O)
	[Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing]		
Huff, Darrell W. (R)	Assembly No. 2 [Clark]	5708 Idle Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107	878-7236 (H)
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Assembly No. 39	P.O. Box 367, Minden, Nevada 89423	782-2334 (H) 782-2311 (O)
	[Douglas, Carson City (part)]		
Lowman, Zelvin D. (R)	Assembly No. 5 [Clark]	1246 Cashman Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	878-2802 (H) 385-5011 (O)
May, Paul W. (D)	Assembly No. 19 [Clark]	3309 Wright Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	642-6042 (H) 382-4994 (O)
McNeel, Richard K. (R)	Assembly No. 17 [Clark]	1824 Renada Circle, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030	649-3046 (H)
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Assembly No. 30 [Washoe]	2590 Oppio Street, Sparks, Nevada 89431	358-0736 (H)
Prince, Rawson M. (D)	Assembly No. 35	P.O. Box 305, East Ely, Nevada 89315	289-2186 (H) 289-4633 (O)
	[Lincoln, White Pine]		

TENTATIVE PERSONNEL OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE—*Continued*

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Robinson, Robert E. (D).....	Assembly No. 4 [Clark].....	919 E. Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada 89104.....	878-1881 (H) 382-3466 (O)
Schofield, Jack (D).....	Assembly No. 12 [Clark].....	2000 Stockton, Las Vegas, Nevada 89105.....	457-7800 (H) 736-5258 (O)
Smalley, James E. (D).....	Assembly No. 21 [Clark].....	63 Wyoming, Henderson, Nevada 89015.....	564-5416 (H)
Smith, Robert Hal (R).....	Assembly No. 22 [Clark].....	1245 N. Boulder Highway, Henderson, Nevada 89015.....	564-1144 (H) 564-1834 (O)
Torvinen, Roy L. (R).....	Assembly No. 28 [Washoe].....	One East First Street, Suite 800, Reno, Nevada 89501.....	786-0387 (H) 323-1311 (O)
Ullom, James N. (D).....	Assembly No. 16 [Clark].....	4309 Green Hill Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89121.....	451-4519 (H) 385-4711 (O)
Vergiels, John M. (D).....	Assembly No. 10 [Clark].....	3966 Visby, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109.....	735-1314 (H) 739-3241 (O)
Wittenberg, Albert M. (D).....	Assembly No. 24 [Washoe].....	2630 Scholl Drive, Reno, Nevada 89503.....	747-2606 (H) 329-6276 (O)
Young, Roy (R).....	Assembly No. 33 [Elko].....	P.O. Box 588, Elko, Nevada 89801.....	738-5567 (H)

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA SENATE

1973 Session

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
and
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE



Harry M. Reid

Born in Searchlight, Nevada, December 2, 1939; parents, Harry and Inez (Jaynes) Reid; attended Searchlight Elementary School, Basic High School, College of Southern Utah, Utah State University, George Washington University, Nevada Southern University; wife's maiden name, Gould; children, Lana, Rory, Leif, and Josh; profession, attorney; member, Clark County Bar Association, American Bar Association, Legal Aid Society, American Cancer Society, Executive Reserve, Nevada State Athletic Commission, Advisory Committee to Upward Bound; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969. Elected Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, 1970. President of Senate, Nevada Legislature, 1971 Session. Elected to Executive Committee, National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, 1972. President of Senate, Nevada Legislature, 1973 Session.



Richard E. Blakemore
Central Nevada District

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



B. Mahlon Brown
*Clark County,
District No. 3*

BROWN, B. Mahlon, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, January 21, 1914; moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, 1923; prelegal education, University of California at Los Angeles; LL.B., National University (now known as George Washington University), Washington, D.C., 1937; justice of the peace of Las Vegas Township, 1941-42; U.S. Navy, 1943-46; wife, Lucille (Cummings) Brown; children, Mahlon III and Stephen; profession, attorney at law; Nevada 1964 campaign coordinator for Johnson-Humphrey; appointed by President Nixon on October 13, 1969 as a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, reappointed by President Nixon in November of 1971; Executive Committee of National Legislative Conference, 1971-73; Executive Committee, Western Council of State Governments, 1967-73; member, Legislative Commission, 1953-73; vice chairman and chairman, Legislative Commission, 1960; Member, Nevada Senate, 1951, 1953, 1954 Special Session, 1955,

1956 Special Session, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973. Minority Floor Leader, 1955-64; President pro Tempore, 1967-68; Majority Floor Leader, 1965-73. Dean of Nevada Legislature.



Richard H. Bryan
Clark County,
District No. 3

BRYAN, Richard H., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1937; parents, Oscar W. and Lillie (Pleasant) Bryan; attended 5th St. Grammar School, John S. Park Elementary School, Las Vegas High School, University of Nevada, University of California, Hastings College of Law; profession, attorney; wife, Bonnie Belinda (Fairchild) Bryan; children, Richard H., Jr., Leslie Langford, and Blair Allison; past member, Elks Club, Las Vegas Jaycees, Clark County Legal Aid Society, Masonic Lodge, Las Vegas Young Democrats; Board of Directors, State Easter Seal Society; Las Vegas Host Lions Club; Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, 1964-66; Clark County Public Defender, 1966-68; counsel to the Clark County Juvenile Court, 1968-69; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969 and 1971; Member, Nevada Senate, 1973.



Melvin D. Close, Jr.
Clark County,
District No. 3

CLOSE, Melvin D., Jr., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Provo, Utah, April 24, 1934; parents, Melvin D. and Hope (Coleman) Close; attended Las Vegas High School, Brigham Young University, University of California Law School (Berkeley); profession, attorney; wife, Sandra (Wood) Close; children, Melvin D. III, Michael, and Stephanie; director, American Cancer Society, Red Cross; member, Elks Club, Lions Club, Clark County Cancer Society, Clark County Democratic Central Committee; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-68; chairman, Criminal Law Revision Committee, 1965-66; chairman, Evidence Code Revision Committee, 1969; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, and 1969; Speaker of the Assembly, 1967 and 1968 Special Session; Minority Floor Leader, 1969; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971 and 1973.



Carl F. Dodge
*Western Nevada Senatorial
District*

DODGE, Carl F., Western Nevada Senatorial District. Born in Reno, Nevada, June 8, 1915; parents, Carl F., Sr. and Buena (Reed) Dodge; educated in Fallon, University of Nevada (B.A.), Stanford University (LL.B.); served as an officer in the Navy, World War II; profession, rancher; wife, Bette (Cochran) Dodge; children, Carl F. Dodge III and Audys Elizabeth; member, York Rite Masonic bodies, Kerak Temple of the Shrine, American Legion; past chairman, State Personnel Commission; past director, Nevada Taxpayers' Association; past chairman, Board of Trustees Churchill County School District; member, Special Committee on Taxation and Fiscal Affairs, 1959-60; member, Western Interstate Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1961; member, Higher Education Advisory Committee, 1967-70; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-62; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-73, chairman, 1964-65 and 1968; appointed to fill vacancy in Senate, 1958 Special Session; Member, Nevada

Senate, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Minority Floor Leader, 1967 and 1968 Special Session.



Stanley J. Drakulich
*Washoe County,
District No. 2*

DRAKULICH, Stanley J., Washoe County, District No. 2. Born in Reipetown, Nevada, December 6, 1927; attended schools in Kimberly, Nevada, White Pine County High School, and University of Nevada, Reno; served in U.S. Army, World War II, and in U.S. Marines, Korean War; profession, real estate and insurance; wife, Margaret (Conway) Drakulich; children, Paul William, John Thomas, and Bryan Joseph; member, Board of Directors of National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Immaculate Conception Parish; member and former Grand Knight, Knights of Columbus; Sparks City Councilman, 1967-71; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971 and 1973.



Eugene V. Echols
*Clark County,
District No. 2*

ECHOLS, Eugene V., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Stonewall, Oklahoma, December 1, 1919; attended Stonewall High School, Stonewall, Oklahoma, graduated 1939; Humphrey's Business College, Stockton, California, 1951-53; American Institute of Banking, Stanislaus County Chapter, Modesto, California, 1951-65; Institute for Organization Management, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California, 1967-68; wife, Wanda Echols; children, David and Gary Echols, Ron and David Spurlock, Jr.; profession, business executive; Mayor of the City of North Las Vegas, Nevada, 1969-72; associated with Findlay Oldsmobile and Friendly Ford, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1970-72; managing director, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, North Las Vegas, Nevada, 1966-69; officer, First National Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1962-64; assistant manager, Central Valley National Bank, Escalon, California, 1951-62; co-chairman of the Civilian Military Council of Southern Nevada, 1970-72; Economic Opportunity Board; North Las Vegas Local Housing Authority, 1969-72; Southern Nevada Industrial Foundation; Advisory Board, Special Legislative Committee to Study Local Government; ex-officio member, Southern Nevada Human Relations Commission; United States Army, 1941-45; member, North Las Vegas Lions Club; past president, Lions Club in Escalon, California; past president of Western High School Boosters Club, Las Vegas; North Las Vegas Elks Lodge; North Las Vegas Democratic Club; North Las Vegas Post of the American Legion; North Las Vegas V.F.W.; former member of American Chamber of Commerce Executives; California Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives; honorary member, Optimist Club; past president Jaycees; past state director Escalon, California Club; Member, Nevada Senate, 1973.



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

FOLEY, John P., Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Torrance, California, July 18, 1927; attended Christian Brothers High School, Sacramento, California, University of Nevada (B.A.), Georgetown University Law School (LL.B.); profession, attorney at law; wife, Phyllis (Daum) Foley; children, Ann Marie, Elizabeth Joy, John P., Jr., Frank Robert, Margaret Grace, and Carol Krista; member, Elks, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Rotary, Toastmasters, Police Athletic League, Blue Ribbon Committee on Juvenile Affairs, American Legion Youth City Government, Nevada Technical Review Committee on Aging; committee chairman, Nevada's First Legal Aid Society; chairman, Administrative Commission for State of Nevada; Business Law Instructor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Acting Municipal Judge, Las Vegas; attorney for United Fund and Police Athletic League; Special Deputy City Attorney for Legislative Affairs, Las Vegas; Deputy City Attorney, Boulder City, Nevada; chairman, 1971 Legislative Functions Committee; vice chairman, Education Committee; member, Judiciary and Ecology Committees; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971 and 1973.



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

GIBSON, James I., Clark County, District No. 1. Born in Golden, Colorado, March 22, 1925; parents, Fred D. Gibson, Sr., and May Emma (Borseberry) Gibson; attended schools at McGill, Carson City, and Las Vegas, Nevada; University of Kansas; University of Colorado; graduate, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; graduate work at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; served with U.S. Navy, World War II, Korean War; profession, civil engineer; president, Lake Mead Stake, LDS Church; vice president and director, Pacific Engineering & Production Company of Nevada, Henderson; wife, Audrey (Brinley) Gibson; children, James Brinley, David Scott, Robin Lee, Terry Lynn, Cynthia Rae, and Holly Jo; member, Western Interstate Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1959-60; member, Joint Interregional Conference on Water Problems, 1959-60; member, Higher Education Advisory Committee, 1967-70; member, Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961-70, chairman, 1966; vice president, Western Conference, Council of State Governments, 1967-68, president, 1968-69; member, Board of Governors of Council of State Governments, 1968-70; member, American Institute of Plant Engineers, and Registered Professional Engineers, Nevada, Arizona, and National; chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Committee Medical Advisory Group Title XIX Nevada; vice president, Boulder Dam Area Council Boy Scouts of America, 1965-70, treasurer, 1970; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-63; member, Legislative Commission, 1963-73, chairman, 1965, 1967, and 1971-72; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Chic Hecht
*Clark County,
District No. 3*

HECHT, Chic, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, November 30, 1928; attended Central High School, Cape Girardeau; Missouri University, Columbia; St. Louis University, St. Louis; Washington University, St. Louis; (B.S. in Business Administration); profession, merchant; wife, Gail Hecht; children, Lori and Leslie; member, Executive Board, Boy Scouts, Boulder Dam Area, Clark County Mental Health Board, Southern Nevada Executive Board National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Elks, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Better Business Bureau; served in Army during Korean War, 1951-53; assigned to military intelligence in Europe; served 18 months in Berlin; member, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans, National Counter Intelligence Corps Association; 1971 vice-president of National Counter Intelligence Corps Association; 1972 National President of Counter Intelligence Corps Association; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Minority Floor Leader, 1969.



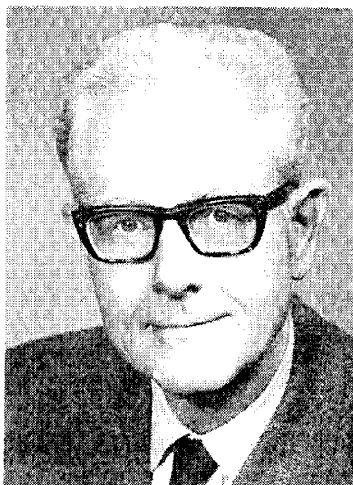
Helen Herr
Clark County,
District No. 3

HERR, Helen, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Fargo, North Dakota; parents, Conrad and Hilma (Johnson) Kolb; attended State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota; one child, Gerri Bauer; past chairman, East Las Vegas Town Board for 10 years; past secretary, Ground Water Board of Clark County; member, Humane Society, Eastern Star, Church of Religious Science, Las Vegas Press Club, Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967 (first woman ever elected to this office in Nevada), 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Floyd R. Lamb
Clark County,
District No. 3

LAMB, Floyd R., Clark County District No. 3. Born in Alamo, Nevada, September 3, 1917; parents, William Granger and Marian (Paris) Lamb; attended Pahrnagat Valley High School and Lincoln County High School; profession, rancher; president and chief executive officer of Nevada National Bank; children, Laurelie Lamb Turley, Marsha Lamb Bingham and Monte Carroll Lamb; former member, Nevada State Racing Commission; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1959-61, 1969-71; member, Legislative Commission, 1961-66, chairman, 1963-64; member Joint Committee on Financial Affairs, 1961, 1965-66; Member, Nevada Senate, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967; 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; President pro Tempore, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Warren L. Monroe
Northern Nevada District

Legislative Commission, 1959-66; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1941, 1943, and 1947; Member, Nevada Senate, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Senate Majority Whip, 1969, 1971; Assistant Majority Floor Leader, 1973.

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



Joe Neal
*Clark County,
District No. 4*

NEAL, Joe, Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Mounds, Louisiana, July 28, 1935; attended Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, B.A. Degree Political Science and History and post graduate work in Law, Institute of Applied Science, Chicago, Illinois, Civil Identification and Criminal Investigation; veteran U.S. Air Force; profession, personnel/administration; wife, Estelle; children, Charisse, Tania, Withania, and Dina Amelia; member, Elk's Lodge No. 1508, St. James Catholic Church, Common Cause, Clark County Democratic Central Committee; past chairman, Clark County Economic Opportunity Board; chairman, Greater Las Vegas Plan; Member, Nevada Senate, 1973.



Archie Pozzi, Jr.
Capital District

POZZI, Archie, Jr., Capital District. Born in Oakland, California, January 7, 1919; attended schools in Carson City, Nevada; graduate University of Washington, Seattle; Carson City resident 51 years; veteran World War II; profession, automobile dealer and owner, Pozzi Motor Co.; wife, Shanna (Holman) Pozzi of Ely; children, Bruce, Kathleen, Robert, Stephen, and Michele; past department commander and adjutant, American Legion; former member, Nevada Museum Board; member, Masonic Lodge, Scottish Rite, Kerak Temple of the Shrine; director, Nevada National Automobile Dealers Assn., 1958-74, National Secretary NADA, 1968; member, Legislative Commission, 1955-68; chairman, Legislative Commission, 1961 and 1966; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1955, 1956 Special Session, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



William J. Raggio
*Washoe County,
District No. 1*

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

Trial Lawyers Association; Nevada State District Attorneys Association, president, 1960-63, secretary, 1959-60; National District Attorneys Association, member, Board of Directors, 1961-70, vice president, 1961-66, president, 1967-68, honorary life member, 1970; National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; advisory board, Salvation Army, Reno, 1966-; board of directors, Reno YMCA, 1965-69; board of trustees, Community Action Program, Washoe, 1964-67; board of directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Reno, 1966-70; Southern Nevada Drug Council; Nevada Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Alpha Tau Omega; Phi Alpha Delta; Elks; Republican State Central Committee;

Washoe County Central Committee; Republican nominee for U.S. Senate (Nevada), 1970; Reno (Host) Lions; American Legion; Prospectors; Footprinters; Navy League; Air Force Association; named "Young Man of Year," Reno Sparks Jr. Chamber of Commerce, 1959; "Outstanding Prosecutor in the U.S.," 1965; 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 731, 1971; Member, Nevada Senate, 1973.



Coe Swope
*Washoe County,
District No. 1*

SWOBE, Coe, Washoe County, District No. 1. Born in Reno, Nevada, May 23, 1929; parents, Tony and Maxine (Bridgman) Poloni; attended Reno public schools, University of Nevada and University of Denver College of Law; wife, Janet (Quilici) Swope; two daughters, Caryn and Jaclyn; profession, attorney at law; member, Reno Elks, Salvation Army, Prospectors, Sierra-Sunrise Toastmasters Club; former president, U. of N. Alumni Association; former president, Methodist Men's Club; director, Sigma Nu Fraternity, Washoe Association for Retarded Children, Inc.; member, Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, Washoe County Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Trial Lawyers Association, American Judicature Society, Standing Committee on State Legislation; legislative bill drafter, 1958-59; Assistant U.S. Attorney (District of Nevada), 1960-62; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1969-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special

Session; Minority Floor Leader, Assembly, 1965-66; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Minority Floor Leader, Senate, 1971.



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

WALKER, Lee E., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Mesquite, Nevada, September 22, 1925; graduate Virgin Valley High School, 1943; Brigham Young University, B.A., 1958; George Washington University, M.S., Public Administration, 1961, J.D., in law, 1964; profession, attorney at law; wife, Evaline P. Walker; children, Kathren, Merrilee, Michele, Marc, Lizbeth, Brooke, and Darrel; legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Howard Cannon, 1959-64; admitted to Nevada Bar, 1964; member, North Las Vegas Planning Commission, 1970; vice chairman, Nevada Indian Affairs Commission, 1965-69; chairman, Economic Opportunity Board, Clark County, 1965-69; chairman, Health and Welfare, 1971; Interim Committees on Local Government Study, (Clark County) and Conflicts of Interest, 1971-73; chairman, Welfare Laws Subcommittee, 1971-73; appointed to fill vacancy in Nevada Senate, 1971; elected to Nevada Senate, 1973.



Thomas R. C. Wilson
*Washoe County,
District No. 1*

WILSON, Thomas R. C., Washoe County, District No. 1. Born in San Francisco, California, April 15, 1935; attended Reno schools; graduate of Stanford University (1957), Georgetown University Law School (1961); profession, attorney at law; wife, Sandra (Opsahl) Wilson; children, Ann Louise, Ina Marie, Thomas R. C. III, and John Weston; Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1961-64; member, Elks Club, Washoe County Jeep Squadron, Washoe County Bar Association, Nevada State Bar Association, American Bar Association; Member, Nevada Senate, 1971 and 1973.



Clifton Young
*Washoe County,
District No. 1*

YOUNG, Clifton, Washoe County, District No. 1. Born in Lovelock, Nevada, November 7, 1922; attended Pershing County High School, University of Nevada, Harvard Law School; profession, attorney at law; wife, Jane (Hempfling) Young; children, Diana, LaVonne, Clifton, and Robert; member, Reno Lions Club, F. & A.M. Reno 13, Kerak Shrine, First Methodist Church, American Bar Association, Nevada Trial Lawyers, V.F.W.; Board of Directors, National Wildlife Federation, 1969-72; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-72; Member, Nevada Senate, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEVADA ASSEMBLY

1973 Session



Keith Ashworth
*Clark County,
District No. 8*

ASHWORTH, Keith, Clark County, District No. 8. Born in Kimberly, Nevada, September 4, 1924; attended White Pine County High School; Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; U.S. Air Force Pilot, WW II; profession, public accountant and Corporate Vice-President, Sahara-Nevada Corporation; wife, Colleen (Christensen) Ashworth; children, Glen, Kenneth, and Brian; member, National Society of Public Accountants, Nevada Society of Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce, Elks Lodge, Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge, Shrine Club, United Fund, Variety Club, and Multistate Tax Compact Commission; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-71, chairman, 1969-70; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Speaker of Assembly, 1973.



James J. Banner
*Clark County,
District No. 11*

BANNER, James J., Clark County, District No. 11. Born in LaVerne, California, September 1, 1921; attended Virgin Valley, Nevada Grammar School, Las Vegas High School and University of Nevada, Las Vegas; wife, Alice; children, Joe, Jacqueline, Susan, and Nancy; profession, personnel officer, Clark County; U.S. Navy, World War II; Business Representative for Carpenters Local No. 1780, Las Vegas, 1959-63, and Nevada Industrial Commissioner for Labor, 1963-67; member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Public Personnel Association; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Robert R. Barengo
*Washoe County,
District No. 29*

BARENGO, Robert R., Washoe County, District No. 29. Born in Reno, Nevada, August 28, 1941; attended St. Thomas Grammar School, Reno, Nevada; Manogue High School, Reno, Nevada; California State University at Hayward, B.S., 1966; University of Santa Clara Law School, J.D., 1969; profession, attorney; Deputy District Attorney, Washoe County; member, National District Attorneys Association; American Bar Association; Washoe County Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Justice, 1969 at University of Santa Clara; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Rev. Marion D. Bennett
*Clark County,
District No. 6*

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

1969–71; vice chairman, Clark County O.J.; Board of Directors, United Way; treasurer, Economic Board of Clark County, 1969; Nevada Oral, 1968–69; member, Task Force of Public Education; vice president, Methodist Foundation of Southern Nevada; member, board—National Council of Christians & Jews; Southern Nevada Citizens Crime Committee; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



William E. Bickerstaff
*Washoe County,
 District No. 32*

BICKERSTAFF, William E., Washoe County, District No. 32. Born in Memphis, Tennessee, May 30, 1935; attended High School in Tennessee; Los Angeles Junior College, major in engineering; profession, owner, Suzuki Franchise Dealer for Northern Nevada; wife, Cheryl; child, Joseph; member, B.P.O.E. 597, Sun Valley Mobilehome and Property Owners Association, Sun Valley Land Owners Association; charter member Golden Spike Sertoma Club (Sertoma International); Parents Teachers Association; member, Committee on Labor and Management, Committee on Transportation, Committee on Commerce, 1973; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Roger Bremner
*Clark County,
 District No. 3*

BREMNER, Roger, Clark County, District No. 3. Born in Las Vegas, Nevada, December 8, 1937; attended Las Vegas High School, 1955 graduate; University of Nevada, Reno, B.S. in Business Administration, 1960; presently completing Masters Degree in History at University of Nevada, Las Vegas; profession, insurance agent; wife, Annette Bremner; children, Eric and Elizabeth; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Robert V. Broadbent
*Washoe County,
District No. 25*

BROADBENT, Robert V., Washoe County, District No. 25. Born in Long Beach, California, November 28, 1921; attended primary and secondary education in the Los Angeles County School System; University of California, Davis, B.S., 1944; University of Southern California, M.D., 1949; wife, Catherine Broadbent; children, Lance, Jeffrey, and Allison; profession, physician-surgeon, M.D.; past president, Washoe County Medical Society; past president, Nevada Academy of General Practice; member, Nevada Fish and Game Commission, 1967-71, Fish and Game representative on State Committee on Federal Land Laws; Washoe County Medical Society; Nevada State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Nevada Academy of Family Practice; Nevada Organization for Wildlife; Trout Unlimited; Nevada Wildlife Federation; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.

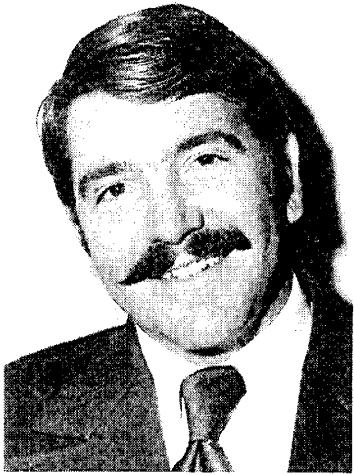


Eileen B. Brookman
*Clark County,
District No. 9*

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

past president of the Council of Women's Clubs for Senior Citizens; past president of the Las Vegas Chapter of the B'nai B'rith; member of the Nevada State Indian Affairs Commission, National Conference of Christians and Jews, co-chairman of the Nevada State Committee of National Council for Crime and Delinquency; residential co-chairman for the cancer drive; vice president of the Sisterhood of Temple Beth Shalom; named as an "Outstanding Woman in the West;" one of the 2,000 women of achievement in the United States; woman of the year for Clark County; B'nai B'rith outstanding woman of the year; recognized by Indians of the State of Nevada for outstanding service; commissioned a Kentucky Colonel; presented the Clark County Outstanding Achievement Award for work on behalf of senior citizens; recipient of the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians

and Jews, executive board member for 10 years; special gift chairman enriching a youth organization program, U.S. Inc. of Clark County; Women's Democratic Club of Clark County Award for Political Achievement in Nevada; member of Haddassah; presently chairman of the State Advisory Council Commission for the Division of Aging Services; vice-chairman of the Clark County Committee for the Aging, Inc.; Board of Directors of the RSVP for Senior Citizens; sub-committee for the reduction of taxes for the senior citizen; Member Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.

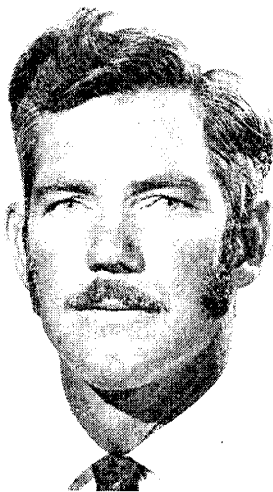


Randall V. Capurro

*Washoe County,
District No. 26*

CAPURRO, Randall V., Washoe County, District No. 26. Born in Reno, Nevada, November 30, 1942; parents, Louis J. and Genevieve (Dondero) Capurro; attended Reno public schools, Manogue High School; University of Nevada; Hartford Insurance School, Hartford, Connecticut; wife, Annette (Campagnoni) Capurro; children, Gina Louise, Anthony, and Christopher; partner, Capurro & Voss, insurance brokerage firm; member, B.P.O.E. No. 597; Reno Young Republicans; Reno Chamber of Commerce; Independent Insurance Agents of Northern Nevada; past president, Reno-Mt. Rose Kiwanis; chairman, Advisory Board of Crisis Call and Suicide Prevention Center; Board of Directors, Nevada State Fair Board; vice president, Sierra Sage Council of Camp Fire Girls; Board of Directors, Nevada Organization for Wildlife; chairman, Labor and Management Committee, 1969; Assembly Majority Whip, 1969; Ways and Means, Interim Finance, 1971; Board of Directors of the Conference of Insurance Legislators; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, 1971, and 1973.

member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Robert G. Craddock

*Clark County,
District No. 20*

CRADDOCK, Robert G., Clark County, District No. 20. Born in Tennessee, April 24, 1931; attended Church Hill High, Church Hill, Tennessee; Memorial High School, San Diego, California; Adult Education Program, engineering, Massena, New York; wife, B. Louise M. Craddock; children, Jay and Robert; profession, carpenter; Carpenters Local No. 1780; vice president, member, Sunrise Manor Protective Association; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Cranford L. Crawford, Jr.

