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# POLITICAL HISTORY OF NEVADA

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*Political History  
of Nevada*

CHAPTER 8



LEGISLATIVE  
REDISTRICTING



# LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

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Since statehood in 1864, several original provisions in the Nevada Constitution have governed the composition of the Legislature. Article 15, Section 6 provides that “The aggregate number of members of both branches of the Legislature shall never exceed seventy-five.” Article 4, Section 5 states in part that “. . .the number of Senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half of that of the members of the Assembly.”

The first Nevada Legislature consisted of 54 members—18 Senators and 36 Assemblymen. From 1864 until 1919, the composition of the Legislature was changed 16 times—ranging from a low of 45 members (15 Senators and 30 Assemblymen) from 1893 through 1899 to the maximum of 75 members from 1875 through 1879 (25 Senators and 50 Assemblymen) and 1913 through 1915 (22 Senators and 53 Assemblymen). Many of these changes likely resulted from population increases and decreases due to “boom and bust” cycles in the mining industry and other factors throughout the state.

Two other original provisions of the Nevada Constitution provide for representation based on population for both houses of the State Legislature. Article 1, Section 13 states that “Representation shall be apportioned according to population.” Article 15, Section 13 provides that the federal decennial census “. . .shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the legislature.”

These constitutional provisions were routinely ignored over the years. From 1919 to 1965, the Senate was apportioned on the basis of one Senator from each county and the Assembly also had at least one representative from each county. Throughout this period, the Nevada Senate consisted of 17 members and the Assembly changed from 37 members in 1919 to 40 in 1931, 41 in 1945, 43 in 1947, 47 in 1951, and back to 37 members in 1961.

Article 4, Section 5 of the Nevada Constitution was extensively amended in 1950 to conform to the redistricting practice in effect since 1919. Provisions were added for equal representation of counties in the Senate, at least one seat for each county in the Assembly, and mandatory reapportionment of the Legislature after each decennial census. This amendment was made, however, without changing the other two original constitutional provisions that provided for representation based on population for both houses of the Legislature. These conflicting provisions remained in the state constitution until 1970.

## MAJOR CHANGES IN THE 1960s

The 1961 legislative reapportionment—based on the 1960 Census—required a drastic realignment of representation to account for the state’s rapid growth and the increased concentration of population in Clark and Washoe counties. While the Senate remained under the “little federalism” model with one Senator for each of the state’s 17 counties, it became evident that only a reduction in the overall size of the Assembly would assure the best ratio of representation for the smaller counties. Therefore, a reapportionment act was adopted in 1961 to reduce the Assembly from 47 to 37 members.

Clark and Washoe counties were given 21 Assemblymen (12 and 9 respectively), or about 57 percent of the Assembly, even though they contained about 75 percent of the state's population at that time. The 1961 reapportionment did not accomplish a redistricting that closely reflected population, but it indicated the Legislature's recognition that population-based apportionment was becoming a crucial, nationwide issue.

When the United States Supreme Court entered the "political thicket" of reapportionment with its landmark decisions in cases such as *Baker v. Carr* in 1962 and *Reynolds v. Sims* in 1964, the effects were felt throughout the country, including Nevada. Following the *Reynolds* decision, Flora Dungan, a Democratic member of the Assembly from Clark County who served in the 1963 and 1967 regular sessions, and Clare W. Woodbury, M.D., another Las Vegas resident, filed suit in federal district court to challenge Nevada's apportionment scheme. With the Legislature scheduled to meet in January 1965, the court ordered the convening of a three-judge panel in June 1965 if the Legislature failed to act in regular session to adopt a reapportionment plan under the "one-man, one-vote" guidelines.

The 1965 Nevada Legislature adjourned without taking appropriate action. Six measures relating to reapportionment were introduced, but only one was passed—a resolution, similar to those passed by many other state legislatures, asking Congress to propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to allow one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on factors other than population. Such an amendment was introduced in Congress but was defeated in the U.S. Senate.

Therefore, the federal court heard the case of *Dungan v. Sawyer* and found Nevada's apportionment scheme to be invidiously discriminatory and unconstitutional. The court noted the failure to act by the 1965 Legislature and cited various population disparities. Among other things, it pointed out that less than 8 percent of the state's population controlled more than 50 percent of the Senate. The court ordered Governor Grant Sawyer to call a special session for reapportionment and set a deadline for the submission of a constitutionally valid plan.

The 1965 Special Session was convened on October 25 and adjourned on November 13, 1965. The session was characterized by anger, attacks on the U.S. Supreme Court, hostility, and dismay. At least 20 plans were introduced to reapportion the state, and a final plan was adopted to increase each chamber by three seats—to 20 members elected from 13 districts in the Senate and 40 members elected from 16 districts in the Assembly. In the Senate, Clark County had 8 members; Washoe-Storey counties, 6 members; and the rural counties, 6 members. The Assembly had 16 members from Clark County, 12 from Washoe-Storey counties, and 12 from the rural counties.

On March 21, 1966, the three-judge panel of the federal district court reluctantly ruled that the adopted plan was constitutional and approved. The court noted that the greatest variation from the average district population in the Senate plan was 21.2 percent and that 49.7 percent of the population was required to elect a majority of Senators. The greatest variation in the Assembly plan was 22.4 percent, and 46.8 percent of the population was required to elect a majority of Assemblymen.

The court was not particularly concerned about the maximum deviations since they were caused by one small county district in each house. The plan was approved on the basis of other statistical tests, such as the population majorities and variance ratios, which just came within the limits established by previous court cases in the nation. The court noted, however, that the adopted reapportionment plan “. . . is not the fairest and best plan that the Nevada Legislature could possibly enact.”

### GREATER ACCEPTANCE IN THE 1970s

Redistricting in the 1971 Session of the Nevada Legislature was characterized by greater acceptance of population-based apportionment and the establishment of single-member districts in the Assembly. The primary advocate of single-member districts was Frank Young—a three-term Republican Assemblyman from Clark County—who is credited with accomplishing this change through careful preparation, energetic campaigning among his colleagues, and parliamentary skill.