*Clark County,
District No. 7*

CRAWFORD, Cranford L., Jr., Clark County, District No. 7. Born in Marshall, Texas, January 12, 1940; attended Pemberton High; Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, B.A. in Psychology, minor in Sociology; resident of Clark County 8 years; profession, Black Community Developer, Zion United Methodist Church; former Social Caseworker and Juvenile Probation Officer; parents, Cranford L. Crawford, Sr., and Mary Greer Crawford; wife, Jennie R. (Henry) Crawford; Zion United Methodist Church, Youth Fellowship Advisor, Sunday School Teacher; chairman, Christian Social Concerns Committee; member, Clark County Committee of Christian Social Concerns; trustee, Methodist Foundation of Southern Nevada; Las Vegas Chapter of NAACP, Executive Board Member, former Youth Advisor, former vice president and current vice president for 1973; Las Vegas Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; president, Western Regional Editor to the National Magazine; member, Clark County Juvenile Welfare

Advisory Board; member, Clark County Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Committee; former co-chairman, Nevada Coalition for Fair Housing; member, Board of Directors for the Las Vegas YMCA; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Daniel J. Demers

*Clark County,
District No. 1*

DEMERS, Daniel J., Clark County, District No. 1. Born in San Francisco, California, November 18, 1946; attended George Washington University, 1970 B.A., University of Nevada, Las Vegas; profession, administrative assistant to Clark County Comptroller; three-year staff member to U.S. Senator H. W. Cannon; member, Elks, Nevada National Guard, Mt. Charleston Home Owners Association, Mt. Charleston Volunteer Fire Department, American Society for Public Administration, Las Vegas Jaycees, Knights of Columbus; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
District No. 38

Commission, 1971-73; Speaker pro Tempore, 1973; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.

DINI, Joseph E., Jr., District No. 38. Born in Yerington, Nevada, March 28, 1929; attended Yerington Public Schools, Nevada; University of Nevada, B.S.; profession, president, Dini's Lucky Club, Inc.; wife, Jeanne (Demuth) Dini; children, Joe, George, David, and Mike; past active member, Yerington 20-30 Club, past District Governor 20-30; Yerington Lions Club; Fraternal Order Eagles; Farm Bureau; Yerington Volunteer Fire Department; National Society State Legislators; past president, Mason Valley Chamber of Commerce; past chairman, Mason Valley Swimming Pool District, Lyon County Democratic Central Committee; Nevada American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1972-73; chairman, Agriculture Committee, 1967; Interim Subcommittee, Studying Fish and Game Laws, 1968; Alternate, Legislative Commission, 1969-71; Interim Subcommittee, Studying Nevada Gaming, 1969-71; Interim Subcommittee, Studying Municipal Government, 1971-72; Marlette Lake Advisory Committee, 1971-72; Legislative



Darrell H. Dreyer
*Clark County,
District No. 14*

DREYER, Darrell H., Clark County, District No. 14. Born in Oakland, California, January 7, 1920; attended primary and secondary schools in Oakland, California; profession, news director, radio KORK; wife, Kathryn W. Dreyer; children, Diana Belle and Darrell Spencer; member, Kiwanis Club, U.S. Golf Writers Association; former president, Pacific Coast League Baseball Writers Association; secretary, Northern California Football Writers Association; president, Las Vegas Press Club, 1970; newspaper reporter-editor; sports broadcaster, Armed Forces Radio Service in Hollywood; news director, radio stations in California, Florida, Texas; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971 and 1973; named outstanding freshman legislator 1971; Majority Floor Leader, 1973.



Margie Foote
*Washoe County,
District No. 31*

FOOTE, Margie, Washoe County, District No. 31. Born in Reno, Nevada, December 23, 1929; attended Sparks public schools, Cottey College (A.A.), Nevada, Missouri, University of Nevada (B.A.); profession, owner-operator of Children's Apparel Shop; member, P.E.O. Sisterhood, Delta Delta Delta, Order of Eastern Star, Daughters of the Nile, Sparks Democratic Club, Washoe County Democratic Women's Club, Washoe County Democratic Central Committee; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Jean E. Ford
*Clark County,
District No. 15*

FORD, Jean E., Clark County, District No. 15. Born in Miami, Oklahoma, December 28, 1929; attended elementary school, Joplin, Missouri; high school, Joplin, Missouri, 1947; Oklahoma College for Women, 1947-49; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, B.A. cum laude in Sociology, 1951; husband, Samuel Martin Ford; children, Janet and Carla; profession, housewife; recreational therapist, American Red Cross, 1951-55; teacher's aide, Clark County School District, 1963-64; Nevada State Park Advisory Commission, 1967-73; League of Women Voters, Las Vegas, President, 1965-67, State Board, 1967-69, State President, 1969-71; chairman, Parents Group, Orr Jr. High, 1971-72; chairman, Nevada Air Quality Conference, 1971; chairman, ad hoc committee to create Clark County Library District, 1965; Governor's Policy Board on Rehabilitation Planning, 1970-71; Children's Service Guild; Young Audiences; Sierra Club; Open Spaces Council; Nevada Wildlife Federation; Who's Who in American

Women; Who's Who in the West; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Leslie Mack Fry
*Washoe County,
 District No. 27*

FRY, Leslie Mack, Washoe County, District No. 27. Born in Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1937; parents, Leslie M. and Jean (Sauer) Fry; attended Reno High School, University of Nevada, University of California, Boalt Hall; children, Clay and Stuart; profession, attorney; President of ATO Alumni Association; member, Truckee Meadows Sertoma Club, Sierra Nevada Chapter of American Red Cross, American Trial Lawyers Association, American, Nevada and Washoe Bar Associations, Board of Directors, Washoe County Chapter, American Cancer Society; chairman, Washoe Delegation, 1971; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Virgil M. Getto
*Churchill County,
 District No. 37*

GETTO, Virgil, Churchill County, District No. 37. Born in Fallon, Nevada, June 19, 1924; attended Churchill County schools; profession, dairy farmer; children, Michael, David, and Marlea Getto, and Andrea Getto Dickerson; former member Churchill County School Board; past member, Fallon Rotary; member, State American Dairy Association, Churchill County Farm Bureau, state president of Citizens Advisory Committee to University of Nevada Agriculture School (1970-71), Agricultural Committee of Western Conference of The Council of State Governments; past director of Churchill County Chamber of Commerce; alternate member of Legislative Commission, 1969-71; member of Citizens Advisory Committee, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno, 1967-73; member of Subcommittee on Environment, 1971-72; Agriculturist of Year, 1971, award by Gamma Sigma Delta; Legislative Representative to the Congress on Aging, 1972; past board member of Lahontan Soil Conservation District; Conservationst of the Year Award, 1968; Past Agricultural, Conservation, Production Board member; chairman, Agriculture Committee, 1969-71, and Subcommittee on Public Employees Practices; member, Legislative Commission, 1971-72; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.

conservationst of the Year Award, 1968; Past Agricultural, Conservation, Production Board member; chairman, Agriculture Committee, 1969-71, and Subcommittee on Public Employees Practices; member, Legislative Commission, 1971-72; member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Alan H. Glover
*Carson City,
 District No. 40*

GLOVER, Alan H., Carson City, District No. 40. Born in Carson City, Nevada, June 10, 1949; attended Carson City High School and University of Nevada, Reno; father, late John Nelson Glover; mother, Peggy Glover; Knights of Columbus; Phi Delta Theta Fraternity; Capitol City Gun Club; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Mary Gojack
*Washoe County,
 District No. 23*

GOJACK, Mary, Washoe County, District No. 23. Born in Hillsboro, Iowa, February 19, 1936; attended Hillsboro Public High School, graduated 1953; Airline Personnel School, Omaha, Nebraska, 1953; University of Nevada, Reno, 1965-72, B.A., June, 1968; husband, John T. Gojack; children, Patricia and John Hixson; profession, financial marketing; member, Nevada Opera Guild, Chairman of Guild Activities; Washoe County Council on Alcoholism; Secretary and Board Member of Arthrogryposis Association (National Health Organization); Campus YWCA Board; American Legion Auxiliary; Phi Alpha Theta (History Honor Society); Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



M. Kent (Tim) Hafen
District No. 36

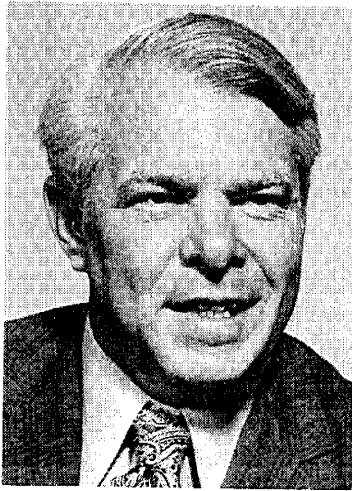
HAFEN, M. Kent (Tim), District No. 36. Born in St. George, Utah, April 17, 1932; attended schools in Virgin Valley, Clark County, and Dixie Jr. College, St. George, Utah; profession, rancher-farmer, real estate broker; vice president, Bolling-Hafen, Inc., general contractors; president, Hafen & Hafen Realty Co., Tim Hafen Ranches, Inc.; wife, Jacquelyn K. (McJunkin) Hafen; children, Vicki Ann Turner, Gregory Tim, Paula Kay, Sandra Gayle, Jane Marie, and Lisa Diane Hafen; member, Executive Board, Boulder Dam Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; member, Area Council, Mountain States Regional Medical Program; member, Nevada Council on Economic Education; member, Southern Nevada Advisory Committee to College of Agriculture; Nevada Farm Bureau; chairman, Pahrump Growers Association; chairman, Nye County Park and Recreation Commission; board chairman, Valley Electric Association; presented University of Nevada (Reno) Distinguished Service to Agriculture Award, 1969;

Speaker pro Tem, member, Ways and Means, Commerce, and Labor Committees, 1971; Interim Finance Committee, 1971-72; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



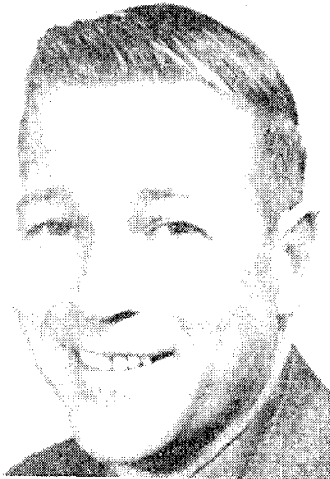
Keith C. Hayes
*Clark County,
District No. 13*

HAYES, Keith C., Clark County, District No. 13. Born in Soda Springs, Idaho, January 11, 1932; attended Las Vegas High School, Las Vegas, Nevada; Brigham Young University; University of Utah Law School; wife, Karen Hayes; children, Garry, Leslie, Lisa, Kristen, Bryan, and Heidi; profession, attorney; former Air Force Pilot; former District Attorney, Esmeralda County; former president, member, Paradise Valley Kiwanis Club; Las Vegas Mayor's Youth Advisory Council; Southern Nevada Youth Leadership Conference; Paradise Valley Democratic Club; Boy Scout Advisor; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Thomas J. Hickey
*Clark County,
 District No. 18*

HICKEY, Thomas J., Clark County, District No. 18. Born in Omaha, Nebraska, January 4, 1930; attended grade school and high school, Omaha, Nebraska; profession, Union Pacific Railroad brakeman; member, Elks, Lions, Optimists, and Toastmaster; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



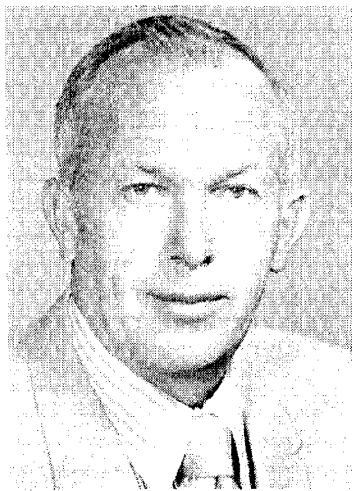
Melvin (Bode) Howard
District No. 34

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



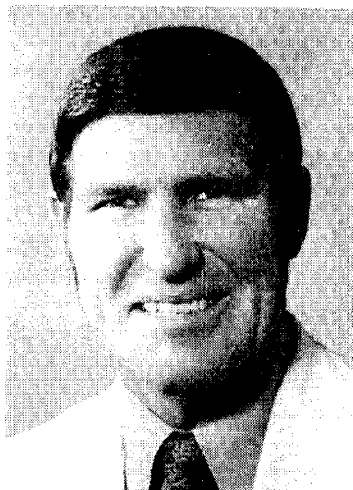
Darrell W. Huff
*Clark County,
 District No. 2*

HUFF, Darrell W., Clark County, District No. 2. Born in Keokee, Virginia, July 7, 1937; attended Laramie High School, Laramie, Wyoming and University of Nevada, Las Vegas; wife, Hazel Jo; children, Michael, Teresa, and Jonathan; profession, Las Vegas Police Department (Sergeant); United States Marine Corps, three years; Laramie Police Department, two years; Cheyenne Police Department, two years; Wyoming Highway Patrol, two years; member, Seventy's, LDS Church; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Lawrence E. Jacobsen
*Carson City-Douglas
 District No. 39*

JACOBSEN, Lawrence E., Carson City-Douglas, District No. 39. Born in Gardnerville, Nevada, July 1, 1921; parents, Laurence P. and Anna (Kettenburg) Jacobsen; attended schools in Douglas County; profession, distributor, petroleum products; wife, Betty (Lundergreen) Jacobsen; children, Bruce, Gary, Susan, and Tim; member, Douglas County Sportsman Club, Minden Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas County Sheriff's Posse, Carson Valley PTA, Trinity Lutheran Church; president, Douglas County Engine Company; commander, Carson Valley Post No. 11, American Legion; Amvets Post No. 1, Reno; member, Buckbrush Gun Club; past active, Carson Valley 20-30 Club; director, Carson City YMCA; alternate member, Legislative Commission, 1963-64, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission, 1965-66, 1969-71, vice chairman, 1966, chairman, 1970-71; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Speaker pro Tempore, 1969; Speaker of the Assembly, 1971.



Zelvin D. Lowman
Clark County,
District No. 5

LOWMAN, Zelvin D., Clark County, District No. 5. Born in McCune, Kansas, September 8, 1921; attended Bent County High School, Las Animas, Colorado; graduate of Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado; graduate work, University of Southern California; profession, director of public relations; wife, Mary B. Lowman; children, Freda (Mrs. Douglas Farr), James, William, and Betsy (Mrs. Joe Herbst); Veteran, World War II and Korean War; Naval Reserve Captain; Past Skipper of Presbyterian Mariners National; member, 1st Methodist Church; member, Las Vegas Press Club, Nevada Mining Association, International Platform Association, Las Vegas Chapters Navy League and Air Force Association and the Rocky Mountain Center on Environment; president, Forum Halfway House; vice president, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, Community Debt Counseling Service of Clark County; National Director of Odyssey House and Chairman of the Nevada Board of Advisors; life member, West Charleston PTA, Las

Vegas; past president, Boulder Dam Area Boy Scout Council, Kiwanis Club of Uptown Las Vegas; Operation Bridge (drug abuse counseling), Las Vegas Naval Reserve Association, Electric League of Southern Nevada, Federated Employers of Nevada, Alumni Club of Western State College (Colorado); Better Business Bureau of Southern Nevada; Commodore of Sea Exploring, public relations representative of Commandant, Eleventh Naval District and Naval Academy Information Officer, Nevada; director, Clark County Chapter of N.C.C.J., advisory board member, National Dividend Plan, Nevada Ettie Lee Boys Homes, Southern Nevada Civilian Military Council, Las Vegas City Youth Affairs Office and Concentrated Employment program; listed in *Who's Who in the West* since 1964; winner, George Washington Honor Medal of Freedoms Foundation, 1962, 1969; awarded Boy Scouting's Silver Beaver; named Kiwanian of the year (Las Vegas), 1963; received Heart Award of Variety Tent No. 39, 1964; cited by Secretary of Navy as commanding officer of outstanding medium Naval Reserve Surface Division in the Nation, 1966; received Thanks Badge from Frontier Girl Scout Council, 1966 and 1972; received Meritorius Service Award of Secondary School Administrators, Elementary School Principals, and Clark County Classroom Teachers, 1967; presented, Service to Mankind Award of North Las Angeles Sertoma District, 1969; received, 1970 Free Enterprise Award, Federated Employers of Nevada; member, Legislative Commission, 1967-68, 1971-72; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Majority Floor Leader, 1969.



Paul W. May
*Clark County,
 District No. 19*

MAY, Paul W., Clark County, District No. 19. Born in Hot Springs, Virginia, January 2, 1928; graduate of Clark County School System, Army Cryptographic School, Las Vegas School of Real Estate; profession, assistant manager, Vegas Paint Co. and a licensed real estate broker-salesman; wife, Lucille H. (Doran) May; children, Paul W. III, Sandra K., and April Ann; chairman, 1965, 1966, 1967 March of Dimes Drives in North Las Vegas; member, North Las Vegas Elks Lodge No. 2353; American Legion Post No. 51; North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce; North Las Vegas Democratic Club; Executive Drive Boy Scouts fund raising, 1972; former chairman, Building and Construction, vice chairman, Fish and Game, vice chairman, Public Health and Morals; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Richard K. McNeel
*Clark County,
 District No. 17*

McNEEL, Richard K., Clark County, District No. 17. Born in Beaumont, Texas, October 25, 1942; attended Mission Bay High School, San Diego, California; Bethany College, Santa Cruz, California; Southern California College, Costa Mesa, California; profession, electrician; First Lieutenant, United States Army; Army Reserve Corps; wife, Karen McNeel; children, Richard, Jr. and Jennifer Louise; I.B.E.W. No. 357; Clark County Republican Central Committee; past vice president, North Las Vegas Republican Club; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Donald R. Mello
*Washoe County,
District No. 30*

MELLO, Donald R., Washoe County, District No. 30. Born in Owensboro, Kentucky, June 22, 1934; parents, Jack [deceased] and Gladys (Jasper) Mello; attended Sparks public schools, University of Nevada, Reno, B. F. Goodrich Management School, Sacramento, California; profession, conductor, Southern Pacific Company; wife, Barbara Jane (Woodhall) Mello; children, Donald and David; member, Benjamin Franklin Lodge 45, F. & A.M., Elks Lodge 597, PTA, President's Club, United Transportation Union; served 8 years in Naval Reserve; member, Washoe County Democratic Central Committee, 1968-74; Listed in *Who's Who in American Politics and Personalities of the West and Midwest*; member, Interim Finance Committee, 1967-68 and 1971-74; first alternate, Legislative Commission, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission's Subcommittee State Hospital Study, 1967-68; member, Legislative Commission Subcommittee Consumer Protection Study, 1969-71; member, Legislative Commission

1969-73; member, Legislative Commission Subcommittee Arts for Legislative Building, 1970-73; member, Legislative Commission Subcommittee State Retirement Study, 1971-72; member, Legislative Commission Subcommittee Hire L.C.B. Director and department heads; member, Advisory Committee for Title III State Dept. of Education; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Rawson M. Prince
*Lincoln-White Pine
District No. 35*

PRINCE, Rawson M., Lincoln-White Pine, District No. 35. Born in St. George, Utah, October 27, 1910; attended Idaho schools (Gooding); profession, retail grocery; married; children, Mrs. Karen Haynes, James R., and Robert Lee Prince; member and past president, Knife and Fork Club; member and past president and director, White Pine Chamber of Commerce and Mines; member, Elks Lodge 1469; charter member of White Pine County Kiwanis Club; BLM State Advisory Board; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Robert E. Robinson
*Clark County,
District No. 4*

ROBINSON, Robert E., Clark County, District No. 4. Born in Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 8, 1923; attended Las Vegas High School, 1941; University of Southern California, 1945-46-47; Los Angeles College of Optometry, 1947-50; wife, Betty Robinson; child, Mark; profession, optometrist; Beta Sigma Kappa, Scholastic Optometric Honorary Society (graduated cum laude); member, Nevada State Board of Examiners in Optometry, 1957-64; president, Nevada Optometric Association 3 terms; president, Las Vegas Jr. Chamber of Commerce, 1954-55; Nevada Jr. Chamber President, 1956-57; president, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, 1960; Exalted Ruler, Las Vegas Elks Lodge, 1961-63; president, Las Vegas Rotary Club, 1968-69; member, Daylight Lodge No. 44, F. & A.M., and Kerak Temple of the Shrine; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Jack Schofield
*Clark County,
District No. 12*

SCHOFIELD, Jack, Clark County, District No. 12. Born in Douglas, Arizona, April 25, 1923; attended Las Vegas High School, University of Utah, B.S., University of Nevada, M.E.; profession, school planning and zoning specialist, Clark County School District; former Clark County contractor, builder, developer; former high school science teacher, with Nevada Department of Education Certificates in Administrative Professional, High School Professional, Elementary Professional, and Special State—To Teach Mentally Retarded; assistant professor, aerospace, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1969-70, 1971-72 summer sessions; wife, Alene; children, Camille, Pamela, Jacqueline, Jill, Jack, Jr., and Christopher; combat veteran, fighter-bomber pilot, World War II, 22nd Bomb Squadron, Flying Tigers, China, Korean War; member, Organized Labor (32 years); Council for Exceptional Children, Nevada State Education Association, National Education Association, Young Democrats, V.F.W., American Legion, Phi

Delta Kappa, Sertoma, American Society of Public Administrators; Hump Pilot's Association; past president, Paradise Valley Improvement Association, Paradise Valley Town Board, Apartment Owner's Association; Boy Scout Merit Badge Counselor, former Scout Master, Cub Master, active scouting activities, 19 years; member, Ways and Means Committee, Legislative Functions Committee, Ways and Means Subcommittee to Fund Education, Legislative Commission Subcommittee to Study Juvenile Offenders Facilities; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971 and 1973.



James E. Smalley
*Clark County,
 District No. 21*

SMALLEY, James E., Clark County, District No. 21. Born in Peebles, Ohio, December 1, 1924; attended Peebles, Ohio schools, Ohio State University, Oregon College of Education, University of Nevada (Las Vegas); profession, teacher, Henderson Junior High School; wife, Alice (Tennille) Smalley; children, James E., Jr., Alicia, and Esther; member, Nevada State Education Association, 1949-; Clark County Classroom Teachers Association; Citizens for Community Action Council; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1971 and 1973.



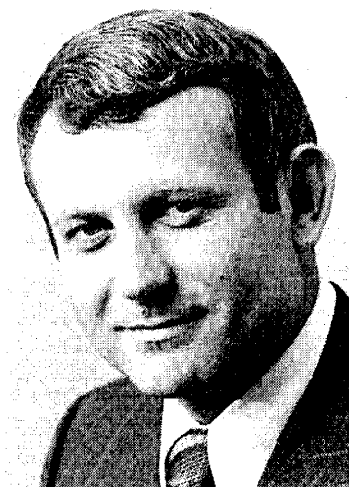
Robert H. Smith
*Clark County,
 District No. 22*

SMITH, Robert H., Clark County, District No. 22. Born in Mitchell, South Dakota, February 9, 1917; attended Ellensburg High School, Ellensburg, Washington; Pasadena City College and California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California; profession, president, Henderson Builders Supply, Inc.; wife, Bettina R. (Ball) Smith; children, Peter H. Smith, Christy O. Smith, and Victoria Smith Holman; member, Navy League of United States, U.S. Naval Reserve, F. & A.M. (Boulder City), V.F.W., Federated Employers, Las Vegas; Chamber of Commerce, Henderson; Clark County Bond Commission; director, Henderson Boys Club; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973.



Roy L. Torvinen
*Washoe County
 District No. 28*

TORVINEN, Roy L., Washoe County, District No. 28. Born in Tacoma, Washington, June 19, 1927; parents, Roy and Ora (Sparling) Torvinen; attended Reno public schools, University of Nevada, Georgetown University Law School; profession, attorney at law; admitted to practice law in Nevada and Washington, D.C., 1956; wife, Helen (Norris) Torvinen; children, Todd, Karen, Thomas, and James; served in the U.S. Army, 1946-48; Reno City Attorney, 1959-63; organized Washoe County Legal Aid Society, 1966, president, 1969; member, Reno Elks Club, Reno Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association, Washoe County Bar Association, Kiwanis Club, and Reno Y.M.C.A.; chairman, Judiciary Committee, 1969; member, Legislative Commission, 1969-73, vice chairman, 1970; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Majority Floor Leader, 1971.



James N. Ullom
*Clark County,
 District No. 16*

ULLOM, James N., Clark County, District No. 16. Born in Las Vegas, Nevada, May 5, 1942; attended Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada; University of Nevada, Reno; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; profession, Deputy Sheriff (Sergeant), Clark County Sheriff's Department; wife, Patricia S. Ullom; chairman, Employee-Management Committee for the Clark County Sheriff's Department, 1971; chairman, Board of Directors, Clark County Sheriff's Protective Association, 1971; Board of Directors, Southern Nevada Drug Abuse Council, 1972; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



John M. Vergiels
*Clark County,
 District No. 10*

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



Albert M. Wittenberg
*Washoe County,
 District No. 24*

WITTENBERG, Albert M., Washoe County, District No. 24. Born in Detroit, Michigan, May 22, 1943; attended Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada; profession, Pre-Need Director, Walton Funeral Homes; parents, Albert W. Wittenberg (USAF, Rtd.) and Marion G. (Hathaway); wife, Voloria (Evans) Wittenberg; children, Kenneth and Kelly; member, Mt. Rose Kiwanis, Reno; Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1973.