The Senate resisted this change and retained multi-member districts largely because that system protected incumbents in both Las Vegas and Reno who lived in close proximity to each other. Incumbent protection was another major characteristic of the 1971 redistricting effort. Under the new single-member district system in the Assembly, this factor resulted in some odd boundaries that were reminiscent of the more traditional partisan gerrymander.

The 1971 redistricting plan retained the same composition of the two houses—20 members in the Senate and 40 in the Assembly. For the first time, however, Clark County gained majority representation in both houses. Clark County had 11 Senators and 22 Assemblymen; Washoe County had 5 Senators and 10 Assemblymen; and the rural counties were reduced to 4 Senators and 8 Assemblymen.

While the 1971 redistricting plan more closely reflected the state's population distribution, it contained some large disparities. The greatest ratio of disparity between the largest and smallest districts was 28 percent in the Senate and 38 percent in the Assembly. These disparities and the retention of multi-member districting in the Senate resulted in further lawsuits.

Two court cases were filed—*Stewart v. O'Callaghan* and *Millspaugh v. O'Callaghan*. They were consolidated by the U.S. District Court because they dealt with the same issues. The case was heard in December 1971, and a decision was rendered on May 18, 1972. The court noted the unique demographic and geographic problems between the rural and urban areas of the state and essentially upheld the plan. A correction was ordered to be made between two Assembly districts that resulted from a staff error in the allocation of population. In addition, the court ordered the 1973 Session of the Nevada Legislature to correct population deviations among five rural Assembly districts and two rural Senate districts it found to be beyond tolerable limits.

The court also upheld the use of multi-member districts in the Senate, indicating that they are not inherently unconstitutional unless it is shown that they “. . . operate to dilute or cancel the voting strength of any segment of political grouping.”

The 1973 Session made the appropriate adjustments to the rural districts. The largest ratios of disparity consequently were reduced to 17.6 percent in the Senate and 21 percent in the Assembly.

### **LACK OF CONFLICT IN THE 1980s**

In contrast to the earlier redistricting efforts, the 1981 reapportionment of the Nevada Legislature was relatively free of conflict. Key legislators from the major urban and rural areas worked with their colleagues to resolve differences between district boundaries. The politics of incumbency again was the major factor in the development of plans. No court challenges were discussed or filed pertaining to any of the redistricting plans adopted by the 1981 Nevada Legislature.

General agreement occurred early in the session to increase the size of the Legislature by one Senate and two Assembly seats—to a total of 21 and 42 respectively—to account for population growth in Clark County. The Senate made a determined and successful effort to limit multi-member districts to no more than 2 members, in contrast to the 1971 redistricting which included one 7-member Senate district in Clark County.

The final plan resulted in 12 Senate and 24 Assembly seats in Clark County, 5 Senators and 10 Assemblymen in Washoe County, and 4 Senators and 8 Assemblymen in the remainder of the state. With only a couple minor exceptions, each Senate district comprised two Assembly districts. The greatest ratios of disparity between the largest and smallest districts were 8.5 percent for the Senate and 10.2 percent for the Assembly.

### **COMPUTERS AND CONTROVERSY IN THE 1990s**

The redistricting of the Senate and Assembly in the 1991 Nevada Legislature was controversial with partisan and regional concerns. The margin between the majority Democrats and minority Republicans in both houses was close enough under the circumstances to preclude one party from adopting its own plan without making compromises. Although controversy existed over proposals in almost all areas of the state, some of the most difficult and serious redistricting problems were focused on Washoe County, which had to deal with the loss of one Senate and two Assembly seats to Clark County due to population growth disparities. In addition, the redistricting task became increasingly sophisticated with increased data provided from the census, the advent of computer mapping techniques, and the development of a computer redistricting application.

The plan adopted by the 1991 Session retained the existing aggregate number of 63 members in the Senate (21) and Assembly (42). The overall range of deviation for the 42 single-member Assembly districts was 4.55 percent, and the range for the 16 Senate districts (11 single-member and 5 multi-member) was 2.6 percent. Under this plan, for the first time, all Senate districts in the state outside of Clark County were single-member districts. Five of the eight Senate districts

in Clark County are multi-member (two-member) districts. The 1991 plan provided for 13 Senators and 26 Assemblymen from Clark County, 4 Senators and 8 Assemblymen to serve most of Washoe County, and 4 Senators and 8 Assemblymen to represent the remainder of the state and a portion of southern Washoe County.



In contrast with previous redistricting in Nevada, only 6 of the 16 Senate districts are completely nested, or coterminous, with the boundaries of Assembly districts. Of the nested districts, 3 are in Clark County, 2 are in rural Nevada, and 1 is in Washoe County. Of the 10 Senate districts that are not completely nested with Assembly districts, 5 are in Clark County, 2 are in Western Nevada, and three are in Washoe County.

Of the 42 Assembly districts, 26 are nested completely within the boundaries of a Senate district (14 are in completely nested Senate districts, and 12 are in non-nested districts). Portions of the remaining 16 districts are allocated among two or more Senate districts.

### **GROWTH AND CHALLENGES AS NEVADA ENTERS THE 21ST CENTURY**

The redistricting task of the 2001 Legislature was particularly challenging due to several factors including population growth, communities of interest, and split party control between the two houses. As shown by the 2000 Census, Nevada experienced astounding population growth during the 1990s. The state grew by nearly 800,000 residents during the decade—an increase of 66.27 percent. The population of Clark County alone grew by almost 635,000 people, resulting in Clark County representing 68.85 percent of the Nevada's total population by 2001.

The Legislature also considered changes that would affect certain communities of interest. For example, the population of Nevada's Hispanic community more than tripled during the 1990s to nearly 20 percent of state's total population. Also, relatively faster population growth in the urban parts of the state, particularly in Clark County, resulted in fewer legislative districts in rural Nevada, where four counties actually decreased in population.

In addition, Democrats controlled the Assembly and Republicans had the majority in the Senate, so compromise was an essential and difficult part of the process. Each House concentrated on developing the boundaries of its respective legislative districts. Therefore, the redistricting plan did not incorporate nesting of the Senate and Assembly districts. Debate continued throughout the session on whether to add seats, and the size of the Legislature was not settled until late in the process.