Roy Young
*Elko County,
District No. 33*

YOUNG, Roy, Elko County, District No. 33. Born in Elko, Nevada, March 21, 1917; parents, Simon S. and Margaret (Riordan) Young; attended schools in Elko; profession, rancher; wife, Dorothy (Dysart) Young; children, Eric and Sidnie; member, Elks, Rotary, Nevada State Cattlemen's Association, American National Cattlemen's Association; member, special committee on Taxation and Fiscal Affairs, 1959-60; Member, Nevada Assembly, 1957, 1958 Special Session, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964 Special Session, 1965, 1965 Special Session, 1966 Special Session, 1967, 1968 Special Session, 1969, 1971, and 1973; Minority Floor Leader, 1964 Special Session.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

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

Structure of the Nevada Legislature

Nevada has a bicameral legislature consisting of a senate and an assembly. The two houses jointly are designated by the state constitution as "The Legislature of the State of Nevada."¹ The legislature comprises one of the three distinct and separate branches of government at the state level, the other two being the executive branch (headed by the governor) and the judicial branch. According to article 3 of the Nevada constitution, "* * * no persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions, appertaining to either of the others * * *" except in certain specified instances.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 of 75 legislators from the combined total of the two houses.⁴ No minimum is set on the size of the legislature, but "* * * the number of senators

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

At the present time, the Nevada legislature is composed of 20 senators and 40 assemblymen, for a total membership of 60.⁶ 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

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 are 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 membership of the committees is usually determined in caucuses of the parties, and the president merely announces memberships as agreed upon in the caucuses.⁹ In the assembly, the speaker, who is invariably a member of the majority party or a coalition, actually makes the appointments and uses such appointments as part of his campaign to be speaker.¹⁰ Usually minority party memberships in assembly committees are determined in caucuses of the minority party, and the speaker appoints the members as agreed in such caucus. With some exceptions, the general practice for many years has been for the majority party to have a bare majority of the members in each committee. Assembly Standing Rule 20, in fact, specifically states that, "The number of members representing the majority political party on a standing committee shall only exceed the number of members of the minority political party by one."¹¹ 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).¹²

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

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

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

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

Committee of the Whole

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

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.¹⁸

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.¹⁹

While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the state constitution does limit the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Section 33 of article 4 of the constitution forbids compensation for services to be paid to legislators for more than 60 days for any regular session and 20 days for any special session.²⁰ Reimbursement for actual expenses of members, however, may continue for the length of a session, even though it exceeds the maximum compensatory time. Since a constitutional provision setting a 60-day-maximum limitation on the duration of a session was repealed in 1958, there has been only one regular session of less than 60 days—that being the experimental annual session of 1960, which lasted 55 days. The average duration of a session since 1958 has been 81.6 calendar days.

Special sessions of the legislature may only be convened on the call of the governor.²¹ After both houses have organized in special session, the governor is required by the constitution to state the purposes for which

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

All sessions of the legislature, under the constitution, must be open to the public, except for meetings of the senate sitting in executive session. Neither house may, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor move to any place other than where it is holding its sessions.²⁴ 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.²⁵

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.²⁶ Nevada legislators, during the 1971 regular legislative session, reapportioned state senate and assembly districts. Maps A, B, C, D, E, F and G illustrate current district boundaries.²⁷ (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:²⁸

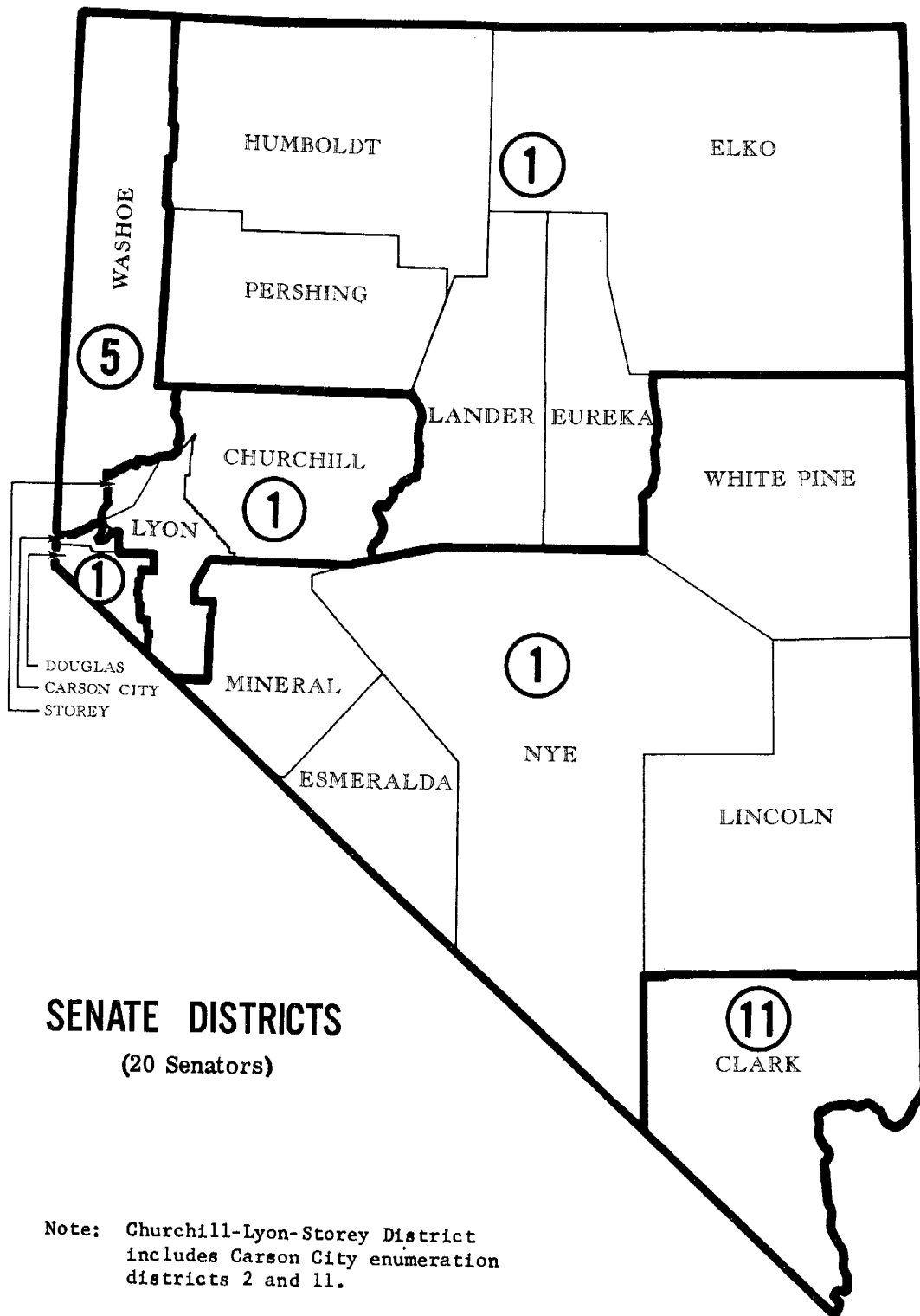
1. *Single-member districts.* These are electoral districts which return one member, chosen by plurality, to the senate or assembly. Seven senators and all assemblymen are currently elected from single-member districts, the boundaries of which may include more than one county, a portion of a county, 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 urban and rural legislators, or those coming from one type of district as opposed to another.

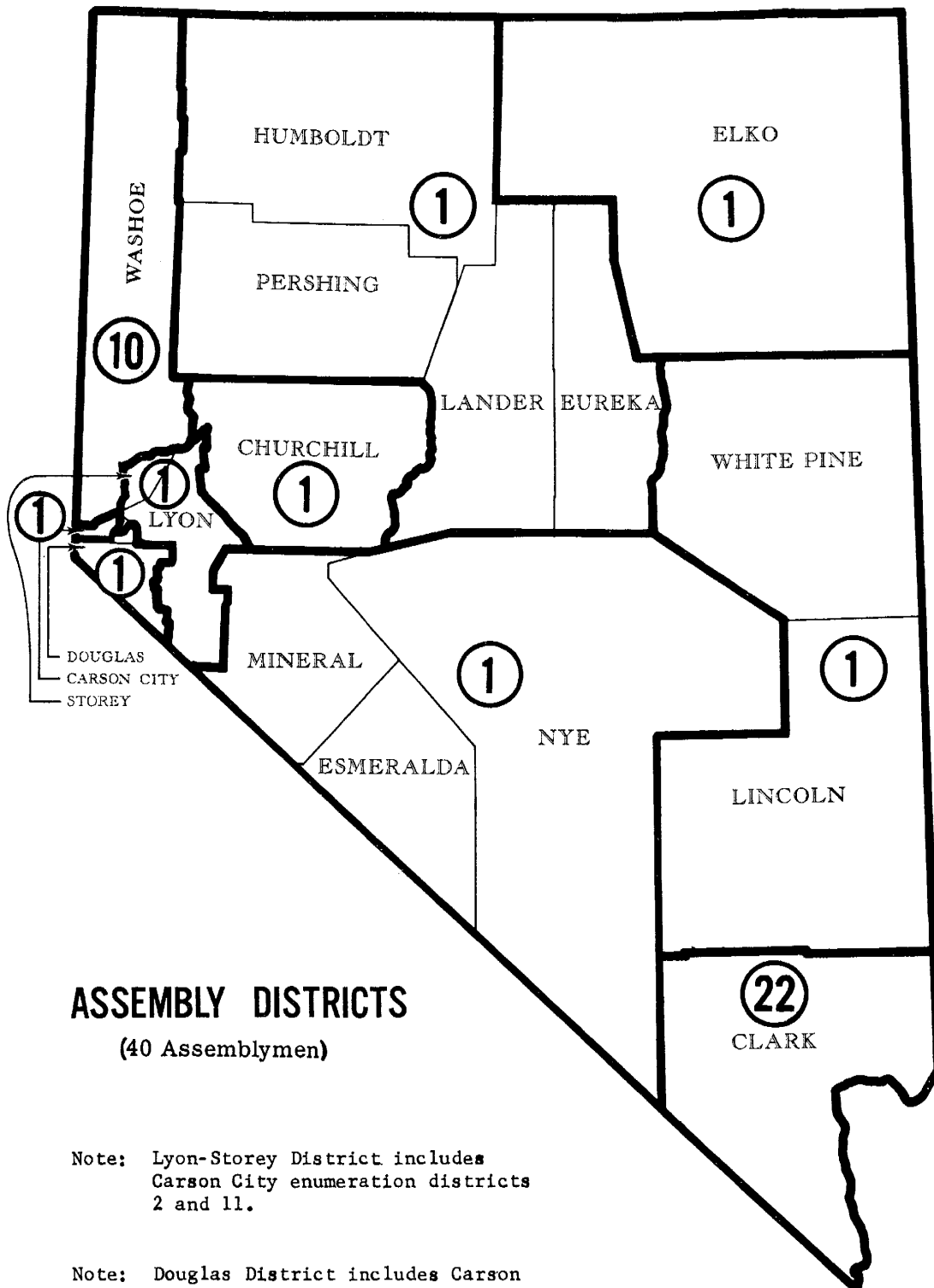
MAP A

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971 SESSION

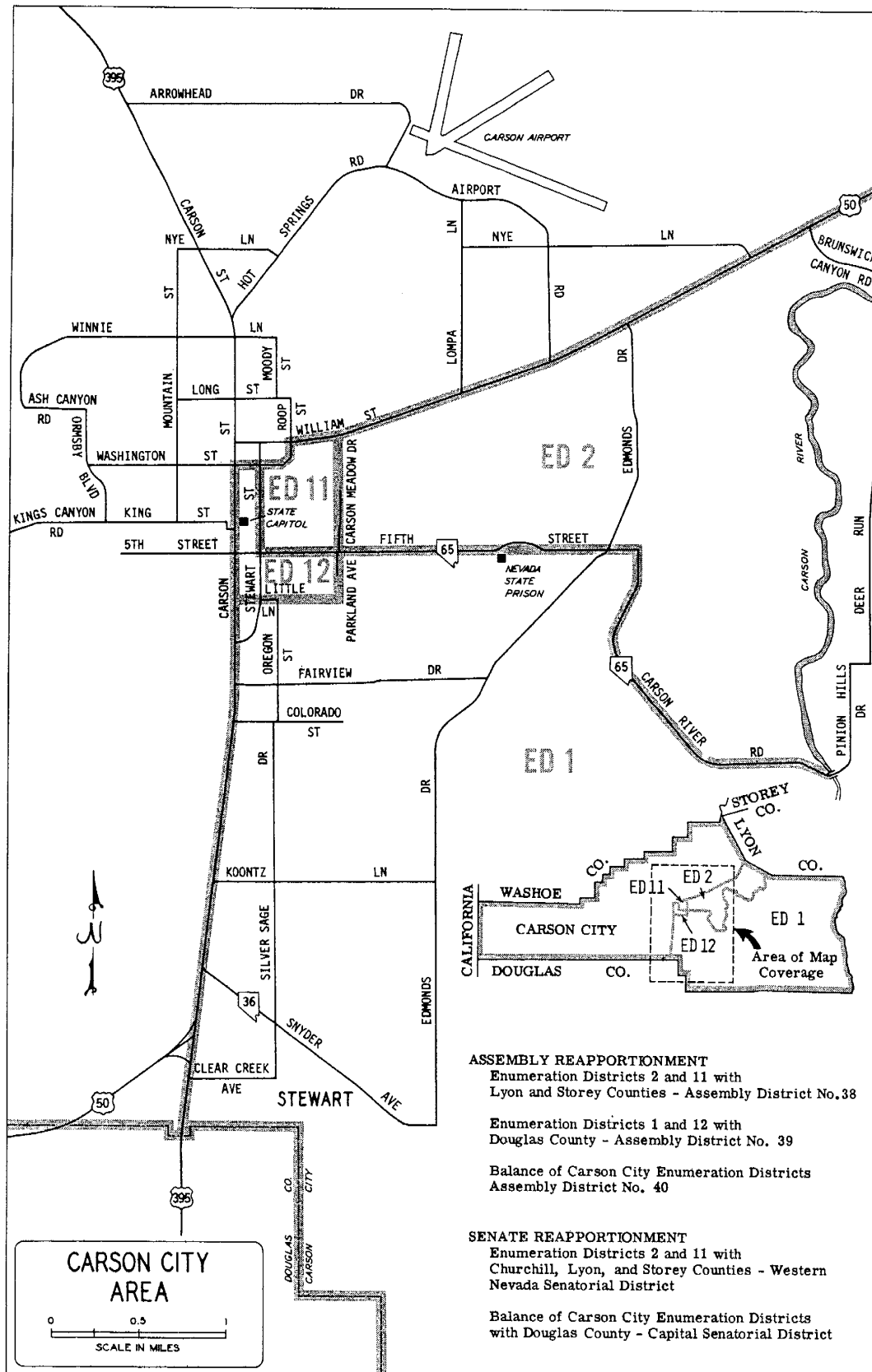


MAP B

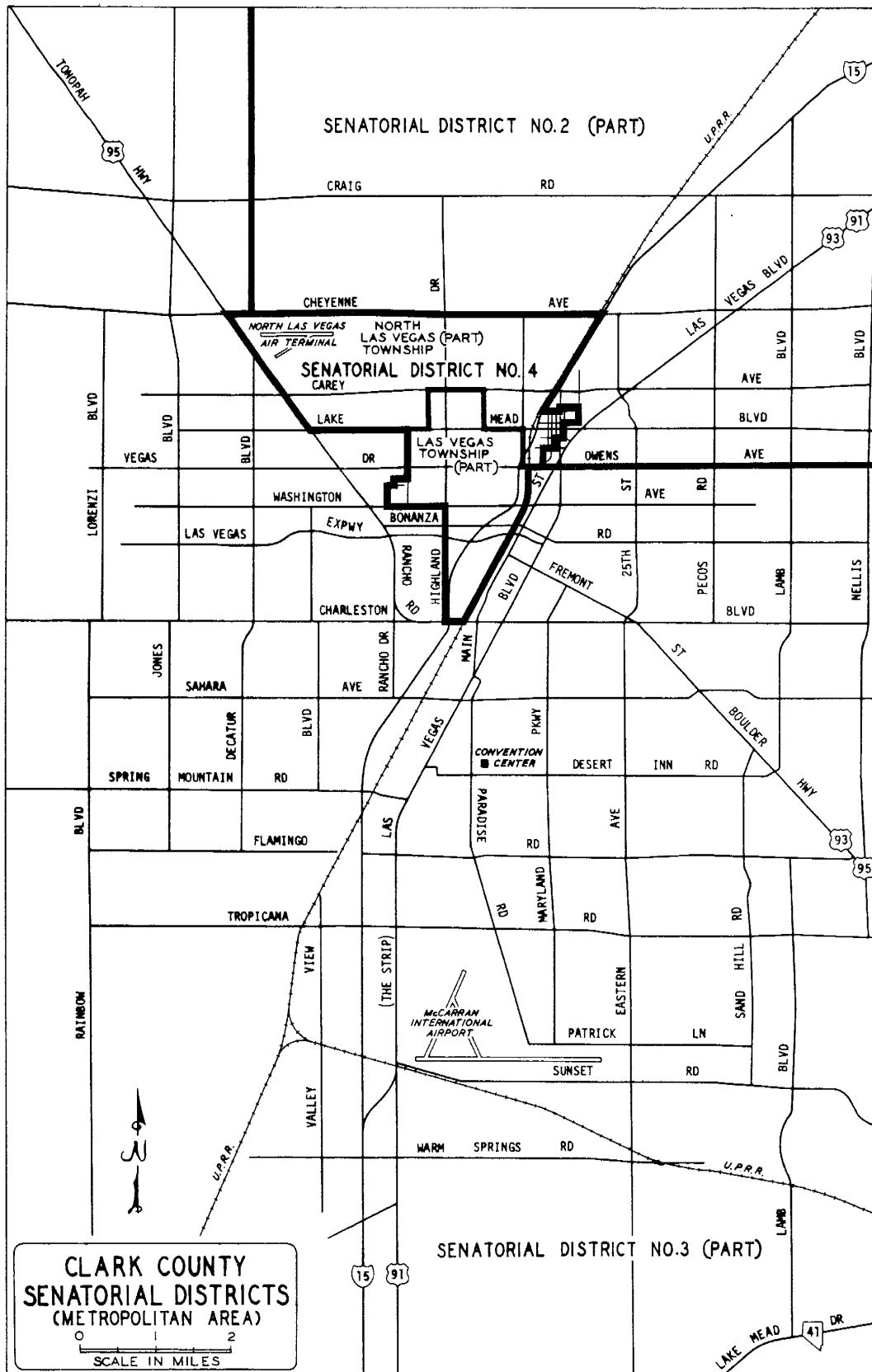
NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971 SESSION



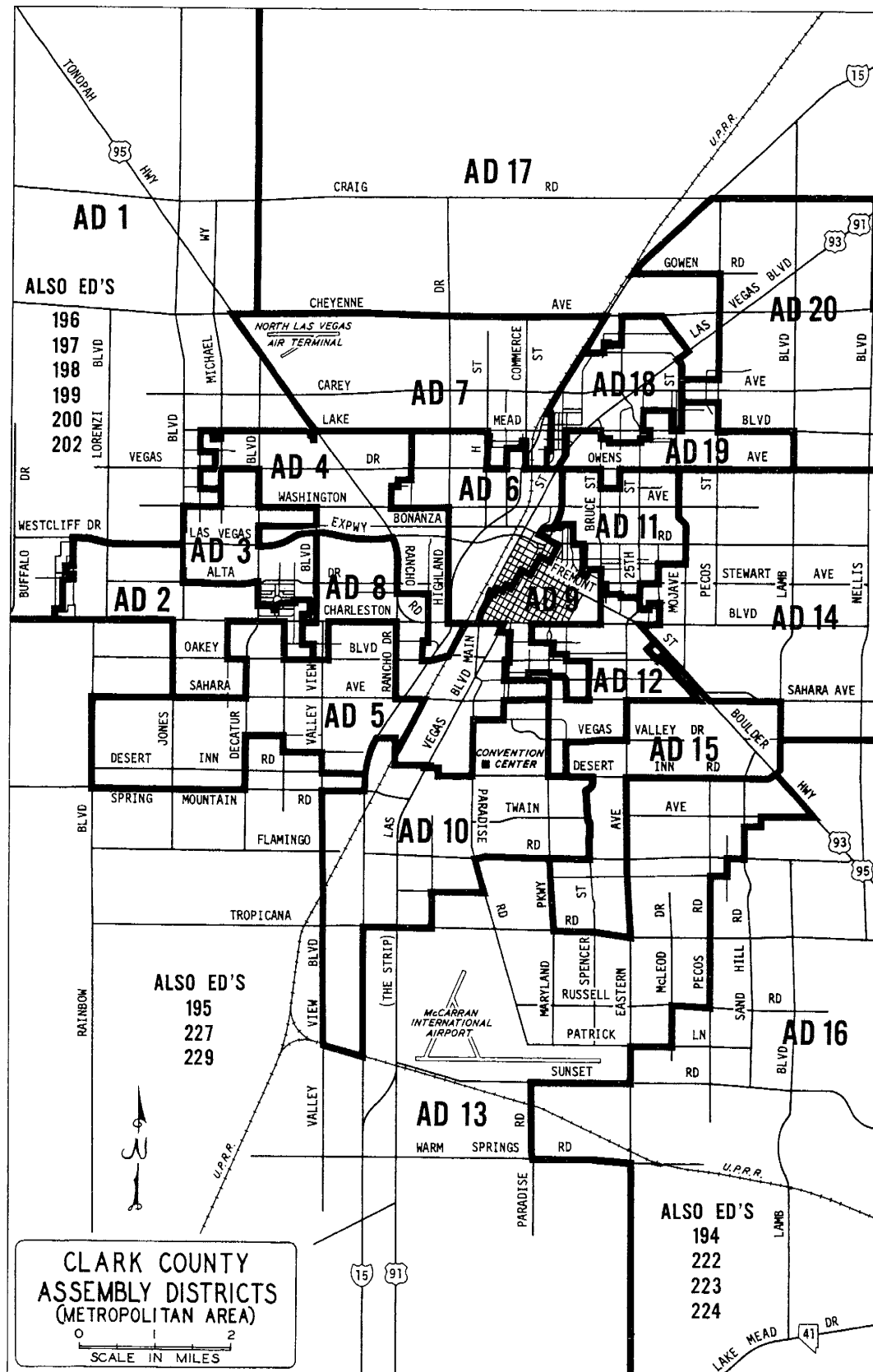
Map C



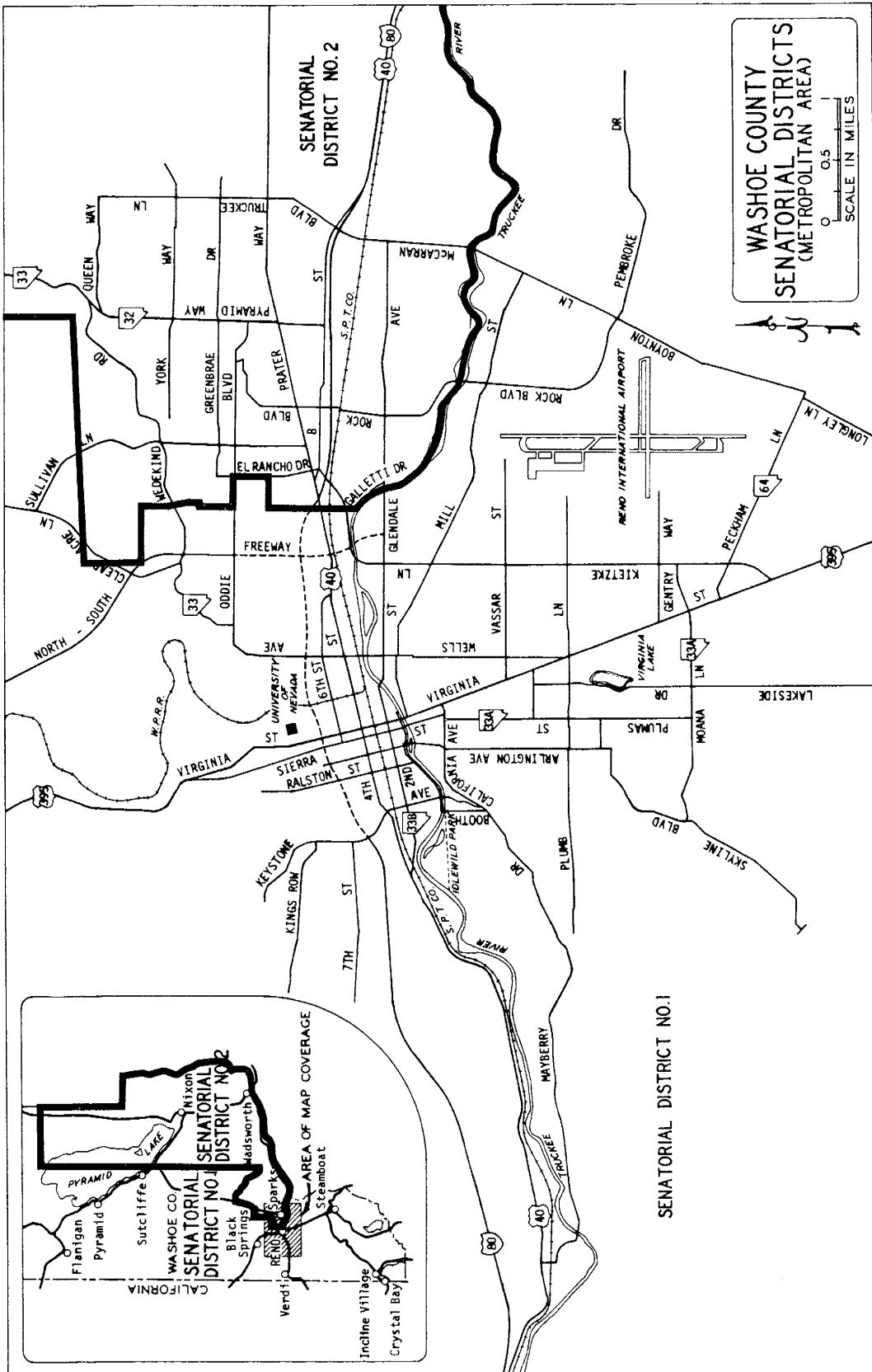
Map D



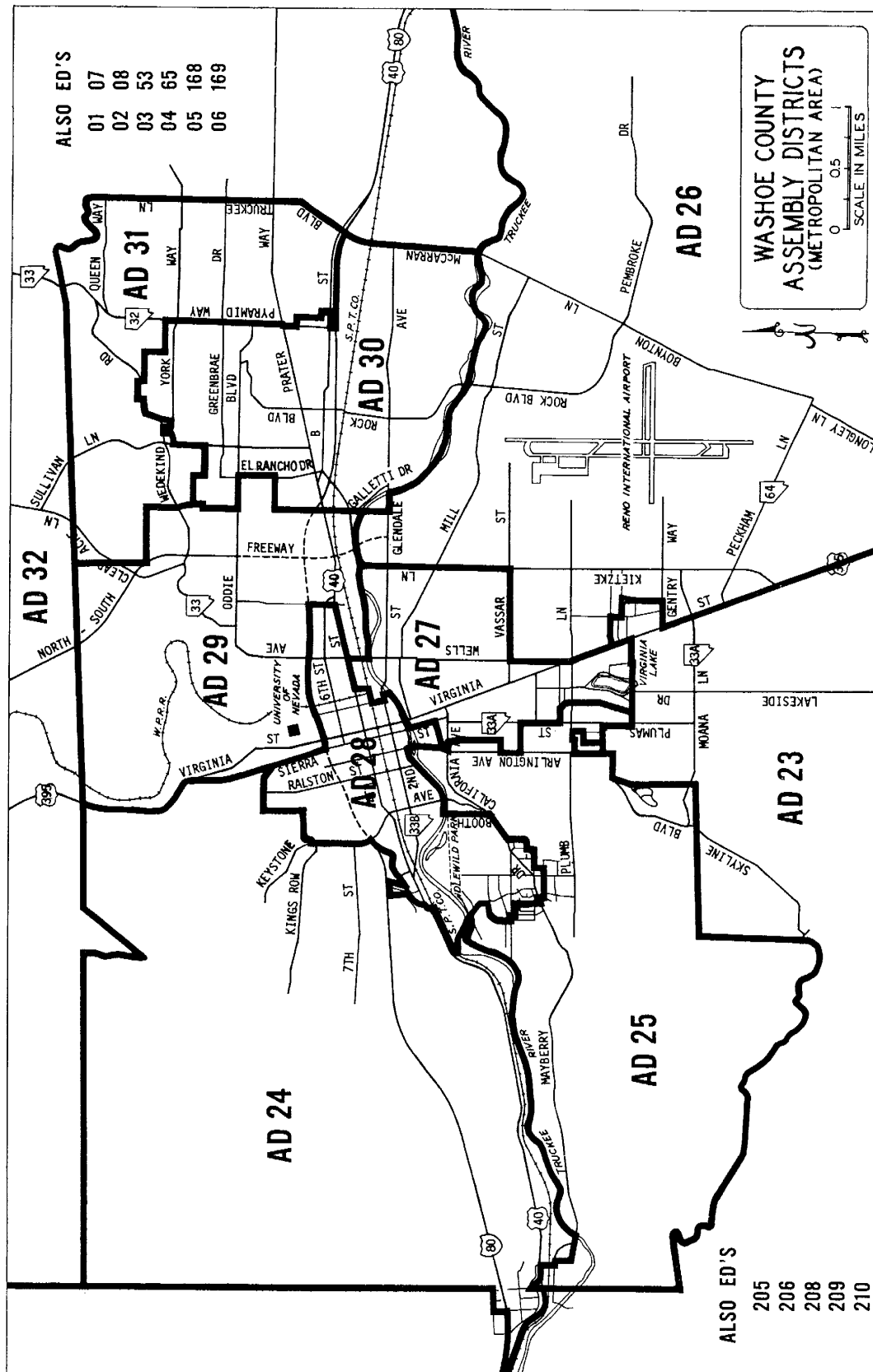
Map E



Map F



Map G



Membership in the Legislature

Members of the assembly are elected every two years by the qualified electors in their respective districts. Senators, on the other hand, serve for four-year terms, which are staggered so that one-half of the number of senators is elected every two years. Members of both houses are elected on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November of even-numbered years, at intervals of two or four years, depending upon the house in question. They assume office on the day following their election.²⁹

To be eligible to serve as a senator or an assemblyman, a person must be at least 21 years of age, a qualified elector in his respective county and district, and a citizen resident of Nevada for a minimum of one year next preceding his election.³⁰ 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."³¹ Thus, theoretically, a house could seat someone who failed to meet the statutory requirements, or deny a seat to someone who met all of the legal requirements for membership in the legislature by a two-thirds vote of the elected membership.

No person holding a federal office of profit (with the exception of postmasters earning less than \$500 per year or commissioners of deeds) or a lucrative office under any other power may serve as a legislator.³² 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.³³ A legislator may not be appointed to any civil office of profit in the state which was created, or the salary for which was raised, during his term of office, for a period of one year after the expiration of his term.³⁴

Vacancies

Whenever a legislator dies or resigns from office,³⁵ 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.³⁶ 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.³⁷

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.³⁸ Subpenas served on legislators and the lieutenant governor by administrative bodies are ineffective during legislative sessions.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰

Compensation

Each senator and assemblyman elected on or after November 7, 1972, is paid \$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.⁴¹

In addition to salary, however, legislators are entitled to reimbursement for certain expenses and may draw upon various special funds to meet financial demands placed upon them as a result of their legislative duties. For example, they receive \$30 per diem to cover their expenses for every day the legislature is in session. They are paid for per diem and travel expenses in coming to and returning from a legislative session. Legislators also have a special supplemental travel allowance of up to \$1,200, which they may use during a regular session.* They are entitled to use up to \$60 worth of postage and stationery and may draw an additional printing allowance of a sum not exceeding \$60.⁴² The printing allowance is available to legislators during a period starting with the first day of the session and running to the 3rd Wednesday in July of the following year.⁴³ Finally, a legislator receives a telephone allowance of \$250 for his use during a regular session. A telephone allowance of \$100 is provided legislators during special session.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵

The officers and employees of the legislature are paid as follows:⁴⁶

Senate Officers and Employees	Daily Salary
Assistant secretary.....	\$32
Assistant sergeant at arms.....	20
Clerks.....	15
Committee stenographer.....	30
History clerk.....	30
Journal clerk.....	30
Minute clerk.....	30
Page.....	15
Secretary.....	40
Sergeant at arms.....	30
Stenographers.....	22
Supervisor.....	22

*\$500 during a special session.

	Daily Salary
Assembly Officers and Employees	
Assistant chief clerk.....	\$32
Assistant sergeant at arms.....	22
Chief clerk.....	40
Clerks.....	15
Committee stenographer.....	30
History clerk.....	30
Journal clerk.....	30
Minute clerk.....	30
Pages.....	15
Sergeant at arms.....	30
Stenographers.....	22
Supervisor of clerks.....	28
Supply clerk.....	20
Typists.....	17

The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly also receive \$15 per diem for expenses incurred during the session, up to a maximum of \$1,200 in any regular session and \$400 in any special session.⁴⁷

Legislators' Retirement

Members of the Nevada Legislature must participate in the legislators' retirement system. The minimum requirement for retirement with monthly benefits is eight years of accredited service at the age of 60 years. A lapse in service as a legislator is not just cause for forfeiture of any retirement rights accrued prior to such lapse, and a legislator with 9 or more years of accredited service may receive an allowance at age 60 years regardless of any lapse after accrual of 9 years of accredited service. A legislator entering into retirement receives the following monthly retirement allowance based upon years of accredited service at the time of retirement, with fractions of years to be prorated:

Service of 8 years.....	\$160
Service of 9 years.....	180
Service of 10 years.....	200
Service of 11 years.....	220
Service of 12 years.....	240
Service of 13 years.....	260
Service of 14 years.....	280
Service of 15 years.....	300
Service of 16 years.....	320
Service of 17 years.....	340
Service of 18 years.....	360
Service of 19 years.....	380
Service of 20 years.....	400
Service of 21 years.....	420
Service of 22 years.....	440

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

The system permits survivor benefits for a legislator's dependents and also allows several conversion options to be exercised by a legislator at the time of his retirement.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹ From tradition and experience, both houses have created internal administrative structures which closely parallel one another. There are, however, certain differences in terminology and the assignment of responsibility which lend each of the houses a uniqueness not found in the other.

The senate is presided over by the lieutenant governor, sitting as the *president of the senate*. He is popularly elected for a four-year term in November of even-numbered years between presidential elections and is the first in the line of succession to the governorship. Even though the lieutenant governor is the president of the senate, he is not a member of the senate and cannot vote on any bill or joint resolution. However, under the constitution, he can cast a vote to break a tie on all matters before the senate not requiring a constitutional majority for passage.⁵⁰

The president calls the senate to order and chairs the conduct of business before the body. He is responsible for the maintenance of decorum in the chamber, and he supervises all senate officers and employees in the performance of their duties. In addition, he recognizes senators during debate, decides questions of parliamentary procedure (subject to appeal to the whole senate), and signs all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas. He also appoints all committees of the senate and their chairmen, but this duty is normally a *pro forma* responsibility in which he officially ratifies selections made in the party caucuses.⁵¹

The *president pro tempore* presides over the senate in the absence of the president. Unlike the president, the president pro tempore is a member of the senate and elected by it to his official position. As a senator, he may vote on all issues and may enter into debate by relinquishing the chair. He exercises all of the powers and responsibilities of the president except the authority to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.⁵² Under Nevada's laws, the president pro tempore is the second in the line of succession to the governorship, immediately after the lieutenant governor.⁵³

If both the president of the senate and the president pro tempore are

absent or unable to discharge their duties, the standing rules of the senate stipulate that the *chairman of the committee on legislative functions*—or in his absence, the committee's vice chairman—should preside. In the event that none of the designated officers are able to preside, the rules provide for the senate to elect one of its members as the presiding officer for that occasion.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵

The *sergeant at arms* is the officer of the senate responsible for keeping order in and around the chambers, insuring that only authorized persons are permitted on the floor and handling other duties as directed by the president. He is empowered to make arrests when necessary, round up senators on a call of the house and supervise senate messengers and pages.⁵⁶ His chief assistant acts as the senate *doorkeeper*.⁵⁷

In addition to these major senate officers, there are a number of employees hired to perform miscellaneous functions. *Pages*, *clerks* and other *attachés* are recommended by the committee on legislative functions and are appointed to their positions via a one-house resolution. Both houses have such employees, appointed in exactly the same manner; but the number of employees in the senate is limited by law to 22 (including the secretary),⁵⁸ while there is no legal limitation on the number of employees that the assembly may employ during a session. In recent years, it has been the practice in the assembly to limit the number of employees to approximately 35.

Legislative Officers: Assembly

The presiding officer of the Nevada assembly is the *speaker*. Unlike the president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly is elected from among the membership of the assembly and, as an assemblyman, he may vote on all issues coming before the body. He may also enter into debate by relinquishing the chair to another assemblyman. He performs all of the duties entrusted to his counterpart in the senate, such as the appointment of committees, recognition of speakers and the deciding of matters of parliamentary procedure.⁵⁹ He is third in the line of succession to the governorship, behind the lieutenant governor and president pro tempore of the senate.⁶⁰

While the rules of the assembly clearly state that its elective officers shall hold office only during the session,⁶¹ 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.⁶² 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.⁶³

The assembly also elects a *chief clerk*, who functions in the same fashion as the secretary of the senate, a *sergeant at arms* to maintain order, and various clerks, secretaries, messengers and attachés.⁶⁴ In addition, *chaplains* for both houses are designated by the local association of ministers and clergymen and are rotated during each session as to affiliation or denomination.⁶⁵

Floor Leaders

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

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

Parliamentary Procedure in the Senate and Assembly

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

The senate and assembly rules stipulate that *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* shall govern in all cases in which it is not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders and the joint rules of the two houses.⁶⁶ 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*.⁶⁷ The same precedence, while not explicitly stated in its standing rules, is followed in the senate.

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

Order of Business

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

1. Roll call.
2. Prayer by the chaplain.
3. Pledge of allegiance to the flag.
4. Reading and approval of the journal.
5. Presentation of petitions.
6. Report of standing committees.
7. Report of select committees.
8. Messages from the governor.
9. Communications from state officers.
10. Messages from the assembly.
11. Second reading and amendment of bills.
12. Introduction, first reading and reference of bills.
13. Motions, resolutions and notices.
14. Business on general file and third reading of bills.
15. Unfinished business.⁶⁸

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

1. Roll call.
2. Reading and approval of journal.
3. Presentation of petitions.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of select committees.
6. Messages from the governor.
7. Messages from the senate.
8. Motions, resolutions and notices.
9. Introduction, first reading and reference.
10. Second reading and amendment.
11. General file and third reading.
12. Unfinished business of preceding day.
13. Special orders of the day.
14. Remarks from the floor, limited to ten minutes.⁶⁹

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

Press

Although not officially a part of the legislature, the press corps is nevertheless an important adjunct to government. Public awareness is vital to the democratic process, and it is the function of the press to

present, analyze and interpret the news so that the public is informed and can, therefore, more effectively express itself to and through its elected representatives.

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

Lobbying

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

While lobbyists do not register in Nevada, as they do in some other states, they are governed by certain statutory provisions and a standing rule in the assembly. *Nevada Revised Statutes* designate the improper influencing of a member of the legislature as a crime against the legislative power, punishable as a gross misdemeanor.⁷⁰ Other statutes of general application pertaining to lobbyists require the persons called as witnesses to attend a hearing before either house, or any committee thereof, to testify and produce necessary documents,⁷¹ prohibit the intimidation of legislators,⁷² and prohibit the giving or taking of bribes.⁷³ Assembly Standing Rule 26 prohibits lobbying on the floor of the assembly at any time and instructs the sergeant at arms to remove any person so attempting to lobby.⁷⁴ If a lobbyist wishes to appear before any committee, however, he may do so through a request of the chairman or members.

Legislative Fund

At each session, the legislature appropriates from the general fund sufficient moneys to carry on its activities. These financial resources are deposited in a special continuing legislative fund and may be used to reimburse the superintendent of the department of state printing for legislative printing expenses or, on authorization of the committee on legislative functions of each house, to purchase supplies and equipment. The fund may also be drawn upon to pay salaries, per diem and expenses of legislators and employees, contributions to the legislators' retirement system and claims against the legislature approved by the director of the legislative counsel bureau.⁷⁵

Crimes Against the Legislative Power

It is a gross misdemeanor in Nevada to disturb the sessions of the legislature or conduct oneself in a disorderly fashion in the presence or view

of either house. Disruption of proceedings, disrespectful behavior and forcible prevention of any member from exercising his official duties are likewise offenses punishable as gross misdemeanors.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷

It is a crime to alter legislative measures, enrolled bills or resolutions with fraudulent intent. Conviction may result in a fine of not more than \$2,000, imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than six years, or both fine and imprisonment.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹

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.⁸⁰ Any legislator asking or receiving a bribe is liable to the same penalty.⁸¹

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.⁸²

Legislative Flag

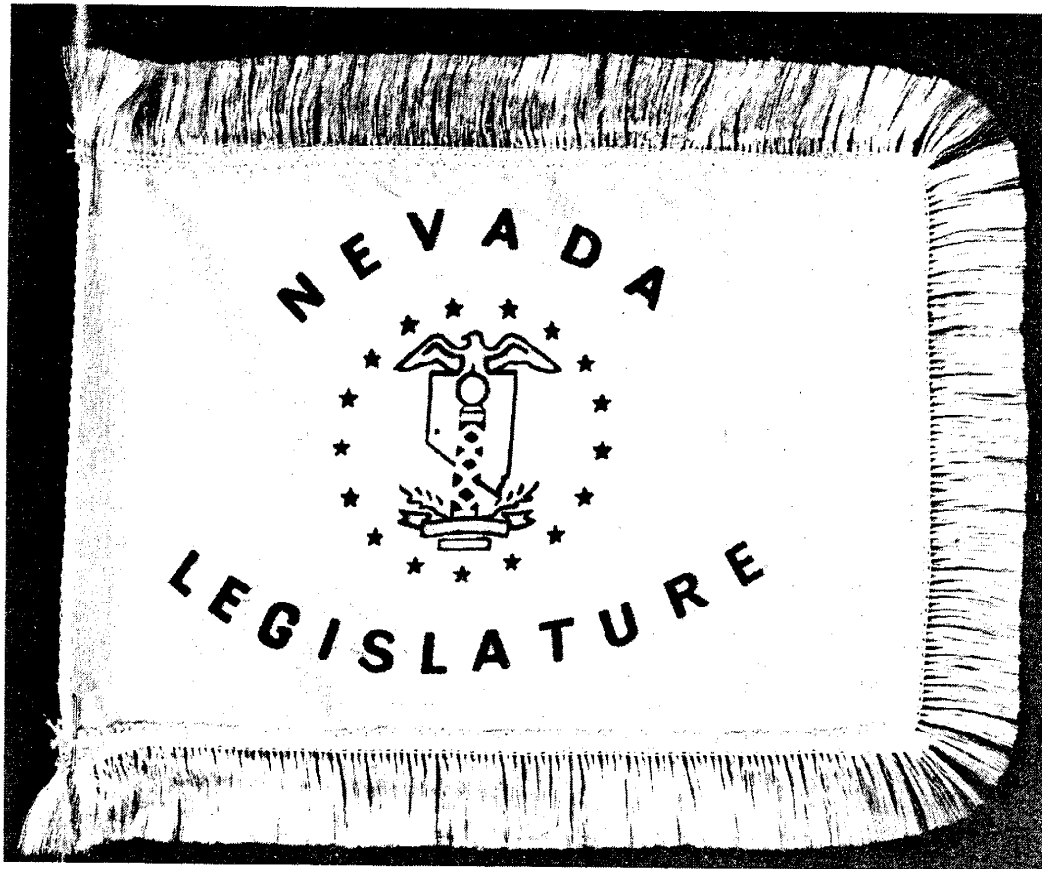
At its 1967 session, the legislature of the State of Nevada adopted an official flag, which flies outside the Legislative Building whenever the senate and assembly are in session. The flag, designed by the senior government class of Tonopah High School, is pictured on page 22.⁸³

Time of Meeting

Under the rules of the senate, the president calls the chamber to order each day of sitting at 11 a.m. unless the senate has adjourned to some other hour.⁸⁴ The assembly, under its rules, meets daily at 9 a.m. unless some other time has been set by prior agreement.⁸⁵

Quorum

The Nevada constitution requires a majority of all of the members elected to each house of the legislature to be present before any legislative business may be transacted. However, a number smaller than this quorum may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members.⁸⁶



The Flag of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

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.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸ But these powers must be exercised through general laws of uniform operation. They cannot be specifically directed to special or local instances.⁸⁹

In addition, the legislature may not authorize a lottery in Nevada.⁹⁰ It must establish a uniform system of county and township government throughout the state.⁹¹ It may not abolish any county without the approval of the electors residing within its jurisdiction.⁹² Individual freedoms, as enumerated in article 1 of the constitution, may not be abridged by the legislature. These rights include such things as the freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly and prohibitions against bills of

attainder, ex post facto laws and laws infringing the obligation of contracts. The list is varied, but most of the rights spelled out in article 1 of the constitution are subsumed in some manner in the United States Constitution and, hence, are doubly safeguarded from legislative encroachment.⁹³

The constitution of Nevada also sets a state debt limitation of one percent of the assessed valuation of the state⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ The legislature must provide a uniform rate of assessment and taxation throughout the state and may not permit a total tax levy in excess of five cents on the dollar of assessed valuation. In the case of mines and mining claims, only the net proceeds may be taxed. Personal property in interstate transit may not be taxed in Nevada, and the legislature may not impose an inheritance or estate tax upon the inhabitants of the state.⁹⁶

Obviously, too, the Nevada Legislature cannot exercise powers reserved by the United States Constitution to the Federal Government, or those preempted by the Congress. The state cannot, for example, establish diplomatic relations with a foreign nation, or declare war or, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports.⁹⁷ In some areas, however, the state and the Federal Government may exercise concurrent jurisdiction and the legislature, in these instances, may exercise its lawmaking powers.

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

Organizing the Legislature

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

On the senate side, the lieutenant governor presides over the chamber as president, in accordance with the provisions of the state constitution. The procedures followed, with the exception of the election of a presiding officer (which is dispensed with in the senate), parallel those of the assembly. The major difference is that the senate is not an entirely new body. Only one-half of the senators are elected at any one general election, the remainder serving in a holdover capacity.

Shortly after both houses have organized, they meet in joint session in the assembly chambers to hear the so-called "state of the state" address of the governor.⁹⁸ In his message to the legislature, the governor outlines the major problems confronting the state and proposes legislative solutions for the consideration of the houses. Under usual circumstances, his speech highlights the most important elements of his party's legislative program. It constitutes the "action" agenda of the session, for even if the legislative majority party is not of his political persuasion, the governor's message will delineate the significant sphere of issues to be resolved.

Since the assembly is presently composed of 40 members, it is conceivable that the membership might be evenly divided between the two major parties. Without a parliamentary majority, neither party can elect a presiding officer or otherwise control the permanent organization of the house. Consequently, the standing rules of the assembly suggest that whenever this happens, the legislative members of each party should pick a representative to draw lots—under the supervision of the secretary of state—for the right to organize the assembly. The winning political party then selects the speaker and speaker pro tempore and is given a majority of the members on one-half of the standing committees (those numbered evenly in Standing Rule 20). The losing political party is given a majority on the remaining standing committees. Committee appointments and chairmanships are made in caucus, and, although the speaker announces the selections, he does not possess the authority to change any of the caucus decisions.⁹⁹ Since the rules of one session cannot bind succeeding sessions, the procedure outlined in the standing rules is offered as a guide to later sessions and has force and effect only if it is adopted by the assembly prior to organizing.

The Legislature in Action: A Bill Becomes a Law

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

Long before the legislature convenes on the 3rd Monday in January of an odd-numbered year,¹⁰⁰ the legislative process is set in motion in subtle and frequently intangible ways. Social problems enter the forum of public debate and, through the exchange of ideas among the citizenry, opinions and issues are molded, coalesced and given the dynamic force

that may ultimately find expression in the legislative arena. Contending positions on public questions are identified, and proposed solutions to problems and conflicts are advocated by their spokesmen in the press, among the body politic, in the academic community, within various interest groups and among concerned governmental agencies and officials. But whatever the source of an idea for resolving a civic issue, that idea must be translated into a concrete legislative proposal for action—a bill or resolution—before it can formally enter the legislative arena for consideration.

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

Bill Drafting

Before starting its journey through the legislature, each piece of proposed legislation must be drafted in suitable form and terminology. Under law, this function for the Nevada Legislature is performed by bill drafters employed by the office of the legislative counsel.¹⁰¹ Each bill is drafted in sufficient copies for introduction, the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk of the assembly, the introducer, the engrossing and enrolling clerk and the department of state printing, with all copies being delivered to the sponsoring legislator for introduction at his pleasure.¹⁰²

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

After obtaining the facts from a sponsor and trying to understand his policy and objectives, the bill drafter must transpose these facts into proper legal terminology, form and style. The bill must be coherent, concise, understandable and free of ambiguity; it must be checked for conformance with the Constitution of the United States and the Nevada constitution; court decisions relevant to such legislation must be checked; and the Nevada statutes must be studied to ascertain whether or not there are conflicts.¹⁰³

Fiscal Notes

Whenever an executive agency requests the legislative counsel to prepare a bill which makes an appropriation or changes any existing fiscal liability or revenue appropriation in an amount exceeding \$2,000, the legislative counsel must obtain from that agency, prior to the bill's public consideration by a legislative committee, a fiscal note estimating the financial impact of the proposed legislation. Changes in appropriation authority, fiscal liability, revenue and a projection of such changes in future

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

biennia, as noted by the agency, are then appended to the bill in a separate note of explanation. On the bill itself, following the summary, a notation appears indicating whether or not a fiscal note has been prepared. Fiscal notes may be required of more than one agency if the impact of the bill affects various executive offices, unless the legislative counsel determines a single consolidated note is sufficient.

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

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

Any legislator may request the preparation of a fiscal note on any bill he has introduced or is about to introduce. He may also object that a bill under consideration requires a fiscal note. When his objection is sustained by a majority of his house, the legislative counsel must withdraw the note before further action can be taken on the measure.¹⁰⁴

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.¹⁰⁵ This is a significant departure from the practice in the United States Congress, where appropriations bills must originate in the House of Representatives. But in Nevada, as in Congress, bills originating in one house must be sponsored by a member of that house. A senator cannot introduce a bill in the assembly, nor can an assemblyman introduce a bill in the senate. The executive has no means for introducing a bill except through a friendly legislator.

In the senate, at least one day's notice must be given prior to the introduction of a bill, unless two-thirds of the membership consent to immediate introduction or the bill is introduced by a committee in the discharge of its duty.¹⁰⁶ In the assembly, no bill or joint resolution may be introduced by an individual legislator after the 40th day of a regular session, unless the drafting thereof had been requested prior to the 41st day or two-thirds of the members of the assembly consent to introduction. Suspension of the rule setting the 40-day limitation on bill introductions can only be made by rollcall 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.¹⁰⁷

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.¹⁰⁸ To comply with the constitutional requirements, the houses do have first, second and third readings on every bill and joint resolution, but time considerations have necessitated a liberal interpretation of the meaning of the phrase "to read by sections." At the time the constitution was framed, printed bills were not available to each legislator for analysis, so that three full readings permitted a greater study and understanding of a bill's contents and any amendments added to it prior to the vote on final passage. Today, of course, bills are readily available with the latest amendments incorporated into their texts. At the same time, the volume of bills processed through the chambers has increased dramatically. Because of the obvious practical difficulties which literal conformance to the three-reading requirement would entail, the normal procedure has been to give ritualistic observance to this antiquated provision of the constitution.

The first reading in both houses is for information only.¹⁰⁹ 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(s). Shortly thereafter, the duplicates of each bill are sent to the department of state printing for first printing and the triplicates to the office of the engrossing and enrolling clerk for future use in comparing the accuracy of the printed copies with the typewritten copies.¹¹⁰ By the following day, printed copies of the bills are inserted in the billbooks of all members of the legislature, and the official copies are delivered to the chief clerk or secretary, as the case may be. Immediately thereafter, the official copies are delivered to the chairmen of the committees to which the bills were referred and their receipts taken therefor.

Notice of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings

Information relative to bills, topics and public hearings is posted for both legislators and the public on boards just at the entrance to each house, on blackboards in each house, and in the daily history.¹¹¹

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. In the senate, a skeleton bill may be utilized for any topic. Assembly skeleton bills, however, may be introduced only if they are relative to legislative reapportioning and authorized redistricting.¹¹² A skeleton bill is provided for purposes of introduction and committee referral. Such bill is a presentation of ideas or statements of purpose, sufficient in style and expression (may refer to an accepted map or maps by

number) 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.¹¹³

Bills Introduced to be Accompanied by Certain Information

According to Senate Standing Rule 60, bills introduced in the senate 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 presented to the secretary of those 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.¹¹⁴

Committee Hearing

Once the official bill is delivered from the printer to the chairman of the committee to which it has been assigned, it faces the first of a series of crucial tests in the legislative process: Consideration by committee. Although the introducer normally makes a motion to refer a bill to a particular committee, on occasion different committees may be proposed from the floor. In such instances, the whole house votes on the question. The senate rules stipulate that the question shall be taken in the following order: (1) The committee of the whole, (2) a standing committee, and (3) a select committee.¹¹⁵ The assembly rules are silent on this point, but the practice is generally the same.