Due primarily to controversy over the composition of the new, third congressional district, the Legislature was not able to conclude redistricting during the 120-day regular session. As a result, Governor Kenny Guinn called a special session in the week following the close of the regular session for the purposes of finishing redistricting and addressing a handful of other specific topics.

The plan adopted in the 2001 Special Session preserved the size of the body at 63: 21 members in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly. The overall range of deviation for the 42 single-member Assembly districts was 1.97 percent, with an average population per district of 47,578 persons, while the deviation for the 19 Senate districts (17 single-member and 2 two-member) was 9.91 percent, with an average population of 95,155 residents. The Senate continued its recent

trend toward reducing the number of two-member districts in Clark County from five to two in the 2001 plan.

The Senate plan shifted one seat from northern Nevada to Clark County to adjust for greater population growth in southern Nevada. The plan consisted of 12 Senate districts (14 seats) wholly within Clark County, 5 districts in Washoe County and other more urbanized parts of western Nevada, and 2 rural districts. The Central Nevada Senatorial District consisted of all of Churchill, Esmeralda and Mineral Counties, portions of Douglas, Lyon and Nye Counties, and a portion of northern Clark County. The even larger Rural Nevada Senatorial District made up about two-thirds of the land area of the state and was larger than 34 U.S. states.

The Assembly plan shifted three seats from northern and rural Nevada to Clark County to adjust for greater population growth in the south. The plan established 29 Assembly districts wholly within Clark County, 6 districts entirely within Washoe County, and 7 districts that included the remaining counties in the State, some of which contained less populated parts of Washoe County.

Minor boundary revisions to certain legislative districts were made in the 2003 Legislative Session to reduce the need for many mail-only precincts in Clark and Washoe Counties and Carson City. These changes only affected certain precincts where 50 or fewer persons resided.

The following tables demonstrate the increasing size of legislative districts, and the development of population equality over the past four decades among state legislative districts through redistricting:

#### **Average (Ideal) Population per Legislator**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
1965.....	14,264*	7,123*
1971.....	24,437*	12,218*
1981.....	38,056**	19,028**
1991.....	57,230**	28,615**
2001.....	95,155**	47,578**

\*Twenty-member Senate and 40-member Assembly.

\*\*Twenty-one-member Senate and 42-member Assembly.

#### **Overall Range of Deviation (Between largest and smallest district)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senate %</i>	<i>Assembly %</i>
1965.....	47.3	52.8
1971.....	28.0	38.4
1973.....	17.6	21.0
1981.....	8.5	10.2
1991.....	2.6	4.6
2001.....	9.9	2.0

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## APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE—1861-1961

First column under year represents Senators; second column under year represents Assemblymen;  
boldface numbers indicate points of change.

	<i>1861</i>		<i>1862</i>		<i>1863</i>		<i>1864</i>		<i>1866</i>		<i>1867</i>		<i>1869</i>		<i>1871</i>	
Churchill.....	0	1	<b>1</b>	<b>1½</b>	½	1½	½	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2
Clark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas.....	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Elko.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2
Esmeralda.....	1	2	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Eureka.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humboldt.....	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Lander.....	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Lincoln.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Lyon.....	1	2	1	<b>1½</b>	½	1½	<b>1½</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Mineral.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nye.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2
Ormsby.....	1	2	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Pershing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roop (Lake).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>1½</b>	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½
Storey.....	3	4	3	<b>8</b>	3	8	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12
Washoe.....	1	2	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1½</b>	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½	1	1½
White Pine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	2	5
Totals.....	9	15	13	25	13	25	18	36	19	38	20	39	23	46	24	48

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE—1861-1961—*Continued*

	1873		1875		1881		1891		1899		1901		1903		1905		1907	
Churchill.....	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>2</b>
Clark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas.....	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elko.....	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	2	<b>3</b>	2	3	<b>1</b>	3	1	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
Esmeralda.....	2	4	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Eureka.....	0	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Humboldt.....	2	3	2	3	<b>1</b>	3	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Lander.....	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	3	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2
Lincoln.....	2	3	2	3	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	3	1	3	1	3
Lyon.....	2	3	2	3	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Mineral.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nye.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>3</b>	1	3	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
Ormsby.....	2	3	2	3	2	3	<b>1</b>	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Pershing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roop(Lake).....	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storey.....	4	12	4	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
Washoe.....	1	1½	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	2	3	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	4	2	<b>7</b>	2	7	2	7	2	7
White Pine.....	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u><b>4</b></u>	<u><b>1</b></u>	<u><b>2</b></u>	<u>1</u>	<u><b>1</b></u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u><b>2</b></u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals.....	24	50	25	50	20	40	15	30	15	31	17	37	17	39	17	40	19	48

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE—1861-1961—*Continued*

	<i>1909</i>		<i>1911</i>		<i>1915</i>		<i>1919</i>		<i>1927</i>		<i>1931</i>		<i>1945</i>		<i>1947</i>		<i>1951</i>		<i>1961</i>	
Churchill.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
Clark.....	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>9</b>	1	<b>12</b>
Douglas.....	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elko.....	2	4	2	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	<b>2</b>
Esmeralda.....	2	<b>7</b>	2	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	1	3	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eureka.....	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humboldt.....	2	<b>5</b>	2	5	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
Lander.....	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln.....	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
Lyon.....	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
Mineral.....	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
Nye.....	2	7	2	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	1	4	1	<b>3</b>	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>
Ormsby.....	1	3	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>
Pershing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roop (Lake).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storey.....	1	4	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washoe.....	2	7	2	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	1	7	1	<b>9</b>	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>9</b>
White Pine.....	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	2	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	1	3	1	<b>4</b>	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	<b>1</b>
Totals.....	21*	55*	22	53	16	37	17	37	17	37	17	40	17	41	17	43	17	47	17	37

\*Apportionment in excess of constitutional limit of 75 (Art. 15, Sec. 6). Court reduced to 20 Senators and 49 Assemblymen.