The rules of both the assembly and the senate require all committees to "fully consider all measures referred to them and report thereon."¹¹⁶ Committees may also initiate legislation within their sphere of competence. In the senate, any bill or other matter referred to a committee may be withdrawn from it by a two-thirds vote of the senate. At least one day's notice of a withdrawal motion is required by the rules, and no motion for withdrawal is in order on the last two days of the session.¹¹⁷ Bills may be withdrawn and rereferred to other committees or other action taken by a simple majority action in the assembly.

For the more important bills under consideration by a committee, the chairman may decide that hearings are necessary to clarify the merits and objections to their contents. At a committee hearing, the proponents and opponents of a measure are given an opportunity to present their cases. Testimony may be taken from lobbyists, scholars, public officials and other interested parties. Amendments or substitute bills may be offered

for the committee's review. Possibly, to avoid additional expense and duplication of effort for both witnesses and committee members, joint hearings by committees in both houses may be held.

In the senate, when a bill is referred to two or more committees, the bill goes to the first committee named, where it is acted upon. Then, regardless of the action taken by the first committee, it is taken up by the second committee, which prepares a separate recommendation. Both committees report simultaneously to the senate. If both committees report unfavorably, the chairman of the first committee may hold the bill or resolution. But if one committee reports favorably and the other unfavorably, the bill 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.¹¹⁸ On the assembly side, the procedure is substantially the same, except that committees of concurrent referral may meet jointly to consider a bill, with the chairman of the first-named committee presiding. Where joint meetings are held, voting is still done separately for each committee. Assemblymen having membership on both committees may vote on a bill in each committee.¹¹⁹

Witnesses summoned to appear before assembly committees are compensated at the same rate as witnesses required to attend a court of law in Nevada.¹²⁰ Witnesses summoned to appear before senate committees are paid \$3 per diem and 25 cents per mile for travel expenses.¹²¹ However, witnesses appearing on their own volition do so at their own expense.

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

Second Reading

Committees cannot amend bills; they can only suggest amendments for adoption by their respective houses. In fact, the rules of both chambers state that "no bill shall be * * * amended until twice read."¹²² In the senate if a bill is reported from committee without amendment, it is usually given second reading immediately on the same day it is reported out. In the assembly, bills are usually held over to the next legislative day. If the committee recommends amendment, the second reading and adoption of any amendments are usually held over until the next day, when copies of the amendments can be placed on the members' desks prior to actual adoption or rejection of the amendments proposed.

On second reading, the chief clerk or secretary reads the history of the bill, its title and the various sections by number only. Committee amendments are then adopted or rejected by simple majority vote of the members present and voting. Voting is normally by voice vote, although other methods—including roll calls—may be employed on demand or in order to determine the prevailing side. If a bill is amended on second reading, the presiding officer orders the bill reprinted, engrossed and placed on the general file for third reading and final action.¹²³ The bill is then sent to the department of state printing for reprinting; the duplicate copy of the amendments (which are typed in multiple copies) is stapled to the back of the bill and becomes a permanent part of it. The engrossing and enrolling clerk prepares proper copy for use by the department of state printing in reprinting the bill.¹²⁴

Upon the return of the bill from the department of state printing, after second reading, and adoption of the amendments, the bill is engrossed; that is, the printed copy as amended is compared with the triplicate typewritten copy and the amendment form stapled to the back of the bill. This is done by engrossment employees in the office of the engrossing and enrolling clerk and, after corrections are made, the bill is returned to the chief clerk or secretary. The order in which bills are returned determines the order in which the bills reach the general file.¹²⁵

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.¹²⁶

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.¹²⁷ 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").¹²⁸ He is expected to observe decorum at all times, to speak only on the subject under consideration, and to avoid

all references to personalities.¹²⁹ 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.¹³⁰

In debate, a legislator may not speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question on the same day, nor a second time without leave of the body when others who have not spoken desire the floor. Incidental or subsidiary questions are not considered the same question. In closing debate, the author of the bill, resolution or main question normally has the privilege of speaking last, unless the previous question has been sustained.¹³¹

In order for a bill to pass, the constitution requires that a majority of the members elected vote for the bill. All votes on final passage are by rollcall and are recorded in the journal of the chamber taking the action.¹³² After the announcement of the vote, the title and the preamble of the bill are open for amendment (amendments, of course, being unnecessary if the bill is defeated). If the title or preamble is amended, the bill is sent to the department of state printing for reprinting and engrossment once more, and, upon completion of that process, it is transmitted to the opposite house. If there are no amendments, the bill is transmitted to the opposite house on the following day. It cannot be transmitted immediately because the standing rules provide that notice of reconsideration may be given on the day in which the bill is passed.¹³³

Notice of reconsideration must be made by a legislator voting on the prevailing side on the same day on which the final vote was taken. No member may move a reconsideration on the day on which the final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent, for such motion is normally made on the day after final vote and the notice of reconsideration has been given. A motion to indefinitely postpone may not be reconsidered. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments may be made immediately after the vote. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote is permitted on the day preceding the last day of the session.¹³⁴

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

In the Other House

Each bill must go through the entire process all over again when it is transmitted to the other house. If an assembly bill is passed by the senate without amendment, it is sent back to the assembly for final enrollment and delivery to the governor. If the senate amends an assembly bill, then it is necessary for the assembly to concur or not to concur with the amendments. If the assembly concurs in the amendments, the bill is ready

for enrollment. If it does not concur and the senate does not recede, the bill must go to conference for final settlement of the amendments. When the amendments are agreed upon, the necessary changes are made by the engrossing and enrolling clerk, who then sends the bill to the department of state printing for enrollment by printing. If one of three conference committees cannot agree upon a bill, the bill is dead.¹³⁵

Enrollment

The official bill, as it makes its way through the legislature, is bound in colored covers of heavy paper stock, blue for senate bills, yellow for assembly bills. The covers contain the history of each bill as it progresses through the two houses. But the enrolled bill is bound in different covers when it is returned from the department of state printing. The cover of an enrolled bill is made of heavy white stock and contains places for the signature of the speaker and chief clerk of the assembly, the president and secretary of the senate, the governor and secretary of state. After the enrolled bill has been returned to the engrossing and enrolling clerk for proofreading and comparison with the official copy, it is signed by the legislative officials designated on the outer cover and then delivered to the governor for his consideration. At the same time, the official copy is delivered to the secretary of state for permanent filing.¹³⁶

Gubernatorial Action

The governor has the choice of signing bills, vetoing bills or allowing them to become law without his signature. If a bill is delivered to him while the legislature is in session, he has five days to make his decision. If it is delivered to him after the legislature has adjourned *sine die*, he has 10 days to make his decision. If the governor vetoes a bill during the session, the measure is returned to the house of origin for further action and the veto may be either sustained or overridden by a two-thirds vote of the elected members of each house. If the governor vetoes a bill within 10 days after adjournment (Sundays excepted), he must file the bill, together with his objections to it, in the office of the secretary of state. When the next session of the legislature convenes, the secretary of state must present the vetoed bill to the house of origin for final disposition. If a two-thirds majority of the elected members of each branch of the legislature vote to override any gubernatorial veto on a recorded rollcall vote, the measure becomes law despite the veto.¹³⁷ 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, 1973"), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1973, for this session of the legislature).¹³⁸

Adoption or Passage of Resolutions

The constitution requires that bills and joint resolutions be processed and passed in an identical manner, except that joint resolutions amending the constitution are not delivered to the governor for his signature, but are delivered to the secretary of state for safekeeping and return to the legislature for approval a second time at the next session; or, if they have been approved by the legislature for two sessions at which the membership has changed, they are placed on the ballot for approval by the people at the next general election.¹³⁹

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

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

Petitions and Memorials

From time to time, the legislature is presented with petitions from various groups or individuals and memorials from other legislatures. While the expression of sentiments in these documents varies from requests to take certain action to communications of appreciation for courtesies extended, their contents are always made known to the chambers through a statement by the presiding officer or the legislator presenting the material. They then lie on the table or are referred to committee as deemed appropriate by the chair or the chamber.¹⁴⁰

Under the assembly standing rules, all petitions, memorials and papers are presented by the speaker (or a member in his place) and are followed by a brief statement of their contents made verbally by the introducer. They may not be debated on the day of their presentation.¹⁴¹

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

A Final Word Concerning the Legislative Process

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

Rarely is a bill passed in its initially drafted form; nor would passage without alteration be desirable and democratic. Once a bill is drafted to the satisfaction of the sponsor and is introduced, it becomes exposed to the most careful scrutiny. First the bill is assigned to a committee, where

it is subject to exhaustive examination by the members. Meanwhile, the contents of the bill may be given statewide newspaper publicity, and, in some instances, editorials are published, setting forth the merits of the proposed legislation.

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

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

FOOTNOTES

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

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

¹¹Assembly Standing Rule 20.

¹²Senate Standing Rule 55 and Assembly Standing Rule 2.

¹³Senate Standing Rule 28.

¹⁴Assembly Standing Rule 20.

¹⁵Senate Standing Rule 32.

¹⁶Assembly Standing Rule 25.

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

¹⁸*Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada*, Joint Rule 1.

¹⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.

²⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

²¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 9.

²²*Ibid.*

²³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

²⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 15.

²⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 11.

²⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

²⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

²⁸NRS 218.050.

²⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Secs. 3 and 4.

³⁰NRS 218.010.

³¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

³²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 9.

³³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 10.

³⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 8.

³⁵NRS 218.040.

³⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 12.

³⁷NRS 218.043.

³⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 11.

³⁹NRS 218.045.

⁴⁰NRS 218.044.

⁴¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; and NRS 218.210.

⁴²NRS 218.220.

⁴³NRS 218.225.

⁴⁴NRS 218.220.

⁴⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33.

⁴⁶NRS 218.230.

⁴⁷NRS 218.235 and NRS 218.237.

⁴⁸See NRS 218.2371 to 218.2395.

⁴⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 6.

⁵⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Secs. 17 and 18.

⁵¹Senate Standing Rule 38.

⁵²Senate Standing Rule 39.

⁵³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 17.

⁵⁴Senate Standing Rule 39.

⁵⁵NRS 218.150 Passim.

⁵⁶Senate Standing Rule 40. The sergeant at arms receives \$1 for every arrest within the capitol building and grounds. Outside of that area, he receives \$1.50 for every arrest. He also is paid \$1 for each day's custody. For travel outside Carson City, the sergeant at arms or his assistant receives 25 cents per mile for one way only.

⁵⁷Senate Standing Rule 41.

⁵⁸NRS 218.130.

⁵⁹The speaker is mentioned at various points in the Nevada constitution, *Nevada Revised Statutes*, and the Assembly Standing Rules, although the office is nowhere specifically created by these documents. For example, see *Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 33; NRS 223.080, 218.360, and 376.050; Assembly Standing Rules 4, 8, 10, 22, 26, 34, 40, 41; and Joint Rule 2.

⁶⁰NRS 223.080.

⁶¹Assembly Standing Rule 19.

⁶²NRS 223.080.

⁶³The office of speaker pro tempore is a traditional post maintained by custom.

⁶⁴NRS 218.160.

⁶⁵NRS 218.200.

⁶⁶Senate Standing Rule 55.

⁶⁷Assembly Standing Rules 1 and 2.

⁶⁸Senate Standing Rule 2.

⁶⁹Assembly Standing Rule 30.

⁷⁰NRS 218.590.

⁷¹NRS 218.550.

⁷²NRS 218.540.

⁷³NRS 218.600.

⁷⁴Assembly Standing Rule 26.

⁷⁵NRS 218.085.

⁷⁶NRS 218.540.

⁷⁷NRS 218.550.

⁷⁸NRS 218.560 and 218.570.

⁷⁹NRS 218.580.

⁸⁰NRS 218.590.

⁸¹NRS 218.600.

⁸²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 7.

⁸³NRS 218.087.

⁸⁴Senate Standing Rule 1.

⁸⁵Assembly Standing Rule 29.

⁸⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 13.

⁸⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 20.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*

⁸⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 21.

⁹⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 24.

⁹¹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 25.

⁹²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 36.

⁹³*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 1 through 20.

⁹⁴*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 3.

⁹⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 9, Sec. 4.

⁹⁶*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 10, Secs. 1 and 2.

⁹⁷*U.S. Constitution*, Art. 1, Secs. 8, 10; and various Amendments to the Constitution, particularly the Fifth and the Fourteenth Amendments.

⁹⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 5, Sec. 10.

⁹⁹Assembly Standing Rule 41.

¹⁰⁰*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 2.

¹⁰¹NRS 218.240.

¹⁰²NRS 218.280.

¹⁰³NRS 218.250.

¹⁰⁴NRS 218.271 through 218.2758.

¹⁰⁵*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 16.

¹⁰⁶Senate Standing Rule 4.

¹⁰⁷Assembly Standing Rule 33.

¹⁰⁸*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.

¹⁰⁹Senate Standing Rule 4 and Assembly Standing Rule 34.

¹¹⁰NRS 218.280.

¹¹¹Senate Standing Rule 58.

¹¹²Assembly Standing Rule 42.

¹¹³Senate Standing Rule 59.

¹¹⁴Senate Standing Rule 60.

¹¹⁵Senate Standing Rule 31.

¹¹⁶Senate Standing Rule 32 and Assembly Standing Rule 25.

¹¹⁷Senate Standing Rule 33.

¹¹⁸Senate Standing Rule 57.

¹¹⁹Assembly Standing Rule 23.

¹²⁰Assembly Standing Rule 24.

¹²¹Senate Standing Rule 53.

¹²²Senate Standing Rule 4 and Assembly Standing Rule 34.

¹²³Assembly Standing Rule 35 and Senate Standing Rule 7.

¹²⁴NRS 218.315 et seq.

¹²⁵NRS 218.350; Senate Standing Rule 7; and Assembly Standing Rule 35.

¹²⁶Senate Standing Rule 7 and Assembly Standing Rule 35.

¹²⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.

¹²⁸Senate Standing Rule 44.

¹²⁹Senate Standing Rule 43 and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, Secs. 120 to 127.

¹³⁰Senate Standing Rules 44 and 45.

¹³¹Senate Standing Rule 44 and Assembly Standing Rules 6 and 7.

¹³²*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 18.

¹³³Senate Standing Rule 9 and Assembly Standing Rule 14.

¹³⁴*Ibid.*

¹³⁵Joint Rule 1.

¹³⁶NRS 218.340 et seq.

¹³⁷*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 4, Sec. 35.

¹³⁸NRS 218.530.

¹³⁹*Nevada Constitution*, Art. 16, Sec. 1.

¹⁴⁰Senate Standing Rule 3 and Assembly Standing Rule 4.

¹⁴¹Assembly Standing Rule 4.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN TYPES OF LEGISLATION

Bill

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

One-house Resolution

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

Concurrent Resolution

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

Joint Resolution

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

Fiscal Note

Fiscal Note

A fiscal note is not a type of legislation, but it is a concise and reliable estimate required for bills requested by the executive branch. It defines impact and dollar amount of proposed new or altering legislation in excess of \$2,000. Any legislator may request the preparation of such a

note while agencies or an officer of the executive branch must make specific requests through the legislative counsel. A fiscal note may be required of more than one agency if the impact of the proposed bill affects various executive offices, unless the legislative counsel determines a single consolidated note is sufficient. All fiscal notes must be identified by agency and official and must be reviewed by the department of administration. A legislator may request the fiscal analyst to review a note. The findings of the fiscal analyst may also be made a part of a fiscal note. Agencies requested to submit fiscal notes must normally do so in quadruplicate within five days after notification by the legislative counsel. (NRS 218.271 through 218.2753.)

This is an example
of a Senate Bill

S. B. 323

SENATE BILL NO. 323—SENATOR WHITE

MARCH 3, 1969

Referred to Committee on Federal, State and Local Governments

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



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

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

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

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

This is an example
of an Assembly Bill

A. B. 15

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 15—MRS. FRAZZINI

JANUARY 20, 1969

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

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



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

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

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

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

This is an example
of a Senate Resolution

S. R. 1

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1—SENATOR BROWN

JANUARY 20, 1969

—○—
Read and adopted

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



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

SENATE RESOLUTION—Providing for the appointment of senate attachés.

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

This is an example
of an Assembly Resolution

A. R. 3

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 3—COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

JANUARY 20, 1969

—o—

Read and adopted

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



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

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

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

This is an example
of a Senate Concurrent Resolution

S. C. R. 4

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4—COMMITTEE
ON FINANCE

JANUARY 28, 1969

—o—
Read and adopted

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



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

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

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

This is an example
of an Assembly Concurrent Resolution

A. C. R. 13

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13—
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 13, 1969

—o—
Referred to Committee on Legislative Functions

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



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

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

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

This is an example
of a Senate Joint Resolution

S. J. R. 10

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10—COMMITTEE
ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 17, 1969

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

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



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

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

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

This is an example
of an Assembly Joint Resolution

A. J. R. 10

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

JANUARY 29, 1969

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

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



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

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

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



This is an example of a fiscal note

BDR 38-673
A.B. 762
S.B. _____

AMENDMENTS:

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

Date transmitted _____

Agency submitting Nevada State Welfare Div. Date prepared _____

Summary	Fiscal Year 1970-71	Fiscal Year 1971-72	Fiscal Year 1972-73	Continuing
Foster Care		28,800	28,800	28,800
Total.....		28,800	28,800	28,800

These appropriations are/are not included in Executive Budget

EXPLANATION (use continuation sheets if required):

The goal of the Welfare Division is to make the best plan for every child in its custody who must be placed out of his own home. To do this, the Division must have the capability of choosing from and making payment for children in a variety of settings. For some children, placement with relatives is the best plan. Presently, the Welfare Division is restricted to paying an ADC grant for children living with relatives. Under the budget proposal the average ADC grant will be \$37.00 per month vs. a foster care payment of \$85.00 per month for a teen-age child. The Division is requesting legislative authority and funding to supplement the ADC grant with Child Welfare Services fund, to raise the level of payment to that of regular foster care rates.

Another goal of the Welfare Division is to have a permanent plan for every child in its custody. Every child needs and has the right to expect a permanent home of his own. For many children, the plan is to return him to his own home or that of (Continued)

Signature GE Mully

Title State Welfare Administrator

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

Signature [Signature]

Date February 8, 1971 Title Director of Administration

Findings of Fiscal Analyst:

Signature _____

Date _____ Title _____

FISCAL NOTE CONTINUATION SHEET
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BDR 38-673
A.B. 762
S.B. _____

relatives. However, some children do not and never will have a home of their own to return to. For these children other alternative methods of assuring a permanent home are used, such as adoption or a permanent foster home plan. Another alternative method to provide a permanent home is through guardianship. Presently, the Division is unable to continue foster care payment if a legal guardian has been appointed for a child. Some foster parents would assume guardianship and thereby assure a child of a permanent home, but for various reasons, are unable to assume the full cost of the child's care. The Division is requesting legislative approval to continue foster care payment for children formerly in the custody of the Welfare Division who are living with nonrelated legal guardians. There would be no additional cost, since these children are presently in foster care and payment is being made for them from the Child Welfare Services fund.

SENATE STANDING RULES*

[Current as of February 12, 1973]

1. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

1

President.

The President shall take the chair and call the Senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Chamber, shall order the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the Senate Chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the Senate. He shall see that all officers and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate; all of which shall be attested by the Secretary. He shall have general direction of the Senate Chamber, and shall have a right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair—but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the Senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the President.

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

2

President Pro Tem.

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

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

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

3

Reserved.

4

Sergeant-at-Arms.

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

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

5

Assistant.

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

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

6

Reserved.

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

10

Time of Meeting.

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

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

11

Call of Senate—Moved by Three Members.

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

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

12

Absence—Leave Required.

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

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

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

20

Points of Order.

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

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

21

Breaches of Decorum.

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

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

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

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

30

Ayes and Noes—Three Required to Call For.

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

Journal, and the names of Senators demanding the ayes and noes shall also be entered on the Journal.

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

31

President to Decide—Tie Vote.

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

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

32

Manner of Election—Voting.

In all cases of election by the Senate the vote shall be taken viva voce, and no Senator or other person shall remain by the Secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No Senator shall be allowed to vote except when at his seat, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the ayes and noes are being called, nor change his vote after the result is announced, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

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

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

40

Standing Committees.

Standing committees of the Senate shall be as follows:

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

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

41

Appointment of Committees.

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

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

42

Committee Expenses.

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

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

43

Duties of Committees.

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

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

44

Committee on Legislative Functions.

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Senate not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Senate. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests. All proceedings by the committee on matters of ethics or conflicts of interest shall be confidential.

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

45

Reserved.

46

Forming Committee of the Whole.

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

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

47

Rules Applicable to Committee of the Whole.

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

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

48

Motion to Rise Committee of the Whole.

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

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

49

Reference to Committee.

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

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

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

50

Return from Committee.

Any bill or other matter referred to a committee of the Senate shall not be withdrawn or ordered taken from such committee for consideration by the Senate, recommitment, or for any other reason without a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and at least one day's notice of the motion therefor. No such motion shall be in order on the last day of the session, or on the day preceding the last day of the session. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to take from any committee the rights and duties of committees provided for in Rule 43 of Senate Standing Rules.

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

51

Privileged Committees Always in Order.

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

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

52

Concurrent Referrals.

When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees the bill or resolution will go to the first committee named, where it will be acted upon; then, regardless of the action or recommendation of that committee, the bill or resolution will pass to the second committee named, and that committee will pass upon it. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the Senate. However, the committee which votes not to report the bill or resolution out with a favorable recommendation shall report to the Senate in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

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

53

Committee Rules.

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

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

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

A. Motions Generally

60

Entertaining.

No motion shall be debated until announced by the President. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the Secretary, if desired by the President or any Senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the Senate may be withdrawn before amendment or decision.

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

61

Precedence of Motions.

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

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

The first four shall be decided without debate.

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

62

When Not Entertained.

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

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

B. Particular Motions

63

To Adjourn.

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

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

64

Lay on the Table.

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

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

65

Reserved.

66

To Strike Enacting Clause.

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

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

67

Division of Question.

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

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

68

To Reconsider—Precedence Of.

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

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

69

Explanation of Motion.

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

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

VII. DEBATE

80

Speaking on Question.

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

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

81

Previous Question.

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

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

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

A. Generally

90

Mason's Manual.

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

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

91

Suspension of Rule.

No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the Senate and one day's notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called for, and after due notice from the President no objection is offered, he can announce the rule suspended and the Senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Senate Standing Rule No. 109 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended; and further, this rule shall not apply to the suspension of Senate Standing Rule No. 50.

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

92

Notices of Bills, Topics and Public Hearings.

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

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

93

Protest.

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

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

94

Privilege of the Floor.

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

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

95

Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

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

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

96

Reserved.

97

Petitions and Memorials.

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

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

98

Reserved.

99

Reserved.

100

Reserved.

101

Reserved.

102

Objection to Reading of Paper.

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

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

103

Questions Relating to Priority of Business.

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

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

B. Bills

104

Limitation on Bill Drafting Requests and Introductions.

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

- (a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present, or
- (b) A standing committee of the Senate, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

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

- (a) Standing committees without consent.
- (b) A member who had requested the drafting of such bill or joint resolution by the legislative counsel prior to the 41st day of the legislative session.

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

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

105

Reserved.

106

Skeleton Bills.

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

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

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

107

Information to Accompany Bills.

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

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

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

108

Reserved.

109

Reading of Bills.

At least one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of a bill unless by consent of two-thirds of the Senate, or the bill be presented by a committee in the discharge of its duty. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the Senate shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule. The President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second, or third reading. The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall then take the usual course. No bill shall be committed until once read, nor amended until twice read. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections.

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

110

Reserved.

111

Printing.

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

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

112

Reserved.

113

General File.

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

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

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

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

114

Commitment of Bill with Special Instructions.

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

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

115

Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

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

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

116

Reserved.

117

Different Subject Not Admitted as Amendment.

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

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

C. Resolutions

118

Treated as Bills.

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

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

119

Treated as Motions.

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

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

120

Order of Business.

1. Roll Call.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

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

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

121

Privilege.

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

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

122

Reserved.

123

Reserved.

124

Preference to Speak.

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

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

125

Special Order.

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

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

126

Reserved.

127

Messages.

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

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

128

Filling Of Blanks.

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

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

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

140

Compensation of Witnesses.

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

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

SENATE STANDING RULES 1973

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57th SESSION**MINIMUM RULES GOVERNING STANDING
SENATE COMMITTEES**

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

Any member may submit to the Secretary of the Committee, additional remarks to be included in the minutes.
10. The Secretary of the Committee will file, within a reasonable time with the Secretary of the Senate, the minutes of Committee sessions. The Secretary of the Senate shall retain the minutes of the various committees in her possession during a session of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the legislative session, the Secretary of the Senate will deliver all minutes of committee meetings in her possession to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.
11. The Secretary of the Senate and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau upon request, shall permit the in-house inspection of committee minutes.

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

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES*

I. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Duties of Officers

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	6

Tenure of Office.

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

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

II. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

Time of Meeting.

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

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

Reserved.	11
Reserved.	12

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

III. DECORUM AND DEBATE

20

Points of Order.

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

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

21

Reserved.

22

Reserved.

IV. QUORUM, VOTING, ELECTIONS

30

Manner of Voting.

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

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

31

Reserved.

32

Announcement of the Vote.

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

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

33

Voting by Division.

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

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

V. LEGISLATIVE BODIES

40

Standing Committees.

The standing committees of the Assembly shall be as follows:

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

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

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

41

Appointment of Committees.

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

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

42

Committee Action.

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

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

43

Subcommittees.

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

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

44

Committee on Legislative Functions.

The Committee on Legislative Functions shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all attachés and employees of the Assembly not otherwise provided for by law. It shall have authority to suspend any such attaché or employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty, pending final action by the Assembly. It shall function as the Committee on Rules and as the Committee on Credentials of the Assembly. It shall be composed of no more than three members from each county. It shall hear complaints on alleged breaches of ethics and conflicts of interest, brought by legislators and others, and it may advise legislators on questions of breaches of ethics and conflicts of interests. All proceedings by the Committee on matters of ethics or conflicts of interest shall be confidential.

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

45

Reports of Committees.

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

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

46

Committee Action on Reports.

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

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

47

Committee Records.

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

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

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

4. The subjects or measures considered and action taken.

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

48

Disposition of Committee Records.

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

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

49

Committee Hearings.

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

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

50

Reserved.

51

Reserved.

52

Concurrent Referrals.

When a bill or resolution is referred to two committees the bill or resolution will go to the first committee named, where it will be acted upon; then, the bill or resolution will pass to the second committee named, and that committee will pass upon it. If one committee reports unfavorably and the other favorably, the bill or resolution will not be reported to the Assembly. However, the committee which votes not to report the bill or resolution out with favorable recommendation shall report to the Assembly in regular session, stating the reasons for not approving the bill or resolution.

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

VI. RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS

60

Entertaining.

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

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

61

Reserved.

62

Reserved.

Particular Motions

63

Reserved.

64

Reserved.

65

Indefinite Postponement.

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

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

66

To Strike Enacting Clause.

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

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

67

Division of Question.

Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither

amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

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

68

To Reconsider—Precedence Of.

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

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

VII. DEBATE

80

Speaking on Question.

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

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

81

Previous Question.

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

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

VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**A. Rules and Procedure**

90

Mason's Manual.

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

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

91

Suspension of Rule.

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

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

92

Reserved.

93

Reserved.

94

Privilege of the Floor and Lobbying.

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

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

95

Material Placed on Legislators' Desks.

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

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

96

Peddling and Soliciting.

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

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

97

Petitions and Memorials.

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

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

98

Request of Purpose.

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

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

99

Remarks.

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

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

100

Precedence of Parliamentary Authority.

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

1. The Constitution of the State of Nevada.
2. The Statutes of the State of Nevada.
3. The Standing Rules of the Assembly and the Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.
4. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure.

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

101

Organization of Assembly—Even Division of Members-Elect.

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

2. If the total number of members-elect of the Assembly is evenly

divided between two political parties, on the first day of each session of the legislature following the call of the Assembly to order by the Secretary of State pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 218.100, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the taking of the oath by members of the Assembly, the members of each political party shall designate one member and such designees shall meet together publicly in the Assembly chambers with the Secretary of State, who shall determine, by lot, which party shall have leadership of the Assembly. The winning political party shall select the Speaker and Speaker pro tempore of the Assembly and shall have the majority of the members on the even-numbered standing committees as designated in Assembly Standing Rule 40. The losing political party shall have the majority of the members on the remaining standing committees designated in Assembly Standing Rule 40.

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

4. The members representing each political party shall then retire from the chambers and meet privately. The political party having the majority of members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule 40, and designate one of such number as chairman of the standing committee. The political party having a minority of members on each standing committee shall select a number of members equal to those authorized by Assembly Standing Rule 40. Having completed the duties imposed by this subsection, both political parties shall report in writing to the Speaker, the chairman and members of the standing committees designated.

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

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

102

Reserved.

103

Reserved.

B. Bills

104

Limitation on Bill Drafting Requests and Introductions.

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

- (a) A two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly present, or
- (b) A standing committee of the Assembly, provided the bill drafting request was approved by a majority of all of the members of such standing committee.

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

(a) Standing committees without consent.

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

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

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

105

Substitute Bills.

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

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

106

Skeleton Bills.

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

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

107

Information to Accompany Bills.

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

(a) The Assemblyman introducing the bill;

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

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

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

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

108

Reserved.

109

Reading of Bills.

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

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

110

Second Reading and Amendment of Bills.

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

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

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

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

111

Reserved.

112

Reserved.

113

General File.

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

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

114

Reserved.

115

Reconsideration of Vote on Bill.

On the first legislative day that the Assembly is in session succeeding that on which a final vote on any bill or resolution has been taken, a vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any member. Notice of intention to move such reconsideration shall be given on the day on which such final vote was taken by a member voting with the prevailing party. It shall not be in order for any member to move a reconsideration on the day on which such final vote was taken, except by unanimous consent. But there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to indefinitely postpone. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made at once.

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

116

Reserved.

117

Reserved.

C. Resolutions

118

Treated as Bills—Joint Resolutions.

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

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

119

Reserved.

120

Order of Business.

The Order of Business shall be as follows:

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

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

121

Reserved.

122

Privileged Questions.

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

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

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

123

Privilege of Closing Debate.

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

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

124

Reserved.

125

Reserved.

126

Vetoed Bills.

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

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

127

Reserved.

128

Reserved.

IX. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS

140

Compensation of Witnesses.

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

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

141

Use of the Assembly Chamber.

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

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

ASSEMBLY STANDING RULES

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JOINT RULES

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

1

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE

To Be Appointed by One House at Request of the Other.

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

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

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

2

MESSAGES

Procedure Concerning.

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

Whenever a message from the Governor is received the Sergeant at Arms will announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Governor is at the bar." The secretary will, upon being recognized

by the presiding officer, announce: "Mr. President, or Mr. Speaker, a message from His Excellency, the Governor of Nevada, to the Honorable, the Senate or Assembly," and hand same to the Sergeant at Arms for delivery to the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The presiding officer will direct the biennial message of the Governor to be received and read, and all special messages to be received, read and entered in full upon the Journal of proceedings.

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

3

BILLS

Communications.

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

4

INDORSED AND PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

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

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

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

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

5

TRANSMIT PAPERS

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

6

PRINTING

Conditional.

The Standing Committees on Printing of the two Houses shall be a Joint Standing Committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. Each House may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matter pertaining to such House only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses.

7

RESOLUTIONS

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

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

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

[Amended, Stats. 1963, File No. 84]

8

VETOES

Special Order.

Bills which have passed a previous Legislature, and which are transmitted to the Legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the Governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disposed or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the Clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions;

and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as herein-after stated) which shall be put by the Chair is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" It shall not be in order, at any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the Chair has stated the question save a motion for "The previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

9

ADJOURNMENT

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

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

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

10

EXPENDITURES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE FUND

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

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

JOINT RULES

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1971 Appropriations Act

Assembly Bill No. 823—Committee on Ways and Means

CHAPTER 588.

AN ACT making appropriations from the general fund, the state highway fund, the state insurance fund and the fish and game fund in the state treasury for the support of the civil government of the State of Nevada for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, and beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973; making supplemental appropriations for the support of certain state officers and agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury for the purposes hereinafter expressed and for the support of the government of the State of Nevada for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, and beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973.

	1971-72	1972-73
SEC. 2. The Office and Mansion of the Governor.		
For the support of the office of the governor.....	\$213,136	\$215,902
For the support of the office of the extradition clerk.....	35,000	37,500
For the support of the governor's mansion.....	34,395	34,733
SEC. 3. The Office of Lieutenant Governor.		
For the support of the office of lieutenant governor.....	12,427	12,465
SEC. 4. The Office of Secretary of State.		
For the support of the office of secretary of state.....	239,710	242,564
For the support of the archives division.....	38,519	39,208
SEC. 5. The Office of State Treasurer.		
For the support of the office of state treasurer.....	82,076	85,743
SEC. 6. The Office of State Controller.		
For the support of the office of state controller.....	346,750	350,274
SEC. 7. The Office of Attorney General.		
For the support of the office of attorney general.....	307,439	308,060

	1971-72	1972-73
For the special fund of the attorney general.....	\$30,000	\$30,000
SEC. 8. Bond and Trust Fund.		
For the support of state officers' bond premiums.....	3,750	3,750
SEC. 9. Supreme Court of Nevada.		
For the support of the supreme court of Nevada.....	422,907	433,153
SEC. 10. State Board of Pardons Commissioners.		
For the support of the state board of pardons commissioners.....	26,248	19,863
SEC. 11. District Judges' Travel.		
For the support of district judges' travel.....	30,800	31,550
SEC. 12. District Judges' Salaries and Judicial Pensions.		
For the support of district judges' salaries and pensions of justices, judges and widows.....	592,862	619,459
SEC. 13. Department of Administration.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Budget division.....	189,441	203,791
Records services division.....	21,527	21,527
Buildings and grounds division.....	33,689	65,529
Lost City museum.....	25,251	25,555
Insurance premium revolving fund....	5,500	5,500
Merit award board.....	2,250	2,250
University of Nevada System and Nevada state hospital unemployment compensation.....	40,000	80,000
Out-of-state travel account.....	40,000	40,000
SEC. 14. State Planning Board.		
For the support of the state planning board.....	236,695	232,955
For the support of urban planning.....	22,908	23,266
SEC. 15. State Board of Finance.		
For the support of the state board of finance.....	17,186	16,906
SEC. 16. Nevada Tax Commission.		
For the support of the Nevada tax commission.....	1,454,143	1,463,332
SEC. 17. Department of Economic Development.		
For the support of the department of economic development.....	250,000	250,000

	1971-72	1972-73
SEC. 18. Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board. For the support of the local government employee-management relations board.....	\$15,000	\$15,000
SEC. 19. Nevada Commissioner for Veteran Affairs. For the support of the Nevada commissioner for veteran affairs.....	82,984	83,374
SEC. 20. Nevada Commission on Equal Rights of Citizens. For the support of the Nevada commission on equal rights of citizens.....	85,587	87,355
SEC. 21. Indian Affairs Commission. For the support of the Indian affairs commission.....	35,494	35,533
SEC. 22. Legislative Counsel Bureau. For the support of the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund.....	188,795	6,020
For the support of the legislative counsel bureau.....	721,240	722,738
SEC. 23. State Department of Education. The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Administration.....	508,759	509,473
Automobile driver education fund.....	129,000	135,000
Vocational education.....	476,934	476,934
Manpower development and training.....	36,676	36,676
Adult basic education.....	12,930	13,430
School lunch program.....	30,000	32,000
Care of visually and aurally handicapped.....	157,500	186,200
SEC. 24. Nevada Educational Communications Commission. For the support of the Nevada educational communications commission.....	41,281	40,210
SEC. 25. University of Nevada. The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
General university administration and expense.....	320,215	333,720
University of Nevada, Reno, campus instruction.....	8,222,535	8,978,731
University of Nevada, Las Vegas, campus instruction.....	5,189,606	5,795,488
Community college administration....	93,500	98,000

	1971-72	1972-73
Elko community college.....	\$174,200	\$199,500
Clark county community college.....	305,000	590,300
Western Nevada community college..	164,253	204,929
Desert research institute.....	300,000	300,000
Statewide programs, University of Nevada, Reno.....	667,819	712,973
Statewide programs, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.....	20,000	30,000
Agricultural extension service, agri- cultural experiment stations and Pahrump Valley research....	1,437,316	1,613,746
University computer center.....	600,000	630,000
National Defense student loans.....	25,000	25,000
Western Regional Higher Educa- tion Compact fund.....	235,047	364,447
SEC. 26. Nevada Heritage Associa- tion.		
For the support of the Nevada herit- age association.....	1	1
SEC. 27. Nevada State Museum.		
For the support of the Nevada state museum.....	110,277	115,853
SEC. 28. Nevada Historical Society.		
For the support of the Nevada histor- ical society.....	70,000	70,000
SEC. 29. Nevada State Library.		
For the support of the Nevada state library.....	301,781	305,214
SEC. 30. Department of Health, Wel- fare and Rehabilitation.		
The following sums are hereby appro- priated for the support of:		
Office of the director of the depart- ment of health, welfare and rehabilitation.....	83,238	84,724
Office of the administrator of aging services.....	11,574	11,771
Comprehensive health planning agency.....	13,697	15,978
Health division		
Office of the state health officer.....	114,801	116,674
Dental health.....	118,490	120,609
Silicosis program.....	44,280	44,280
Vital statistics.....	106,227	108,016
Bureau of health facili- ties.....	84,523	85,776
Meat inspection.....	63,093	65,809
Bureau of laboratory and research.....	227,939	233,149

	1971-72	1972-73
Maternal, child and school health and special children's services.....	\$400,310	\$460,586
Environmental health.....	307,452	305,066
Community health services.....	326,922	333,666
Mental hygiene and mental retardation division		
Nevada state hospital.....	3,583,274	3,660,516
Community training centers.....	200,000	250,000
Out-patient clinics.....	204,724	205,639
Southern Nevada comprehensive mental health center.....	884,649	901,100
Mental retardation centers.....	533,149	563,988
Welfare division		
Administration.....	1,669,465	1,854,253
Aid to dependent children.....	2,497,500	3,023,100
Aid to the blind.....	107,136	110,592
Old-age assistance.....	1,089,816	1,179,672
Child welfare services.....	623,080	671,140
Work incentive program.....	61,248	61,248
Medical care unit, Title XIX.....	3,641,455	4,479,480
Intermediate care program.....	378,000	540,000
Homemaking services.....	41,260	43,037
Welfare professional education.....	1,750	1,750
Rehabilitation division.....	304,591	333,586
Services to the blind division.....	169,333	169,869
Nevada girls training center division..	871,800	888,280
Home of Good Shepherd, for inmate care.....	150,000	150,000
Nevada youth training center division.....	1,337,605	1,346,585
Children's home division		
Carson City facility.....	313,918	316,441
Clark County facility.....	118,541	277,257
Clear Creek youth center.....	54,083	54,915
Alcoholism division.....	51,560	52,426
Office of the director of economic opportunity.....	9,550	9,550

	1971-72	1972-73
SEC. 31. Nevada State Prison.		
For the support of the Nevada state prison.....	\$2,851,164	\$2,888,397
SEC. 32. Department of Parole and Probation.		
For the support of the department of parole and probation.....	580,802	599,415
SEC. 33. Commission on Crimes, Delinquency and Corrections.		
For the support of the commission on crimes, delinquency and corrections.....	50,528	41,197
For the support of the investigation and narcotics division of the department of law enforcement assistance.....	302,248	307,275
SEC. 34. Department of the Military.		
For the support of the department of the military.....	230,453	230,962
For the support of the civil defense and disaster agency.....	32,945	32,433
SEC. 35. The Office of Inspector of Mines.		
For the support of the office of inspector of mines.....	88,499	91,765
SEC. 36. Department of Commerce.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Office of the director.....	69,938	71,608
Insurance division.....	256,324	258,510
Insurance division for the support of the state fire marshal.....	64,945	67,695
Real estate division.....	156,665	158,714
Banking and savings and loan divisions.....	177,814	179,243
SEC. 37. Labor Commissioner.		
For the support of the labor commissioner.....	108,430	112,118
SEC. 38. State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.		
The following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of:		
Office of the director.....	156,165	158,285
Division of water resources.....	542,305	539,341
California-Nevada compact commission.....	14,000	14,000
Division of forestry.....	226,710	170,137
Forest fire suppression.....	37,500	37,500
Forest pest control.....	5,000	5,000
State soil conservation committee.....	750	750
Division of state parks.....	628,684	618,611

	1971-72	1972-73
SEC. 39. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.		
For the support of the Tahoe regional planning agency.....	\$50,000	\$50,000
SEC. 40. State Department of Agriculture.		
For the support of the plant industry fund.....	477,844	469,881
For the support of veterinary medical services.....	148,551	148,519
SEC. 41. State Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Committee.		
For the support of the state predatory animal and rodent control committee.....	116,224	116,082
SEC. 42. Nevada Junior Livestock Show Board.		
For the support of the Nevada junior livestock show board.....	2,500	2,500
SEC. 43. Department of Motor Vehicles.		
For the support of the highway safety program.....	4,276	4,291
SEC. 44. Western Interstate Nuclear Board.		
For the support of the western interstate nuclear board.....	10,000	10,000
SEC. 45. High School Rodeo Association.		
For the support of the high school rodeo association.....	2,500	2,500
SEC. 46. Advisory Mining Board.		
For the support of the advisory mining board.....	800	800
SEC. 47. Mining Cooperative Fund.		
For the support of the mining cooperative fund.....	100,000	110,000
SEC. 48. Consolidated Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.		
For the support of the consolidated bond interest and redemption fund.....	2,331,816	2,869,783
SEC. 49. State Board of Examiners.		
For the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 361.055.....	164,506	149,728
SEC. 50. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the state highway fund in the state treasury for the purposes hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, and beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973.		

	1971-72	1972-73
Attorney general: Administrative fund..	\$206,422	\$223,170
Budget division, department of ad- ministration.....	15,000	15,000
Nevada tax commission.....	88,200	68,270
Public service commission of Nevada....	268,669	273,742
Department of motor vehicles		
Highway safety program.....	4,277	4,291
Office of the director.....	149,890	140,449
Administrative services division....	522,822	531,725
Automation division.....	937,435	977,459
Drivers' license division.....	618,627	607,155
Law enforcement division.....	2,315,291	2,273,406
Motor carrier division.....	364,048	331,096
Registration division.....	772,044	773,952
Nevada highway patrol special fund.....	273,661	.....
State board of examiners for the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 361.055.....	47,597	43,609

SEC. 51. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the state insurance fund in the state treasury for the purposes hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, and beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973.

	1971-72	1972-73
State Board of Examiners		
For the payment of taxes by the state board of examiners pursuant to subsec- tion 4 of NRS 361.055.....	\$8,092	\$7,469

SEC. 52. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the fish and game fund in the state treasury for the purposes hereinafter expressed for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, and beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973.

	1971-72	1972-73
For the support of the state predatory animal and rodent control committee.....	\$20,000	\$20,000

SEC. 53. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3, the sums herein appropriated shall be:

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

(b) Work programmed for the 2 separate fiscal years, 1971-1972 and 1972-1973, as required by NRS 353.215. Work programs may be revised with the approval of the governor upon the recommendation of the chief of the budget division of the department of administration.

2. Transfers to and from salary allotments, travel allotments, operating expenses 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.

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

SEC. 54. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, the sums appropriated to:

1. Consolidated bond interest and redemption fund (section 48);
2. Silicosis program (section 30);
3. Child welfare services (section 30);
4. Aid to dependent children (section 30);
5. Old-age assistance (section 30);
6. Medical care unit, Title XIX (section 30);
7. Aid to the blind (section 30);
8. Intermediate care program (section 30);
9. University of Nevada System and Nevada state hospital unemployment compensation (section 13);
10. Maternal, child, school health and special children's services (section 30); and
11. Community health services (section 30),

shall be available for both fiscal years, 1971-1972 and 1972-1973, and may be transferred from one fiscal year to the other with the approval of the governor upon the recommendation of the chief of the budget division of the department of administration.

SEC. 55. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, the sums appropriated to the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund by section 22 of this act shall be available for both fiscal years, 1971-1972 and 1972-1973, and may be transferred from one fiscal year to the other with the approval of the legislative commission upon the recommendation of the director of the legislative counsel bureau.

SEC. 56. 1. Unencumbered balances of the appropriations herein made for fiscal years 1971-1972 and 1972-1973 shall not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of each fiscal year. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section, unencumbered balances of these appropriations shall revert to the fund from which appropriated.

2. Any unencumbered balance of appropriations to the legislative counsel bureau after June 30 of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund but shall be transferred by the state controller to the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund as provided by NRS 220.-150.

3. Any unencumbered balance of appropriations to the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund and the Western Regional Higher Education Compact fund shall not revert to the general fund but shall constitute a balance carried forward as provided by NRS 220.150 and 397.050, respectively.

SEC. 57. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury:

1. The sum of \$5,500 for the support of the office of the extradition

clerk as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 2 of chapter 658, Statutes of Nevada 1969.

2. The sum of \$20,158 for the support of the legislative counsel bureau as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 20 of chapter 658, Statutes of Nevada 1969.

3. The sum of \$3,517 for the support of the supreme court of Nevada as an additional and supplemental appropriation to that allowed and made by section 11 of chapter 658, Statutes of Nevada 1969.

SEC. 58. This section and section 57 of this act shall become effective upon passage and approval of this act. The remainder of this act shall become effective on July 1, 1971.

GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

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

GLOSSARY—Continued

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

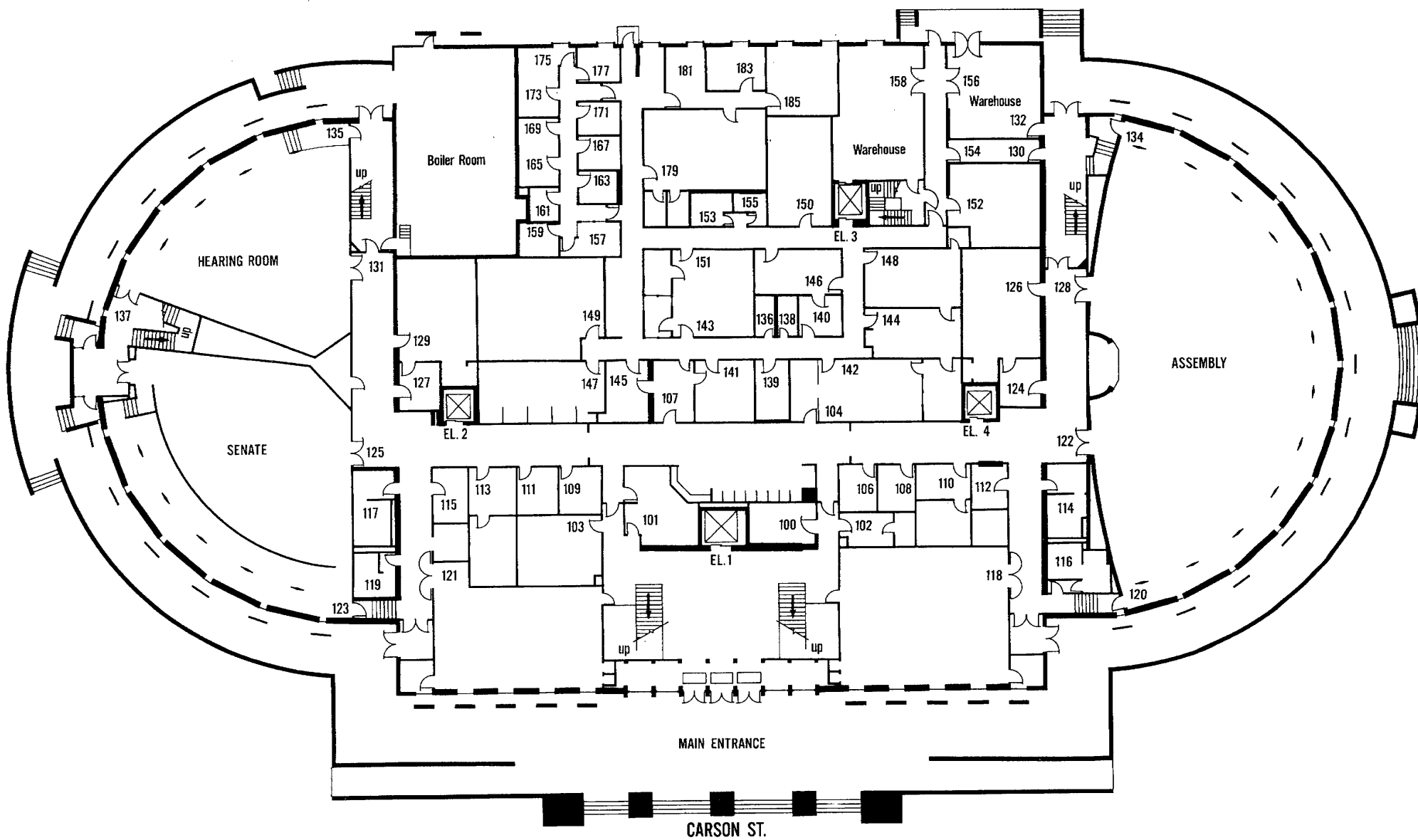
GLOSSARY—*Continued*

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

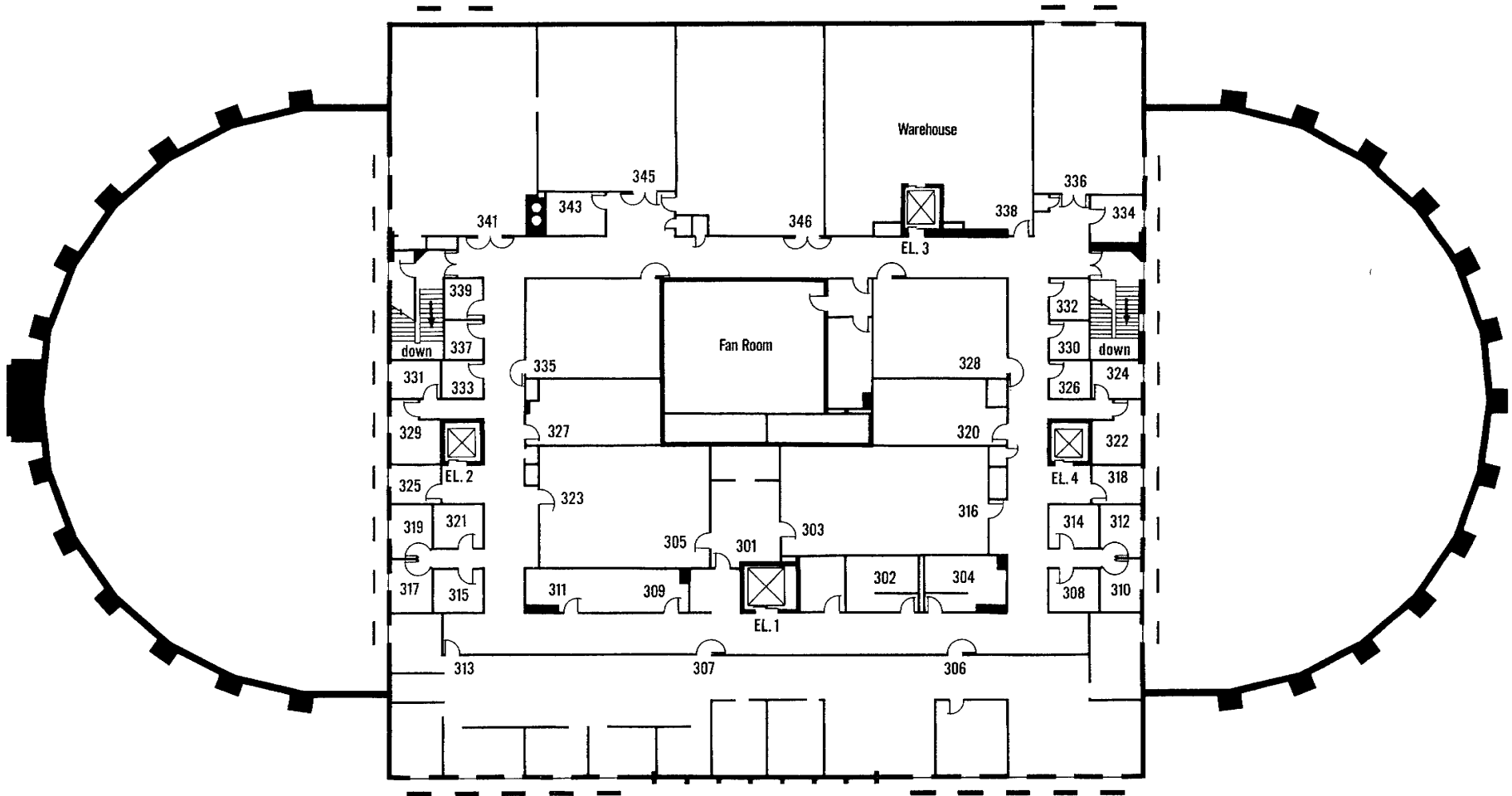
THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

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.







THIRD FLOOR

CARSON ST.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

A Nevada state legislator will want to be familiar with the various services which are available in the Legislative Building.