**APPORTIONMENT IN EFFECT IN 1961**

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Senators</i>	<i>Assemblymen</i>
Churchill .....	1	2
Clark .....	1	...
Assembly District No. 1.....	...	1
Assembly District No. 2.....	...	6
Assembly District No. 3.....	...	1
Assembly District No. 4.....	...	1
Douglas.....	1	1
Elko .....	1	4
Esmeralda.....	1	1
Eureka .....	1	1
Humboldt .....	1	2
Lander .....	1	1
Lincoln .....	1	2
Lyon .....	1	2
Mineral .....	1	2
Nye.....	1	2
Ormsby .....	1	2
Pershing .....	1	1
Storey .....	1	1
Washoe .....	1	...
Reno Assembly District.....	...	7
Roop Assembly District.....	...	1
Sparks Assembly District .....	...	2
White Pine.....	1	4
Totals .....	17	47

**REAPPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1961—IN EFFECT FROM  
1962 TO NOVEMBER 1966**

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Senators</i>	<i>Assemblymen</i>
Churchill .....	1	1
Clark .....	1	...
Assembly District No. 1 .....	...	1
Assembly District No. 2* .....	...	8
Assembly District No. 3 .....	...	1
Assembly District No. 4 .....	...	1
Assembly District No. 5* .....	...	1
Douglas .....	1	1
Elko .....	1	2
Esmeralda .....	1	1
Eureka .....	1	1
Humboldt .....	1	1
Lander .....	1	1
Lincoln .....	1	1
Lyon .....	1	1
Mineral .....	1	1
Nye .....	1	1
Ormsby .....	1	1
Pershing .....	1	1
Storey .....	1	1
Washoe .....	1	...
Reno Assembly District .....	...	6
Roop Assembly District .....	...	1
Sparks Assembly District .....	...	2
White Pine .....	1	1
Totals .....	17	37

\*1963 session created Clark County Assembly District No. 5 and allocated one seat to it from Assembly District No. 2. At the 1963 session, Clark County Assembly District No. 2 had nine Assemblymen as originally provided for in the 1961 Reapportionment Act.

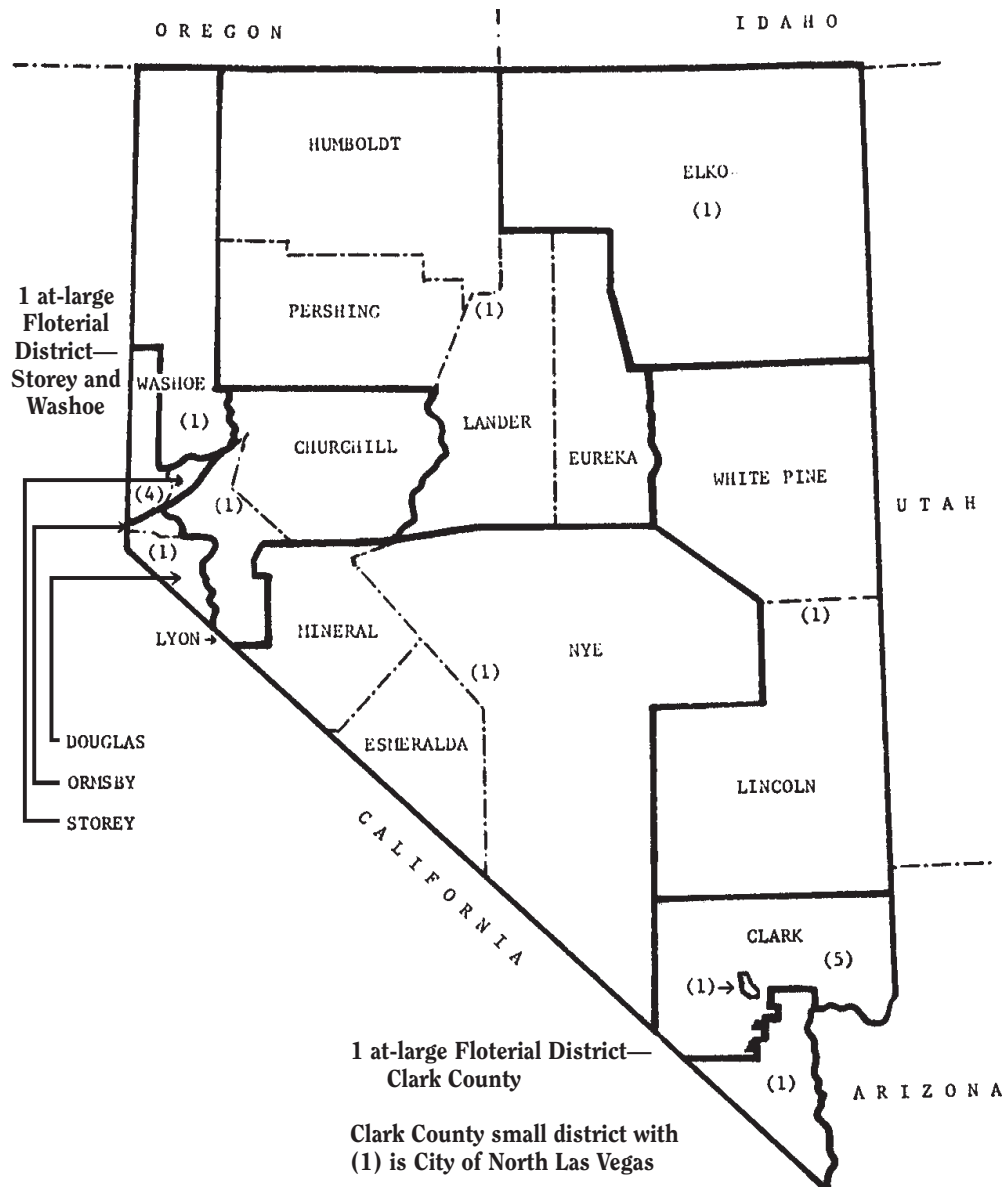


**NEVADA SENATE AND ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED  
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION**

### NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>Number of Senators</i>
Churchill County and Lyon County.....	1
Clark County (8)—	
<i>Senatorial District No. 1—</i>	
Goodsprings, Henderson, Nelson, Searchlight (Townships) .....	1
<i>Senatorial District No. 2—</i>	
City of North Las Vegas .....	1
<i>Senatorial District No. 3—</i>	
Bunkerville, Las Vegas, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Overton (Townships) and North Las Vegas Township (outside city).....	5
<i>Senatorial District No. 4—</i>	
Clark County at large (Floterial District) .....	1
Douglas County and Ormsby County .....	1
Elko County .....	1
Esmeralda County, Mineral County, Nye County .....	1
Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lander County, Pershing County .....	1
Lincoln County and White Pine County.....	1
Storey County and Washoe County (6)—	
<i>Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey Legislative District—</i>	
Storey County, and Reno, Verdi (Townships) .....	4
<i>Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop Legislative District—</i>	
Bald Mountain, Gerlach, Sparks, Wadsworth (Townships) .....	1
<i>At Large (Floterial District)—</i>	
Storey County and Washoe County .....	1
Total .....	20

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY  
THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

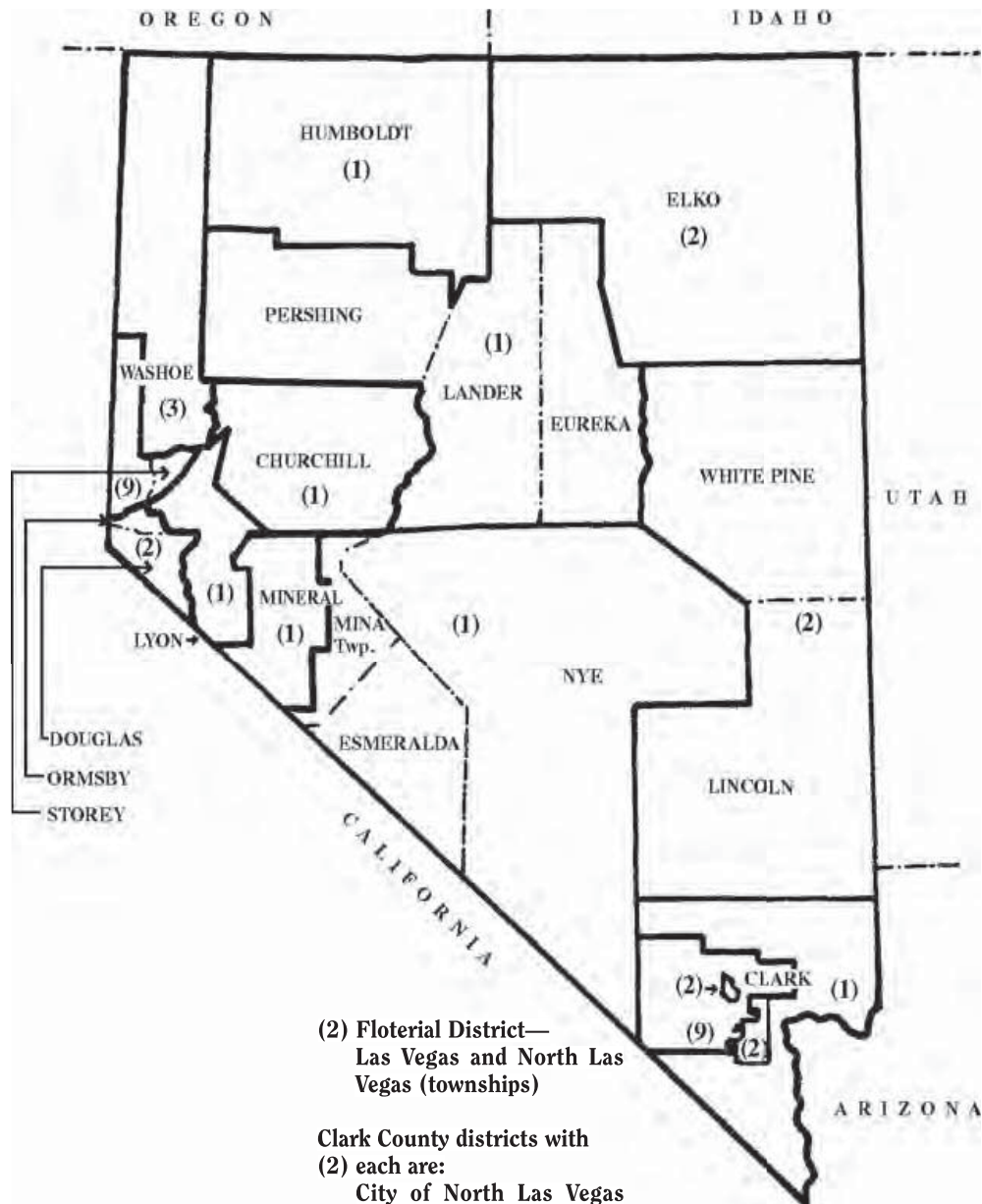


SENATE DISTRICTS

### NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>Number of Assemblymen</i>
Churchill County.....	1
Clark County (16)	
<i>Assembly District No. 1—</i>	
Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Nelson, Overton, Searchlight (townships) .....	1
<i>Assembly District No. 2—</i>	
City of North Las Vegas .....	2
<i>Assembly District No. 3—</i>	
Henderson Township .....	2
<i>Assembly District No. 4—</i>	
Las Vegas Township, North Las Vegas Township (outside city) .....	9
<i>Assembly District No. 5—</i>	
Las Vegas, North Las Vegas (townships) (Floterial District) .....	2
Douglas County and Ormsby County .....	2
Elko County .....	2
Esmeralda County, Nye County, and Mina Township (Mineral County) .....	1
Eureka County, Lander County, Pershing County .....	1
Humboldt County .....	1
Lincoln County and White Pine County .....	2
Lyon County .....	1
Mineral County (Hawthorne and Schurz townships) .....	1
Storey County and Washoe County (12)	
<i>Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey Legislative District—</i>	
Storey County, and Reno, Verdi (townships) .....	9
<i>Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop Legislative District—</i>	
Bald Mountain, Gerlach, Sparks, Wadsworth (townships) .....	3
Total .....	40

**NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY  
THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION**



**ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS**



**NEVADA SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS AS  
REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971, 1973,  
1981 AND 1991 SESSIONS**

**NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE  
1971 SESSION  
(Chap. 647, Statutes of Nevada 1971)**

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>1970 Pop.</i>	<i>No. of Senators</i>	<i>Pop. per Senator</i>
Churchill, Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....	20,977	1	20,977
Clark County (11)—			
<i>Senatorial District No. 1</i> —Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Henderson, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Nelson, Overton, Searchlight (Townships).....	25,787	1	25,787
<i>Senatorial District No. 2</i> —North Las Vegas Township, less enumeration districts in District No. 4.....	46,855	2	23,428
<i>Senatorial District No. 3</i> —Las Vegas Township, less enumeration districts in District No. 4.....	176,507	7	25,215
<i>Senatorial District No. 4</i> —Las Vegas Enumeration Districts Nos. 15, 17, 18A, 18B, 19-34; North Las Vegas Enumeration Districts Nos. 243A, 243C, 243E, 245, 259, 260, 261, 263.....	24,139	1	24,139
Douglas County; Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....	20,802	1	20,802
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing counties.....	26,617	1	26,617
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine counties.....	25,986	1	25,986
Washoe County (5)—			
<i>Senatorial District No. 1</i> —Bald Mountain, Gerlach, Reno, Sparks, Verdi (Townships), excluding the City of Sparks and Sparks Township enumeration districts in District No. 2.....	94,737	4	23,684
<i>Senatorial District No. 2</i> —Wadsworth Township, City of Sparks, and Sparks Township Enumeration Districts Nos. 55A, 59-64.....	26,331	1	26,331
Totals.....	488,738	20	

**Largest Variation From Average District (24,437)**

Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing counties.....	[26,617]= + 8.9%
Douglas County; Carson City, excluding Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....	[20,802]= -14.9%

**Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)**

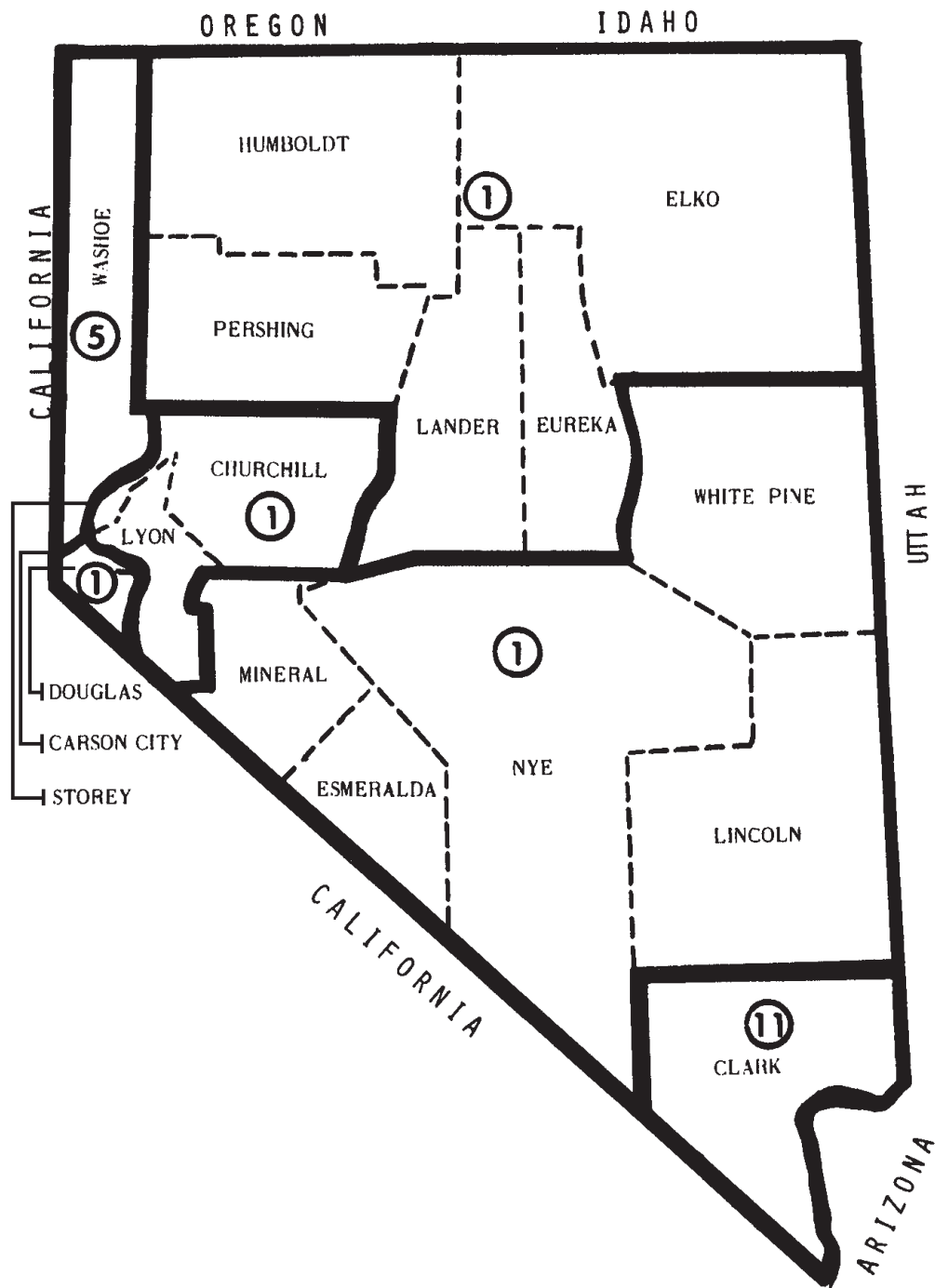
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing counties.....	[26,617]
Douglas County; Carson City, excluding Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....	[20,802]
	1.2795 to 1 or 28.0 Percent

**Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 20 seats)**

Douglas County; Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....@	1 seat	20,802
Churchill, Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11.....@	1 seat	20,977
Clark County Senatorial District No. 2.....@	2 seats	46,855
Washoe County Senatorial District No. 1.....@	4 seats	94,737
Clark County Senatorial District No. 4.....@	1 seat	24,139
Clark County Senatorial District No. 3 (2 of 7 seats).....@	2 seats	50,430
	11 seats	257,940

257,940 of 488,738 = 52.8 Percent





NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED  
BY THE 1971 SESSION

## NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971 SESSION

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>No. of Assembly- men</i>
Churchill County.....	1
Clark County—Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 22 .....	22
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12.....	1
Elko County .....	1
Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye counties .....	1
Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing counties.....	1
Lincoln, White Pine counties.....	1
Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11 .....	1
Washoe County—Assembly Districts No. 23 through No. 32.....	10
Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12 .....	1
Total .....	40

### ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

<i>District</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>	<i>Assembly- men</i>	<i>Pop. per Assembly- man</i>
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12 .....	10,086	1	10,086
Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Dis- tricts Nos. 2, 11 .....	10,464	1	10,464
Churchill County .....	10,513	1	10,513
Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12 .....	10,716	1	10,716
Washoe County .....	121,068	10	*12,107
Clark County .....	273,288	22	*12,422
Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing counties .....	12,659	1	12,659
Lincoln, White Pine counties .....	12,707	1	12,707
Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye counties.....	13,279	1	13,279
Elko County .....	13,958	1	13,958
Totals .....	488,738	40	

\*Average district.

#### Largest Variation From Average District (12,218)

Elko County .....	[13,958] = +14.2%
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12.....	[10,086] = -17.4%

#### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

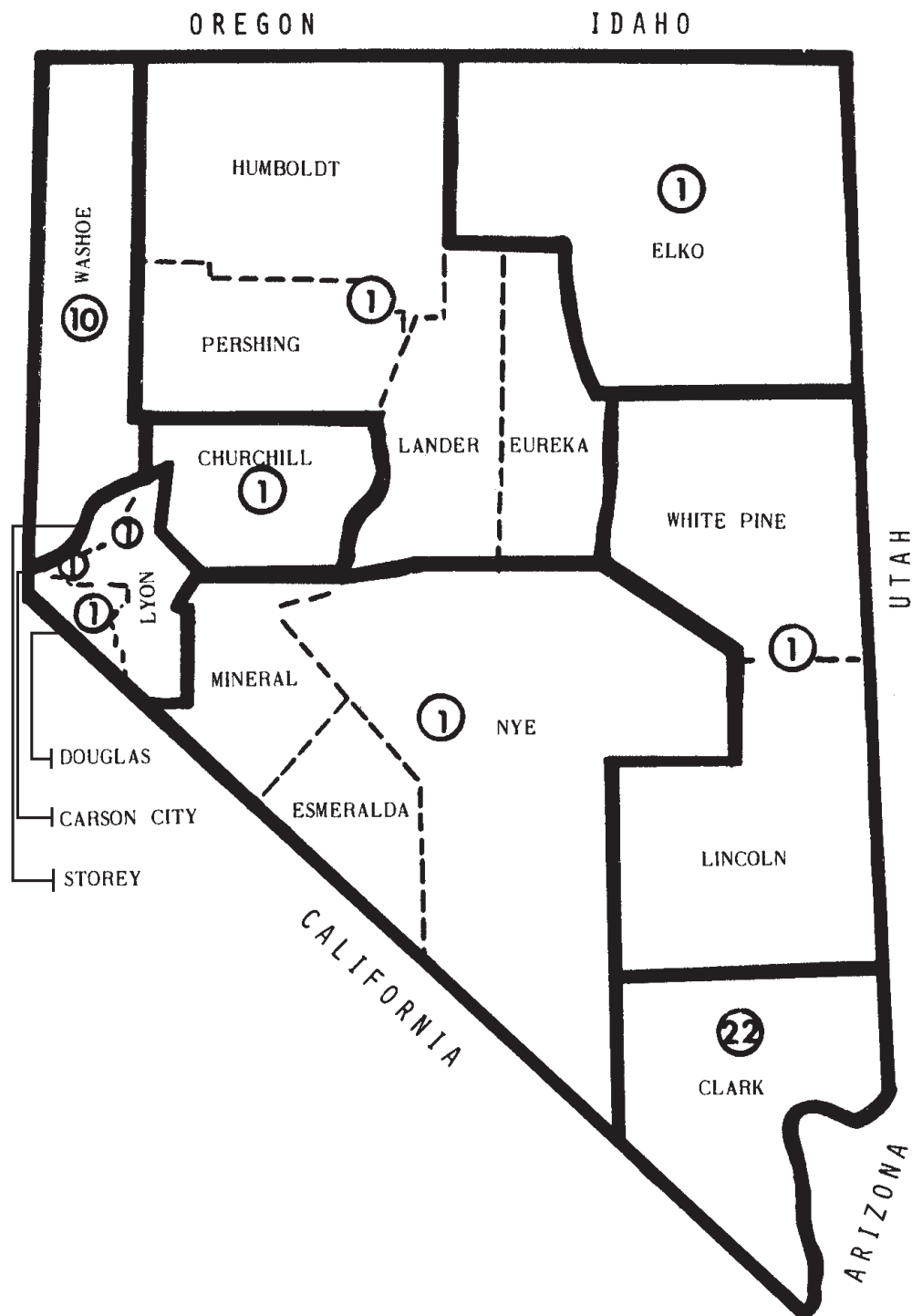
Elko County .....	[13,958]
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12.....	[10,086]
1.3839 to 1 or 38.4 Percent	

#### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 21 of 40 seats)

Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12.....@	1 seat	10,086
Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11 .....	@ 1 seat	10,464
Churchill County.....@	1 seat	10,513
Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12 .....	@ 1 seat	10,716
Washoe County .....	@ 10 seats	*121,068
Clark County (7 of 22 seats) .....	@ 7 seats	*86,954
21 seats		249,801

249,801 of 488,738=51.1 Percent

\*Average district.



NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED  
BY THE 1971 SESSION

### NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>	<i>No. of Senators</i>	<i>1973 Pop. per Senator</i>
Churchill, Lyon, Pershing counties .....	22,099	1	22,099
Clark County—Senate Districts No.1 through No. 4 .....	273,288	11	*24,844
Douglas County, Carson City .....	22,350	1	22,350
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander counties .....	23,947	1	23,947
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine coun- ties .....	25,986	1	25,986
Washoe County—Senate Districts Nos. 1, 2 .....	121,068	5	*24,214
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>488,738</b>	<b>20</b>	

\*Average district.