Telephone

Three basic types of telephone communications are available to you at the Legislative Building:

- Telephone Company Message Center Service
- State Capitol CENTREX telephone service
 - Regular CENTREX
 - Interior CENTREX
- Pay Telephones

Long Distance (L.D.)

The scope of coverage, and usage costs vary with each:

- (*) WATS (For Nevada)
- (*) ATSS (For Principal California Cities)
 - Regular Telephone Company L.D. use:
 - DDD (*)
 - Credit Card (*)
 - Collect
 - 3rd party number billing
- (*) Access available through Regular CENTREX Telephones not available through message center.

The following information will better acquaint you with the above services, their uses, coverage, and costs:

Telephone Service

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 you in placing and receiving telephone calls during the legislative session. The Message Center telephone number is 882-2521.

The Message Center will open daily no later than 9:00 a.m. and will close at the end of the day's activities. Normally, the center will open one hour before the daily sessions convene.

Long distance and local calls may be placed through the Message Center's operators. A record will be maintained of your credit card (*) number to speed completion of your calls. Local calls will be tallied as they are placed and can be billed to you at the end of the session. If you prefer, you can pay for the calls as they are made. The charge for local calls, placed through the Message Center, is 10c plus 1c "Federal Excise Tax." The operators also have access lines for calls to the other state offices in Carson City; and calls to these offices will be made at no charge to the caller.

The Message Center telephone number, 882-2521, may be given to your associates as a place where you can be reached during the legislative session. If you are available, all incoming calls will be completed immediately. If you cannot be located, or are in a meeting, a message will be taken and placed in the message box assigned to you at the Message Center. If you wish to have your messages delivered immediately, please inform the operators and arrangements will be made to do so.

Two messengers will be available for paging and message delivery. The messengers will be assigned to the first floor area prior to, and during, the House sessions. These messengers will be assigned to the second floor when the Houses are adjourned, and committee meetings are being held.

Centrex Service

Regular CENTREX. This service is part of the Capitol PBX system. Full calling privileges go with it, and this service is provided to the House leaders and committee chairmen. This service can be used to make the following types of calls:

LOCAL CALLS

To another State Capitol CENTREX telephone—

Dial the last four digits of the telephone you wish to call.

To the Reno-Sparks-Carson City-Crystal Bay areas—

Dial "9" plus the telephone number of the party you wish to call.

Interior CENTREX. This type of Capitol PBX service allows calling to other State offices only. (You cannot dial "9" and make a local call.) Other Capitol PBX telephones can also call you by dialing the four-digit number associated with these telephones.

This service is provided for the front desk of each house, the Sergeant at Arms, and this type of telephone is located in many committee rooms.

Pay Telephones

Pay telephones (coin operated) are located throughout the Legislative Building, with some located near the main Message Center for your convenience when the Message Center is closed.

Long Distance Calling

WATS—NEVADA ONLY

As a Nevada state legislator, you are entitled to make your L.D. calls, within Nevada, over the WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) lines available with the Capitol CENTREX service. To use this service, you dial the Capitol operator from a Regular CENTREX telephone, give her your name, and number you are calling, and she will place the call for you. You will be billed for your completed calls by Buildings and Grounds at a rate of about \$0.03 per minute.

After hour use of WATS service is free, and it may be used by dialing

the digits 121, and the Nevada long distance telephone number you wish to call. The Area Code is not necessary.

ATSS—CALIFORNIA—PRINCIPAL CITIES

By dialing the digit 8 from any Regular CENTREX telephone, you will be connected to the State of California private system, which allows calling to principal California cities. A special telephone directory is needed when using this service, and it may be obtained from the State Buildings and Grounds Office in Carson City. This service is provided, free of charge, to users of Regular CENTREX service.

Regular Telephone Company Long Distance Service

Long distance calling from the Telephone Company Message Center is available at the regularly advertised L.D. rates. Calls may be charged to a Telephone Company Toll Credit Card*, billed to a 3rd number, placed collect, or paid for when the call is made. The local Message Center operator will assist you with these calls.

If you do not have a Telephone Company credit card, and wish to charge any or all of your L.D. calls during the legislative session, it will be necessary for you to obtain a credit card from your local Telephone Company Business Office before coming to Carson City. Ordering procedures vary with each telephone company, and it may take up to 10 days to obtain your new credit card.

If you wish any additional information regarding Telephone Communications at the Nevada state legislature, please contact Nevada Bell's Message Center.

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 dispersion of mail to its own members. Legislators have been assigned personal mail boxes just across the hall and in the direction of the senate chamber from the U.S. mailing receptacle.

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

*Telephone Company Credit Cards.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

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

The Legislative Commission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Director

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

The director employs staff for the bureau, except where a division chief is authorized by statute to employ certain personnel, at salaries within the limits of legislative appropriations and the salary schedule approved by the legislative commission, and authorizes claims against the legislative fund.¹⁶ He serves as secretary to the interim finance committee.¹⁷ With the consent of the legislative commission, the director may appoint one

of the remaining division chiefs or an employee of the legislative counsel bureau as his deputy. No additional compensation attaches to either the position of director or deputy director of the bureau.¹⁸

Fiscal and Auditing Division

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

Reports written by the fiscal and auditing division are furnished to audited agencies and discussed with their officials prior to release. If the head of an agency disagrees with the findings as reported, he may submit to the fiscal analyst within 10 days a written statement of explanation or rebuttal. Any statement submitted is then included in the final report issued by the fiscal and auditing division. After a report has been submitted and accepted by the legislative commission, copies are filed with the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state and each member of the legislature.²⁰ The division annually prepares a written report to the legislature and governor analyzing the accounting procedures of audited departments and recommending improvements where necessary. It determines whether or not adequate fiscal controls are being used, whether expenditures have been made in compliance with the law, and whether property and equipment have been properly used, disposed of or otherwise accounted for.²¹

In sum, the division serves the legislature as its legislative post-auditor between sessions and its fiscal advisor during sessions. It examines the state budget and suggests possible changes; runs cost, expenditure and revenue projections to aid the legislative money committees; advises state agencies, institutions and departments on the development of uniform systems of accounting and reporting; presents independent findings concerning fiscal notes appended to legislative bills; and assists the legislature in the interpretation of factual data related to the fiscal aspects of the operation of the state government. It is also empowered to analyze the past history and probable future trend of the state's financial position in order that a sound fiscal policy may be developed and maintained for the State of Nevada.²²

All state agencies must provide the fiscal and auditing division, or its representatives, with any books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of information requested by the fiscal analyst for inspection.²³

The fiscal and auditing division is headed by the fiscal analyst, who must be a certified public accountant or a public accountant qualified to practice public accounting in Nevada. He must have at least five years of progressively responsible experience in general accounting and have a comprehensive knowledge of the principles and practices of public budgeting, governmental accounting and the projection of future public revenues, as well as a working knowledge of statistical methods.²⁴

While the fiscal analyst is authorized to recommend changes in existing

laws or the enactment of new laws to secure efficient spending of public funds and to call the attention of the legislature to any violations of the law, he is specifically prohibited from recommending in his reports any new sources of taxes to meet governmental expenses.²⁵

At least once every fiscal year, the fiscal analysts must count the money in the state treasury. When the count has been completed, the fiscal analyst 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

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

The Legal Division

The legal division, with a staff of lawyers and technicians, compiles *Nevada Revised Statutes*, with annotations, and the *Nevada Digest*,²⁷ provides bill drafting services²⁸ and certain other assistance when requested. As legal advisor to the legislature, the legislative counsel or his staff may appear in, commence, prosecute, defend or intervene in any action, suit or other court or state agency proceeding to protect the official interests of the legislature or any of its committees.²⁹

Upon request, the legal division prepares or assists in the preparation of legislative measures for members of the legislature, state agencies and departments, the governor and members of the judiciary. However, the division cannot prepare or assist in the preparation of any measures proposed by the executive branch (with the exception of the governor) unless a request is received prior to November 1 preceding the convening of a session or the request is made by a member of the legislature or the governor. During regular sessions, the division can only work on legislative measures upon the request of a legislator or the governor.³⁰

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.³¹

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.³² 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.³³

The legal division is headed by the legislative counsel, who must be an attorney licensed to practice law in Nevada. The legislative counsel, because of the varied nature of his duties, must be versed in some or all of the following fields: Political science, parliamentary practice, legislative procedure and the methods of research, statute revision and bill drafting. In addition to the many duties he must perform, he shall also execute a surety bond, payable to the state, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties which may be required of him by law.³⁴ The legislative counsel is ex officio one of Nevada's three commissioners on uniform state laws.³⁵

The legislative counsel is the legal advisor to the legislative branch of government and provides legal counsel for legislative committees and subcommittees. He may issue legal opinions which have an important influence on the construction and application of statutes. Just as the attorney general responds to requests within the executive branch, the legislative counsel only issues his opinions upon the request of a member or committee of the legislature or the legislative commission.³⁶ Neither the opinions of the attorney general nor the legislative counsel have any binding force and are intended to guide public officials in the absence of an authoritative decision rendered by a court of law.

The legislative counsel is charged with the responsibility for obtaining fiscal notes on bills whenever circumstances warrant.³⁷ In addition, his staff performs engrossing and enrolling functions for the legislature. Whenever a bill or resolution has passed both houses of the legislature, the measure is transmitted to the legislative counsel for enrollment, at which time he must issue a receipt to the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly bearing the date of delivery. When the measure is delivered to the governor, the legislative counsel must note such fact over his signature as a part of the bill's history.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 *Assembly History* and journals of both houses.

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

The Research Division

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

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

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

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

Interim Finance Committee⁴¹

In 1969, the legislature created the interim finance committee to function within the legislative counsel bureau between sessions and administer the \$1,000,000 contingency fund. This fund was set up to provide emergency funds for state agencies when the legislature is not in session. To obtain funds, agencies must submit their requests to the state board of examiners for review and recommendation. Members of this board may require from the requester such additional information as they deem appropriate. If the board finds sufficient justification for the requests submitted to it, it must make recommendation to the interim finance committee. The recommendation must be transmitted to the director of the legislative counsel bureau, who shall notify the chairman of the interim finance committee. Upon receiving the recommendation of the board, the

chairman of the committee must call a meeting to act upon the agency requests. The interim finance committee is not bound to follow the recommendation of the state board of examiners. The committee, by resolution, may allocate an amount for the purposes requested. In authorizing an allocation, the committee directs the state controller to transfer the approved amount from the contingency fund account to the appropriate agency account.⁴²

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

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

Summary

Through the organizational structure outlined above, the legislative counsel bureau meets the basic needs for assistance to legislators. The demand for increased governmental services, as well as competition among governmental units for revenue to finance their programs, makes it increasingly mandatory that policymakers be thoroughly and impartially informed regarding public issues.

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

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

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

uniform standard of excellence in the Nevada legislature and a reassertion of the equality and independence of the legislative branch of government.

FOOTNOTES

¹Chapter 91, *Statutes of Nevada 1945*.

²Chapter 403, *Statutes of Nevada 1963*.

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

⁴NRS 218.660.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶NRS 218.680.

⁷NRS 218.670.

⁸NRS 218.682.

⁹NRS 218.681.

¹⁰NRS 218.6821.

¹¹NRS 219.020.

¹²NRS 218.682.

¹³NRS 218.635.

¹⁴NRS 218.620.

¹⁵NRS 218.683.

¹⁶NRS 218.085 and 218.683.

¹⁷NRS 218.6822.

¹⁸NRS 218.620.

¹⁹NRS 218.770.

²⁰NRS 218.810.

²¹*Ibid.*

²²NRS 218.770, 218.800, 218.275.

²³NRS 218.780.

²⁴NRS 218.740.

²⁵NRS 218.840.

²⁶NRS 353.060 et seq.

²⁷NRS 220.040 et seq.

²⁸NRS 218.240 et seq.

²⁹NRS 218.697.

³⁰NRS 218.240 et seq.

³¹NRS 218.240.

³²NRS 218.250.

³³NRS 218.315.

³⁴NRS 218.690.

³⁵NRS 219.020.

³⁶NRS 218.695.

³⁷NRS 218.271 et seq.

³⁸NRS 218.340.

³⁹NRS 218.370.

⁴⁰NRS 220.080.

⁴¹NRS 218.6822.

⁴²NRS 353.266 et seq.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

<i>Title of Position</i>	<i>Occupant</i>
<i>Administrative—Rm. 142, ph. 882-7296</i>	
Director.....	Arthur J. Palmer
Secretary.....	Lou Rasmussen
Receptionist.....	Barbara Pennington
Office Manager.....	Maudie S. Long
<i>Legal—Rm. 104, ph. 882-7296</i>	
Legislative Counsel.....	Clinton E. Wooster
Secretary.....	Christine Andreason
(1) <i>Counsel Branch</i>	
Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Perry P. Burnett
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Frank Daykin
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	David Guinan
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Nicolaus R. Harkins
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	James N. Kosinski
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Gary A. Owen
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Richard A. Sheffield
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Cathy Valenta
Deputy Legislative Counsel.....	Janet Wilson
(2) <i>Statute Revision</i>	
Statute Reviser.....	Richard Bennett
Law Indexer.....	Jean Rafsnider
<i>Fiscal and Audit—Rm. 243, ph. 882-7588</i>	
Fiscal Analyst.....	Earl T. Oliver
Secretary.....	Marilyn Coursey
Deputy Legislative Accountant, ph. 882-7210.....	Nadean M. Reed
<i>Research—Ph. 882-7537</i>	
Director of Research.....	Arthur J. Palmer
Secretary.....	Jeanne Douglass
(1) <i>Research Branch—Rm. 181</i>	
Chief Deputy Researcher.....	James T. Havel
Deputy Researcher.....	Richard A. Signs
Research Assistant.....	Audys E. Dodge
(2) <i>Library Branch—Rm. 179</i>	
Librarian.....	Vivien Topken
Assistant Librarian.....	Mary Savage

RESOURCES FOR LEGISLATORS

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

Statutes of Nevada

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

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

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

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

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

Nevada Revised Statutes

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

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

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

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

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

The rules of the Nevada supreme court and the district courts are printed within Title 1 of NRS, and these rules deviate from the pattern of citation normally used in the code. They are not assigned a chapter number and are arranged simply in numerical order by rule. They may be cited as "Supreme Court Rule 4" or "District Court Rule 17." The Nevada rules of civil procedure are also contained in NRS at the beginning of volume 2, while the Nevada justices' courts rules of civil procedure are found in the front of volume 3. Citations for these rules may be given as "Rule 73(a) of Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure" or "Rule 73(a) of Nevada Justices' Courts Rules of Civil Procedure."

Volume 23 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 24 through 26 comprise the comprehensive index to NRS, while the last volume, volume 27, provides comparative tables keying NRS sections to those found in the 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 normally sell for \$375 per set and may be ordered through the legislative counsel bureau. Legislators desiring to obtain personal sets of NRS may order them directly from legislative counsel bureau at a cost of \$50. This fee entitles a legislator to a complete set of the code, along with sets of replacement or supplementary pages as issued during his term of office, without additional charge.

Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes

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

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

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

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

4. *References to Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings.* Annotations to the constitution of the State of Nevada contain references to the Debates and Proceedings in the 1864 Constitutional Convention of the State of Nevada, as reported by Andrew J. Marsh and published in 1866.

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

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

Nevada Digest

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

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

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

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

Legislative Journals

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

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

Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly

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

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

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

Daily Histories

The Nevada Legislature considered 1,740 legislative measures during its 1971 session. Keeping track of the progress of such a massive number of bills and resolutions would tax the energies of any legislator if he had to trace their current status himself; but fortunately this service is provided to each legislator through the *Assembly Daily History* and the *Senate Daily History*.

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

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

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

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

The Legislative Manual

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

Legislative Counsel Bureau Publications

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

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

Executive Budget

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

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

Recommended Schedule of Priorities for Capital Improvements

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

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

Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure

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

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

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

Political History of Nevada

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

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

Audits of State Agencies

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

Legislative Film and Slide Program

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

95. Highway Safety Standards and Motor Vehicles Carriers: A Continuation Study (1970).
96. Nevada's Community Property Laws (1970).
97. State-Supported Communications Systems (1970).
98. Report on the Continuation Study of the Marlette Lake Water System.
- *99. Audit Reports of Departments and Agencies of the State of Nevada (Issued by the Fiscal Analyst).
- *100. Fiscal Analyst Report (1972).
101. Subcommittee Study of Facilities for Juvenile Offenders (1972).
102. Legislative Printing Requirements and Costs (1972).
103. Legislative Manual (1973).
104. NIC Report (1972).

*—Out of print.

**—Unbound out of print, bound in print.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY SERVICES TO LEGISLATORS

The Nevada State Library, established in 1861 as the territorial library for service to attorneys and justices, became the State Library in 1864 and has become a resource providing programs of library and information services to all Nevadans utilizing resources and experience gained over 112 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 such information essential to processes of legislative action.

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

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

DOCUMENTS SECTION

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

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

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

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

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

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

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

NEVADA CENTER FOR COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES

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

LAW DIVISION

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

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

NOTES

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

No. 1—OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

- (1) State Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council
- (2) State Comprehensive Health Planning
- (3) State Planning Coordinator

No. 2—DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

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

No. 3—OFFICE OF STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

- (1) Commission on State Public Defender Selection

No. 4—COMPUTER FACILITIES

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

No. 5—OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER

- (1) Financial Management Information Reporting System

No. 6—NEVADA TAX COMMISSION

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

No. 7—STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- (1) Division of Administrative Services
- (2) Support Services Branch
- (3) Division of Operations
- (4) Federal Relations and Programs Branch
- (5) Western States Small Schools Project
- (6) Division of Education Services
- (7) Vocational-Technical and Adult Education Branch
 - (a) State Board for Vocational Education (State Board of Education *ex officio*)
 - (1) State Advisory Council for Manpower Training and Career Education
- (8) Curriculum and Instruction Branch
- (9) State Board of Education
- (10) State Textbook Commission
- (11) Advisory Committee for Environmental Education

No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND
REHABILITATION

- (1) Aging Services Division
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Older Americans
- (2) Alcoholism Division
 - (a) State Alcoholism Advisory Board
- (3) Services to the Blind Division
- (4) Children's Home Division
 - (a) Children's Home Board
- (5) Nevada Girls Training Center Division
 - (a) Nevada Girls Training Center Advisory Board
- (6) Health Division
 - (a) State Board of Health
 - (b) Nevada Cancer Advisory Council
 - (c) Health Facilities Advisory Council
 - (d) Bureau of Population Affairs
 - (e) Renal Disease Advisory Committee
 - (f) Las Vegas Valley Water District Professional and Technical Advisory Board
- (7) Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Division
 - (a) Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Advisory Board
- (8) Rehabilitation Division
- (9) Welfare Division
 - (a) State Welfare Board
 - (b) Welfare Division Advisory Committee
- (10) Nevada Youth Training Center Division
 - (a) Nevada Youth Training Center Advisory Board

No. 9—DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

- (1) State Board of Pardons Commissioners
- (2) State Board of Parole Commissioners

No. 10—NEVADA EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION

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

No. 11—NEVADA STATE PRISON

- (1) Board of State Prison Commissioners

No. 12—UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

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

No. 13—DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

- (1) Commission on Crimes, Delinquency and Corrections
 - (a) Peace Officers Standards and Training Committee
- (2) Planning and Training Division
- (3) Identification and Communication Division
- (4) Investigation and Narcotics Division

No. 14—NEVADA STATE MUSEUM BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- (1) Lost City Museum Advisory Commission

No. 15—VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

- (1) Virginia City Restoration Commission

No. 16—STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

**No. 17—STATE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND
NATURAL RESOURCES**

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

No. 18—NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

- (1) State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
- (2) State Fish and Game Advisory Board

No. 19—CENTRAL NEVADA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- (1) Central Nevada Resource Development Authority Advisory Commission

No. 20—STATE COMMISSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- (1) Hearing Board
- (2) Governor's Environmental Council

No. 21—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- (1) Banking Division
- (2) Insurance Division
- (3) Real Estate Division
 - (a) Nevada Real Estate Advisory Commission
- (4) Savings and Loan Division
 - (a) Savings Association Appeal Board
- (5) State Fire Marshal
 - (a) Fire Marshal's Advisory Board

No. 22—NEVADA GAMING REGULATION

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

No. 23—DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

- (1) Administrative Services Division
- (2) Automation Division
- (3) Drivers License Division
- (4) Nevada Highway Patrol
- (5) Commercial Section
- (6) Automobile Dealer Section
- (7) Motor Carrier Division
- (8) Motor Vehicle Registration Division

No. 24—PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL LICENSING BOARDS

- (1) Nevada State Board of Accountancy
 - (a) Certified Public Accountant's Grievance Committee
 - (b) Public Accountant's Grievance Committee
- (2) State Board of Architecture
- (3) Nevada Athletic Commission
 - (a) Medical Advisory Board
- (4) State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board
- (5) State Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences
- (6) State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
- (7) State Contractors' Board
- (8) State Board of Cosmetology
- (9) State Dairy Commission
- (10) Board of Dental Examiners
- (11) State Board of Registered Professional Engineers
- (12) Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
- (13) Nevada Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
- (14) Board of Medical Examiners
- (15) Medical Laboratory Advisory Committee
- (16) State Board of Nursing
- (17) State Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators
- (18) Board of Dispensing Opticians
- (19) State Board of Optometry
- (20) State Board of Osteopathy
- (21) State Board of Pharmacy
- (22) State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners
- (23) State Board of Podiatry
- (24) Private Investigators' Licensing Board
- (25) Board of Psychological Examiners
 - (a) Liason Committee
- (26) Board of Registration for Public Health Sanitarians
- (27) Nevada Racing Commission
- (28) State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

No. 25—OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

- (1) Division of Archives
- (2) Corporations Commissioner
- (3) Election Department
- (4) Security and Fraud Division

No. 26—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

- (1) Employment Security Council
- (2) Board of Review
 - (a) Appeals Tribunals
- (3) State Farm Labor Advisory Council

No. 27—NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

- (1) Industrial Commission Medical Boards
- (2) Cashiering Division
- (3) Claims Division
- (4) Employer Accounts Division
- (5) Field Audit Division
- (6) IBM Division
- (7) Safety Division

No. 28—OFFICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER

- (1) State Apprenticeship Council

- No. 29—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF MINES
 (1) Mining Safety Advisory Board
 (2) Hoisting Engineers District Examining Boards
- No. 30—DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 (1) Board of Directors
 (2) Advisory Board to the Board of Directors (Inactive)
- No. 31—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 (1) Industrial Development Advisory Council
 (2) Tourism-Travel Advisory Council
- No. 32—STATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY
 (1) Civil Defense Advisory Council
- No. 33—MULTISTATE TAX COMMISSION
 (1) Multistate Tax Compact Advisory Committee
 (2) Local Government Consultants' Committee
- No. 34—TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
 (1) Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Advisory Planning Commission

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

U.S. Congressional Delegation from Nevada

Senator Alan Bible, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (D)
Senator Howard W. Cannon, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (D)
Representative David G. Towell, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. (R)

Judicial Branch

SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court Bldg.
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7381

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

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Grant Davis, Court Administrator

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

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

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT COURTS

Frank B. Gregory, 1st Judicial District, Carson City
Richard L. Waters, Jr., 1st Judicial District, Carson City
John W. Barrett, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
Grant L. Bowen, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
Thomas O. Craven, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
John E. Gabrielli, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
Emile J. Gezelin, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
James J. Guinan, 2nd Judicial District, Reno
John F. Sexton, 3rd Judicial District, Austin
Joseph O. McDaniel, 4th Judicial District, Elko
Kenneth L. Mann, 5th Judicial District, Tonopah
Llewellyn Young, 6th Judicial District, Lovelock
Roscoe H. Wilkes, 7th Judicial District, Ely
Howard W. Babcock, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
Carl J. Christensen, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
William P. Compton, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
Leonard I. Gang, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
John F. Mendoza, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

Thomas J. O'Donnell, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
Joseph S. Pavlikowski, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
James D. Santini, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
Clarence Sundean, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas
Michael J. Wendell, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

Legislative Branch

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Bldg.
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

SENATORS

Churchill-Lyon-Storey-Carson City—Carl F. Dodge (R)*
Clark, No. 1—James I. Gibson (D)*
Clark, No. 2—Eugene V. Echols (D)
Lee E. Walker (D)
Clark, No. 3—B. Mahlon Brown (D)
Richard H. Bryan (D)
Melvin D. Close, Jr. (D)*
John P. Foley (D)*
Chic Hecht (R)*
Helen Herr (D)
Floyd R. Lamb (D)
Clark, No. 4—Joe Neal (D)
Douglas-Carson City—Archie Pozzi (R)*
Elko-Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing—Warren L. Monroe (D)
Esmeralda-Lincoln-Mineral-Nye-White Pine—Richard E. Blakemore (D)
Washoe, No. 1—William Raggio (R)
Coe Swobe (R)*
Thomas R. C. Wilson (D)*
Clifton Young (R)
Washoe, No. 2—Stanley J. Drakulich (D)*

*Term expires in 1974.

ASSEMBLYMEN

District No. 1—Daniel J. Demers (D)
District No. 2—Darrell W. Huff (R)
District No. 3—Roger Bremner (D)
District No. 4—Robert E. Robinson (D)
District No. 5—Zelvin D. Lowman (R)
District No. 6—Rev. Marion D. Bennett (D)
District No. 7—Cranford L. Crawford, Jr. (D)
District No. 8—Keith Ashworth (D)
District No. 9—Eileen B. Brookman (D)
District No. 10—John M. Vergiels (D)
District No. 11—James J. Banner (D)
District No. 12—Jack Schofield (D)
District No. 13—Keith C. Hayes (D)
District No. 14—Darrell H. Dreyer (D)
District No. 15—Jean E. Ford (R)
District No. 16—James N. Ullom (D)
District No. 17—Richard K. McNeel (R)
District No. 18—Thomas J. Hickey (D)

District No. 19—Paul W. May (D)
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 District No. 27—Leslie Mack Fry (R)
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 District No. 29—Robert Barengo (D)
 District No. 30—Donald R. Mello (D)
 District No. 31—Margie Foote (D)
 District No. 32—William Bickerstaff (R)
 Carson City—Alan Glover (D)
 Churchill—Virgil Getto (R)
 Douglas-Carson City—Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
 Elko—Roy Young (R)
 Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye—M. Kent (Tim) Hafen (R)
 Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing—Melvin B. (Bode) Howard (R)
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ALTERNATES

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 Vacancy, 1st Senate Alternate (D)
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 Assemblyman Margie Foote, for Assemblyman Donald R. Mello (D)
 Vacancy, for Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D)
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LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

Legislative Building
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7296

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7213

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John S. McGroarty, Administrative Coordinator
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302 Carson Street
100 First National Bank Building
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
385-3373

Harry Reid, Lieutenant Governor (D)

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

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Blasdel Building, Room 205
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7451

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350 Capitol Hill Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89502
784-6401

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7401

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7366

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7151

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882-7482

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Capitol Building, Room 9
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7376

Wilson McGowan, State Controller

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Capitol Building
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882-7478

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7732

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State Department of Education
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7184

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-2584

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Boulder City, Nevada 89005
293-2228

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

500 East Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7206

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(Ex Officio Governor's Environmental Council)**

Nye Building, Room 216
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7482

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Chairman
Thomas W. Ballow, Director, Department of Agriculture
Grant Bastian, State Highway Engineer
Ernest Gregory, Chief, Bureau of Environmental Health
Frank Groves, Director, Department of Fish and Game
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NEVADA COMMISSION ON EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

560 Mill Street
Reno, Nevada 89502
784-6355

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7213

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Robert List, Attorney General

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
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Michael Mirabelli, State Treasurer
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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1100 Valley Road
P.O. Box 10678
784-6214

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Glen Christensen, Chief, Game Division
Gene McDowell, Chief, Information and Education
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515 E. Musser
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7383

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7383

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882-7213

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Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7213

D. N. "Mike" O'Callaghan, Governor
Wilson McGowan, State Controller
Michael Mirabelli, State Treasurer

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND
REHABILITATION**

308 N. Curry St., No. 205
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7593

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John Sullivan, Chief, Vital Statistics
Millie Bennett, R.N., Chief, Public Health Nursing
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P. O. Box 1522
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7661

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Dr. Linden Rushmer, Reno
Vacancy

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1263 S. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7521

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Donald J. Crosby, Deputy State Highway Engineer
William H. Shewan, Deputy State Highway Engineer
G. Keith Layton, Assistant Deputy Highway Engineer
William Nagel, Assistant Deputy Highway Engineer
W. A. Odell, Chief Bridge Engineer

Donald L. Bowers, Editor, *Nevada Highways and Parks*
Mark W. Hull, Industrial Relations Manager
H. M. Anrig, Maintenance Engineer
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C. S. Eiche, Chief Accountant
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Wilson McGowan, State Controller

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(Inactive)

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725 Rhode Island Drive
Reno, Nevada 89503

John Townley, Director

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(Inactive)

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7797

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Carson City, Nevada 89701

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7482

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Roland Westergard, State Engineer
Dale W. Bohmont, Ph.D., Dean, College of Agriculture

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7482

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Roland Westergard, State Engineer

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882-7408

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
870-2011

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Capitol Building, Room 41
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7118

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State Library
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7046

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Carson City, Nevada 89701

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-4577

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1600 W. Charleston Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
384-2724

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Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7500

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Kent E. Rollins, Deputy Mine Inspector
Theodore L. Green, Assistant Mine Inspector
Bernard York, Assistant Mine Inspector
Margaret Bast, Chief Assistant

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
565-8741

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555 Wright Way
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7308

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Bruce Cheney, Director, Personnel Division
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North Carson St.
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7348

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Highway 395 South
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7434

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Jack LaGrange, Jr., Brigadier General, Assistant Adjutant General for Air
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John Mowbray, Associate Justice
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813 N. Plaza Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7356

A. A. Campos, Chief Parole and Probation Officer

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7445

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301 S. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7467

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Thomas Carter, Assistant Superintendent

NEVADA STATE PRISON

Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-1712

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Edwin T. Pogue, Deputy Warden
William Lattin, Associate Warden

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PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL LICENSING

(Bodies governing such activities are listed alphabetically following this list of executive agencies of the government of the State of Nevada.)

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

102 S. Curry Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7040

Gary A. Sheerin, State Public Defender

Ross Eardley, Deputy, (Elko-Eureka-White Pine), Elko
Michael Farris, Deputy, (Humboldt), Incline Village
Michael F. Mackedon, Deputy, (Pershing-Churchill-Mineral-Lander), Fallon

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

110 W. Telegraph Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7298

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Gray F. Presnell, Assistant Executive Secretary
Carl W. Shannon, Chief Assistant

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Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7341

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Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7438

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John K. Woodburn, Deputy Secretary of State
Frederick Gale, Assistant State Archivist

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Round Mountain, Nevada 89045
377-2254

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John Buckwalder, Incline Village
Emery Conaway, Caliente
Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources,
Carson City
Bobby Hooper, Battle Mountain
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NEVADA TAX COMMISSION
(Ex officio State Board of Equalization)

300 Blasdel Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7711

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Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701
882-7456

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1000 Locust Street
Reno, Nevada 89502
784-6237

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Bruce Barnum, Deputy Commissioner, Las Vegas

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

2250 Andromeda Way
Reno, Nevada 89502

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
734-1464

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1313 S. 16th St.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
382-1585

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
878-3563

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School of Medical Sciences
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada 89507
784-6161

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89105
735-4644

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323-5902

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NEVADA COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1972

<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>District Judges</i>		<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>
Carson City.....	Carson City 89701.....	Frank B. Gregory	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Vaughn Smith	Robert R. Humphrey
		Richard L. Waters, Jr.	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
Churchill.....	Fallon 89406.....	Frank B. Gregory	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Manuel Barrenchea	Larry Fister
		Richard L. Waters, Jr.	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
Clark.....	Las Vegas 89101.....	Clarence Sundean	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Loretta Bowman	Ralph J. Lamb
		William P. Compton	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
		Joe Pavlikowski	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 3		
		Thomas J. O'Donnell	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 4		
		John F. Mendoza	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 5		
		Howard W. Babcock	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 6		
		Carl J. Christensen	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 7		
		Michael J. Wendell	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 8		
		Leonard I. Gang	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 9		
		James D. Santini	8th Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 10		
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		Richard L. Waters, Jr.	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
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Humboldt.....	Winnemucca 89445.....	Llewellyn A. Young	6th Jud. Dist.	Grace W. Bell	Leonard Clausen
Lander.....	Austin 89310.....	John F. Sexton	3rd Jud. Dist.	Emma F. Gandolfo	George E. Schwin
Lincoln.....	Pioche 89043.....	Roscoe H. Wilkes	7th Jud. Dist.	LoOra F. Wadsworth	Carl G. Arnoldus
Lyon.....	Yerington 89447.....	Frank B. Gregory	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Willard J. Parr	George W. Allen
		Richard L. Waters, Jr.	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
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Pershing.....	Lovelock 89419.....	Llewellyn A. Young	6th Jud. Dist.	Cecil W. Gerst	Dan Higgins

NEVADA COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1972—Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>District Judges</i>		<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>
Storey.....	Virginia City 89440.....	Frank B. Gregory	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Shirley Andreasen	Robert G. Del Carlo
		Richard L. Waters, Jr.	1st Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
Washoe.....	Reno 89501.....	Grant L. Bowen	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 1	Harry K. Brown	Robert J. Galli
		John W. Barrett	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 2		
		John E. Gabrielli	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 3		
		Thomas O. Craven	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 4		
		Emile J. Gezelin	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 5		
		James J. Guinan	2nd Jud. Dist. Dept. No. 6		
White Pine.....	Ely 89301.....	Roscoe H. Wilkes	7th Jud. Dist.	Eli Evasovic	Archie C. Robison

<i>County</i>	<i>Recorder and Auditor</i>	<i>Assessor</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>County Engineer or Surveyor</i>
Carson City.....	Pete Supera	Homer Rodriguez	Michael Fondi	Vaughn Smith	Paul Lumos
Churchill.....	Jane Hanks	Robert O. Barkley		Manuel Barrenchea	Lowell Emery
Clark.....	Paul E. Horn Darrel R. Daines County Auditor (appointed)	James A. Bilbray	Roy A. Woofter	W. W. Galloway	K. L. Adams
Douglas.....	Patricia J. Stanley	Harry A. Winkelman	Howard McKibben	Earnhart W. Thran	James Rankin
Elko.....	Esther N. Skeleton	John W. Moschetti	Robert C. Manley	Cesar E. Salicchi	Mark Chilton
Esmeralda.....	Ora Roper	L. G. Cozart	Mario L. Ventura	Xniea Baird	John V. Casille
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Humboldt.....	Gladys A. Aul	Marvin Clausen	William Macdonald	Josephine H. Patterson	J. R. (Roy) Caldwell

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Lyon.....	Margaret Anfang	Leroy L. Ward	Ronald T. Banta	Willard J. Parr	Walter G. Reid
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Pershing.....	Arthur L. Gottschalk	Charles Sheeran	Roland W. Belanger	Cecil W. Gerst	
Storey.....	Inez Solaga	Jack A. Flanagan	Virgil A. Bucchianeri	Shirley Andreasen	
Washoe.....	Ardis Brown Recorder Don Questa Comptroller (appointed)	Donald E. Peckham	Robert E. Rose	C. W. "Cliff" Malone	Floyd Vice
White Pine.....	James J. Mahoney	C. G. Charchalis	Merlyn H. Hoyt	Robert D. Kranovich	Wallace T. Boundy

NEVADA COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1972—Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Public Administrator</i>	<i>County Commissioners</i>	<i>Justices of the Peace (Townships)</i>
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Churchill.....	Dixie L. Rueda	John Hanifan, Mario Peraldo, E. Warren Hursh	Ed Clayton, New River Twp.
Clark.....	Phil Cummings	Robert N. Broadbent, Myron E. Leavitt, James G. Ryan, Tom Wiesner, Jack R. Petitti, Aaron Williams, Richard J. Ronzone	Delwin C. Potter, Henderson Twp.; William Cooper, Logan Twp.; Michael J. Clarke, Mesquite Twp.; Clifford G. Segerblom, Nelson Twp.; James B. Kelly, North Las Vegas Twp.; James E. Bohler, Overton Twp.; Jack B. Strong, Searchlight Twp.; Cecil R. Leavitt, Bunkerville; Peter A. Simon, Goodsprings; Rex Bell, Jr. & Robert G. Legakes, Las Vegas; Marley Robinson, Moapa
Douglas.....		Charles C. Meneley, Jr., Harold P. Dayton, Roy Godecke	Max L. Jones, East Fork Twp.; Ellsworth Chappell, Lake Tahoe Twp.
Elko.....	Delpha M. Jewell	Eyer H. Boies, John C. Carpenter, Thomas L. Murphy	Edward F. Lunsford, Elko Twp.; Kenneth L. MacEachern, Carlin Twp.; Walter M. Thurston, Wells Twp.; John Williams, Jarbidge Twp.; John Ferguson, Mountain City Twp.; Delbert Pruitt, Tecoma
Esmeralda.....	Doris Schmidt	Mason L. Merritt, Jr., Robert Hartman, Henry Dahls	Joseph Drew
Eureka.....	J. W. Killinger	Charles Damele, Walter L. Plaskett, Martin Milano	Albert J. Hammond, Eureka Twp.; Warren H. McKibben, Beowawe Twp.
Humboldt.....		Pete L. Bengochea, Raymond Dufurrena, Paul D. Miller	Norman Doughty, Union Twp.; James P. Wilson, Gold Run Twp.; Simon Alcorta, McDermitt Twp.; Elizabeth Chabot, Paradise Twp.

Lander.....	T. David Horton	Richard T. Marvel, vacant, Louis M. Lemaire	E. Charles Lemaire, Argenta Twp.; Frank A. Bertrand, Austin Twp.
Lincoln.....	Raymond Free	E. Edwin Higbee, Kenneth D. Lee, Ross Harrison	Rodney Chadburn, Meadow Valley Twp.
Lyon.....	Howard D. Dale	Robert H. Griffin, Warren E. Lewis, John Poli	Arthur Merriwether, Mason Valley Twp.; Jess L. Bishop, Smith Valley Twp.; John Fleckenstein, Dayton Twp.; John L. Rees, Canal Twp.
Mineral.....	Dorothy E. M. Werner	Fred I. Hammond, Richard Horne, Donald F. Seevers	Harold Watson, Hawthorne Twp.; Eugene S. Gates, Jr., Mina Twp.; Elmer Brewster, Sr.; Schurz Twp.
Nye.....	Leonard D. Carlson	Andrew M. Eason, Robert H. Cornell, Robert H. Ruud	Jerry Lease, Beatty Twp.; Dorothy J. Wilson, Gabbs Twp.; Frank P. Woner, Pahrump Twp.; Ed Critchfield, Round Mountain Twp.; Thos. R. McCulloch, Tonopah Twp.
Pershing.....	John Laca	Arthur B. Johnson, Charles Carpenter, Daniel "Bill" Milich	Omar Ramsey, Lake Twp.
Storey.....		Gino Del Carlo, Henry E. Bland, J. C. "Clint" Salmon	Edward S. Colletti, Virginia City Twp.
Washoe.....	Robert N. McGhee	Roy Pagni, Gerry Grow, Robert Rusk, Dwight Nelson, Dick Scott	Vera Cross, Gerlach Twp.; W. R. Beemer, Reno Twp.; J. J. Lamberti, Sparks Twp.; Henry Mosconi, Verdi Twp.; J. E. Comer, Wadsworth Twp.
White Pine.....	Merlyn H. Hoyt	Doug Hawkins, Ray Urrizaga, N. K. "Sunny" Sundrud	Wm. S. Nichols, Ely Twp. No. 1; Milton D. Gardner, Lund Twp. No. 2; Mrs. Betty Baker, Baker Twp. No. 3

NEVADA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1972

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Councilmen or Governing Board</i>	<i>Clerk</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Boulder City.....	Morgan J. Sweeney	Kenneth Andree John R. Mondt Marvin J. Wood	Mrs. Lorraine H. Kautz	James E. Ordowski	Richard G. Isenberg
Caliente.....	Clarence L. Harding	Grover C. Dils Dorothy P. Miller Joe F. Gregg	Inez C. Thomas	C. E. Horton	Ted R. Olson
Carlin.....	Elmo W. Green	Frank E. Batt J. E. Bennett J. B. Napoles	Karen E. Bennett	Robert C. Manley	Lawrence J. Gunnels
Carson City.....	Dr. Eugene Scrivner	M. E. John Hayes George B. Criteser John L. Meder George Gottschalk	Vaughn Smith	Mike Fondi	Henry Etchemendy
Elko.....	L. L. Stenovich	Adolph Lipparelli Thomas Meranda Dale Porter, Jr. Robert Regnier	Alice Geyer	Robert C. Manley	Jack Sutherland
Ely.....	G. P. Etcheverry	Floyd O. Ricketts Joaquin Gomez Garey A. Harrison	Nick Orphan	C. E. Horton	
Fallon.....	Merton E. Domonoske	Freeman F. Morgan Joseph E. Lister Paul E. Scholz	Leroy Getchell	vacant	
Gabbs.....	Reno J. Ratti	Ray A. Dummar James L. Corlett Robert E. Weyer	Barbara A. Wilson	Roger E. Newton Reno, Nevada	
Henderson.....	Estes M. McDoniel	Cruz Olague Lorin L. Williams Jerry Franklin John E. Jeffrey	Genevieve H. Harper	Jay H. Brown	Donald M. Dawson

Las Vegas.....Oran K. Gragson	Dr. Alexander Coblentz George E. Franklin, Jr. Hank Thornley Harold F. Morelli	Edwina M. Cole	Earl P. Gripentrog	A. R. Trelease
Lovelock.....Lyle W. Wilcox	E. L. Reed Frank Cooney Ray I. Seibert	Nelda Noble	Clarence L. Young	
North Las Vegas.....Eugene V. Echols	C. R. Cleland Dan Gray Wendell G. Waite	Shirley Hansell	Carl E. Lovell, Jr.	Clay Lynch
Reno.....John Edward Chism	Roy G. Bankofier Clyde Biglieri Carl F. Bogart Sam Dibitonto Wag Sorensen H. Ernie York	Robin M. Bogich	Robert L. Van Wagoner	Joe H. Latimore
Sparks.....James C. Lillard	Vacancy Pete Lemberes Mike Schultz James D. Vernon Gordon Foote	Chloris Goodwin	Paul W. Freitag	John R. Brooke
Wells.....Delos Thorne	Pius Nolz Archie Smiley Joe Quilici Edward McGargill	June Chambers	Robert O. Vaughan	
Winnemucca.....T. G. Sheppard	Earl C. Elmore Hughie J. Schoff Leslie F. Harmon	Marguirite E. Mowry	John M. Doyle	
Yerington.....Frank McGowan	Jerry Mann G. E. Compston Harvey Pinkerton Norman Montelatici	Juanita Smith	Recanzone, Diehl, Evans & Smart	

1970 CENSUS OF NEVADA*

Table 1. Population of Counties: 1970 and 1960.

<i>The State Urban and Rural</i>	<i>Total population 1970</i>	URBAN				RURAL			<i>Total population 1960</i>	<i>Percent change, 1960 to 1970</i>
		<i>Total urban</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Urbanized areas</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Total rural</i>	<i>Places of 1,000 to 2,500</i>	<i>Other rural</i>		
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.....	¹ 15,468	15,468	100.0	.....	15,468	.....	.....	.....	5,163	199.6

*Taken from Bureau of Census report PC(V-1)30, *Advance Report, 1970 Census of Population: Nevada*, final population counts, November, 1970.

¹Includes population (2,900) of that part of Ormsby County outside Carson City consolidated with Carson City subsequent to April 1, 1970.

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

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

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

TABLE 2—Continued

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

Table 3. Population of Places: 1970 and 1960.

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

LOCAL CHURCHES

BAHA'I FAITH

48 Shasta Avenue and 2480 Merrit Drive. Public Fireside Discussion, Tuesday Evening 8:00 p.m. Further information by calling John Cooke, 882-5490 or 882-5406.

BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN

1821 N. Mountain Street. Rev. Douglas C. Thunder, Pastor. Worship Service Sunday at 9:00 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 10:15 a.m., Holy Communion the first Sunday of each month.

CAPITAL ASSEMBLY OF GOD

326 E. John. Rev. James K. Carlton, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Youth 5:45 p.m., Evening Service 7:00 p.m.

CAPITAL BAPTIST

Masonic Hall, N. Carson and Washington. Rev. L. Paul Denny, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m.

CARSON VALLEY METHODIST

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Minnesota and Proctor. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Morning Service 11:00 a.m., Testimonial Meeting every Wednesday 8:00 p.m. Reading Room, 315 E. Telegraph Street. Open 11:00 a.m. Monday through Friday to 3:00 p.m. Not open holidays.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

E. Telegraph and Pratt. D. E. Reyman, Minister. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Lord's Supper and Bible Preaching 10:45 a.m., Evangelistic Service and Bible Study 7:00 p.m., Bible Study 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

809 S. Sutro Terrace. Sunday Bible Study 10:00 a.m., Lord's Supper and Preaching 11:00 a.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

3109 Airport Road. A. L. Keen, Minister. Sunday School 10:00 a.m., Morning Worship and Communion 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship Service and Communion 7:30 p.m., Wednesday Bible Study 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF GOD

Highway 395 South. Rev. Jasper Ellis, Pastor. Sunday School 10:00 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m., Tuesday Prayer Meeting and Bible Study 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

1331 McKay Drive. Carson City Ward, Frank E. Brown, Bishop. Priesthood Meeting 8:00 a.m., Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Sacrament Meeting 6:00 p.m., First Sunday Fast and Testimony Meeting 10:15 a.m., Primary 4:00 p.m. Tuesday, Relief Society 9:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, M.I.A. 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

1331 McKay Drive. Carson City 2nd Ward, William Hopkins, Bishop. Priesthood Meeting 8:45 a.m., Sunday School 10:45 a.m., Sacrament Meeting 3:30 p.m., First Sunday Fast and Testimony Meeting 11:45 a.m., M.I.A. 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Primary 4:00 p.m. Wednesday, Relief Society 10:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

COVENTRY CROSS EPISCOPAL

Minden, Nevada. Rev. John Putney, Pastor. Holy Communion 8:00 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion 10:00 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

1750 Mountain. J. Paul Lewis, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Church Training 6:00 p.m., Evening Worship 7:00 p.m., Wednesday Mid-week Service 7:30 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

110 N. Nevada Street. Rev. C. Harold Van Zee, Pastor. Church School for all ages 9:30 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Junior and Senior High Youth Groups 7:00 p.m.

FIRST UNITED METHODIST

Division and Musser. Rev. Williard E. Banghart, Pastor. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Worship Service 11:00 a.m., Youth Group 7:00 p.m.

GLORY TEMPLE MISSION

110 S. Curry. Rev. W. D. Peter. Services and Bible study 7:00 to 8:00 Tuesday Evenings.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

St. Anthony, 4795 Lakeside Drive. Rev. George C. Bratiotis, Pastor. Divine Liturgy 10:30 a.m. Reno.

HARVESTIME ASSEMBLY

Moody and Dan. Rev. Raymond Love and Rev. Jack Crumm, Pastors. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Evening Worship 7:00 p.m., Mid-week Service 7:30 p.m.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Kingdom Hall, 595 Mt. Rose Street. Public Bible Sermon Sunday 10:00 a.m., Watch-Tower Study 11:00 a.m., Ministry School and Service Meeting 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

NAZARENE CHURCH

606 E. Proctor. Rev. Roy Partain, Pastor. Sunday School 9:35 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Young People 6:30 p.m., Evening Worship 7:30 p.m.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

541 Sierra St., Reno. Rev. E. L. Brown, Minister. Sunday School 9:45 a.m., Young People's Service 6:30 p.m.

QUAKERS (Reno Friends Meeting)

560 Cranleigh Drive, Reno. Discussion 10:00 a.m., Worship 11:00 a.m.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Division and Musser Sts., Carson City. Leisure Hour Club. H. Dallas Glauner, Pastor. 883-4111. Church School 9:45 a.m., Morning Worship 11:00 a.m., Study Class 7:00 p.m.

SAINT PAUL'S LUTHERAN

Lutheran Church of America, 1561 Highway 50 East. Pastor Gerald St. John. Morning Worship 9:30 a.m., Sunday School 10:45 a.m., Communion 1st Sunday of the Month.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Division and Telegraph Sts. Father Robert G. Pumphrey, Rector. Sunday: Holy Communion 8:00 a.m., Holy Communion, Church School and Morning Prayer 10:30 a.m. (last Sunday of the Month), Evensong 7:00 p.m. (followed by discussion), Thursday: Holy Communion 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

ST. THERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

West King and North Minnesota. Rev. John O'Connor, Pastor. Masses: 5:00 p.m. Saturday (to fulfill Sunday obligations) 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 a.m., 12:15 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. (Sunday).

Corpus Christi Mission-Stewart. In charge: Rev. Bernard I. Sheerin, S.J. Sunday Mass, 10:00 a.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

3380 White Lane. Rev. Floyd Smith, Pastor. Sabbath School 9:30 a.m., Worship 11:00 a.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting 7:15 p.m. Thursday.

STEWART COMMUNITY CHURCH

Snyder and Mark Twain. American Baptist, Rev. Henry G. Duerksen, Pastor. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., Morning Worship 10:30 a.m., Evening Worship 7:00 p.m., Wednesday Music and Worship 7:00 p.m.

TEMPLE SINAI-REFORM

3405 Gulling Road, Reno. Lou Dickens, Board Member. Friday Sabbath Service 8:00 p.m., Sunday School 10:00 a.m. Call 747-9927 or 322-6136.

TEMPLE EMANU EL

Lakeside and Manzanita, Reno. Jack Morvay, President. Friday Sabbath Service 8:00 p.m. Call 323-1051.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Gardnerville, Nevada. Rev. Emil P. Leising, Pastor. Sunday Worship Services 7:15 a.m., 8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 9:15 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP OF RENO

The Center for Religion and Life (downstairs), 1101 N. Virginia St., Reno. Gerald Kimble, Chairman. Services 10:45-12:00 a.m., Religious Education 10:30 to 12:00 a.m.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Baggett, Rex
Internal Medicine
1200 Mountain Street
882-2106
If no answer, call:
786-3430

Brown, Robert L.
Carson Medical Group
1200 Mountain Street
882-1324
If no answer, call:
882-8333

Carson Medical Group
1200 Mountain Street
882-1324
If no answer, call:
882-8333

Collier, Douglas R., Jr.
General Practice and Industrial
Medicine
2108 N. Carson
Day and night call:
882-6454

Davis, Henry
General Practice
1200 Mountain
882-2106
If no answer, call:
786-3430

Dougan, R. Craig
General Practice and Surgery
911 Mountain
882-6666
If no answer, call:
786-3430

Flynn, Patrick W.
606 W. Washington
882-6824
If no answer, call 882-6468
If no answer, call 588-4515

Fulper, James C.
General Practice
606 W. Washington
Day and night call:
882-2622

Grundy, Richard D.
Carson Medical Group
1200 Mountain
882-1324
If no answer, call:
882-8333

Harper, Jack S.
General Practice
1200 Mountain
882-2106
If no answer, call:
786-3430

Hines, Thomas K.
General Practice
1222 S. Stewart
882-0777
If no answer, call:
882-8333

King, William R.
General Surgery and Orthopedics
1200 Mountain
882-2067
If no answer, call:
786-3430

Moore, George L.
Gynecology and Obstetrics
Suite 210
1501 N. Carson
Day and night call:
882-3204

Petty, Richard A.
Carson Medical Group
1200 Mountain
882-1324
If no answer, call:
882-8333

Spector, William I.
Eye Physician and Surgeon
1208 N. Carson
882-1171

Stewart, Henry
General Practice
923 Mountain
Day and night call:
882-3441

Svare, G. T.
General Practice
Hospital:
1201 Mountain
882-1361

Veverka, Charles F.
Radiology
Hospital:
1201 Mountain
882-1361

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONERS

James, John L.
1853 Ivy
882-2984

HOSPITALS

Capital Convalescent Center
2898 Hwy. 50 East
882-3301

Carson-Tahoe Hospital
1201 Mountain
882-1361

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Carson Ambulance Service
2106 N. Carson
882-6466

DENTISTS

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

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

Horgan, Thomas E.
Treadway Park Professional Center
915 Mountain
882-4331

Jensen, Val D.
1200 Mountain
882-0313

Mitton, Von A.
Treadway Park Professional Center
915 Mountain
882-4242

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

CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIANS

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

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

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

LOCAL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**CARSON COMMUNITY CENTER**

851 East Williams St.

882-2383

Y.M.C.A.

101 S. Fall Street, east of old printing office.

Call Mike Fondi, Carson City District Attorney's Office

882-3276

CARSON CITY GOLF COURSE (9 holes)

1217 Highway 50 East

Opens in March, 1973

ORMSBY PUBLIC LIBRARY

900 N. Roop St.

10:00 a.m.—9:00 p.m. Monday–Thursday

10:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m. Friday–Saturday

882-5665

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600 N. Carson St.

7:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m. daily

882-7348

FIRE AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

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

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

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

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

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

ELEVATOR TELEPHONES

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

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