#### Largest Variation From Average District (24,437)

Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine counties.....	[25,986]=	+7.7%
Churchill, Lyon, Pershing counties .....	[22,099]=	-9.6%

#### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

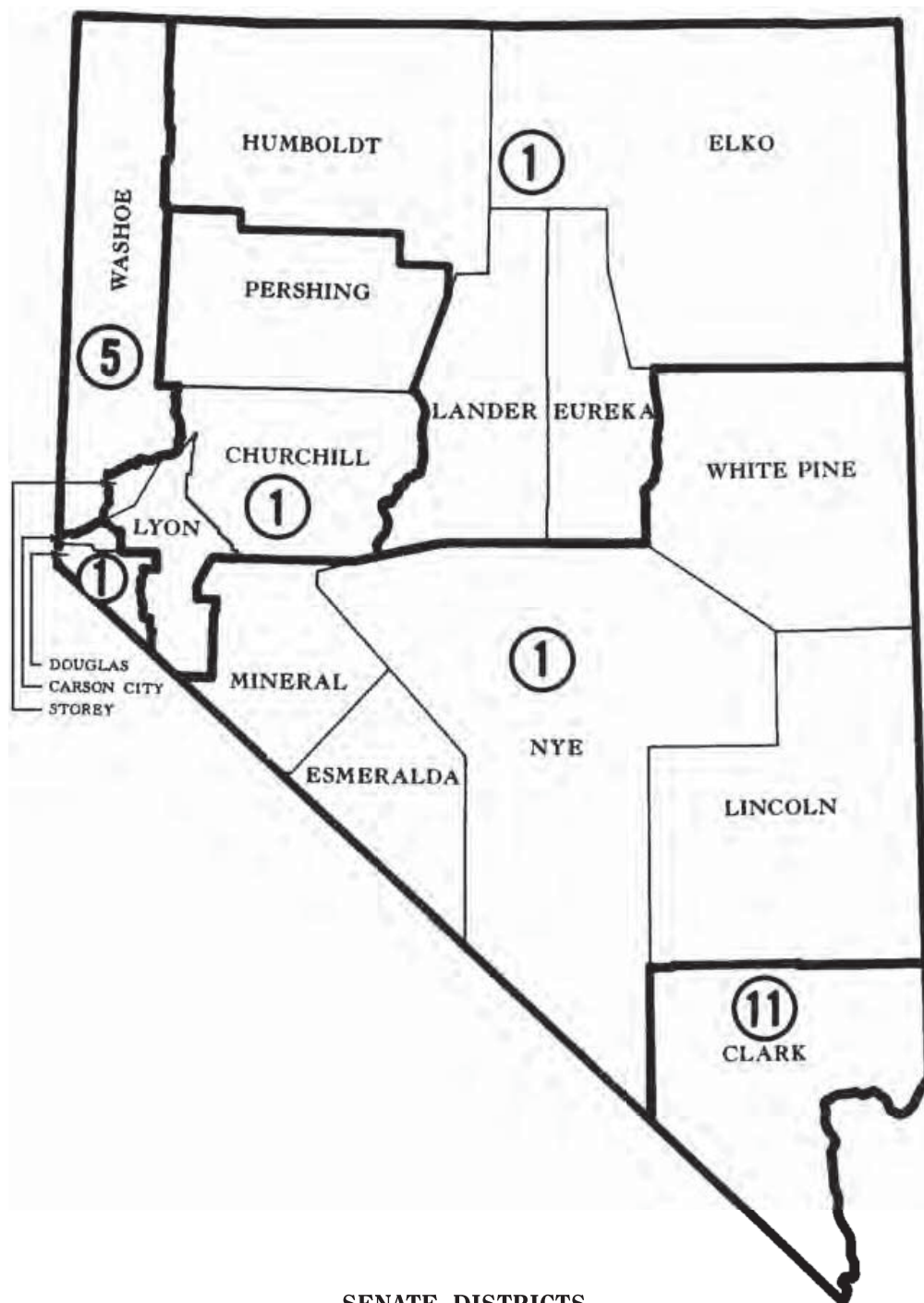
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine counties .....	[25,986]
Churchill, Lyon, Pershing counties .....	[22,099]
1.1758 to 1 or 17.6 Percent	

#### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 20 seats)

Churchill, Lyon, Pershing counties .....	@	1 seat	22,099
Douglas County, Carson City .....	@	1 seat	22,350
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander counties .....	@	1 seat	23,947
Washoe County .....	@	5 seats	*121,068
Clark County No. 1 (1 of 11 seats) .....	@	1 seat	*24,844
Clark County No. 2 (2 of 11 seats) .....	@	2 seats	*49,688
		11 seats	263,996
263,996 of 488,738=54.0 Percent			

\*Average district.

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION



SENATE DISTRICTS  
(20 Senators)

## NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>	<i>No. of Assembly- men</i>	<i>Pop. per Assembly- man</i>
Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 .....	11,376	1	11,376
Churchill, Pershing counties .....	11,356	1	11,356
Clark County—Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 22.....	273,288	22	*12,422
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 .....	10,974	1	10,974
Elko County, less Carlin Township .....	12,602	1	12,602
Eureka, Humboldt, Lander counties, with Carlin Township of Elko County .....	11,345	1	11,345
Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye counties .....	13,279	1	13,279
Lincoln, White Pine counties.....	12,707	1	12,707
Lyon, Storey counties, with Enumeration Districts Nos. 12B, 13, 14, 18 of Churchill County.....	10,743	1	10,743
Washoe County—Assembly Districts No. 23 through No. 32.....	121,068	10	*12,107
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>488,738</b>	<b>40</b>	

\*Average district.

### Largest Variation From Average District (12,218)

Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye counties .....	[13,279]= +10.9%
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3.....	[10,974]= -12.1%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye counties .....	[13,279]
Douglas County, Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3.....	[10,974]
1.21 to 1 or 21 Percent	

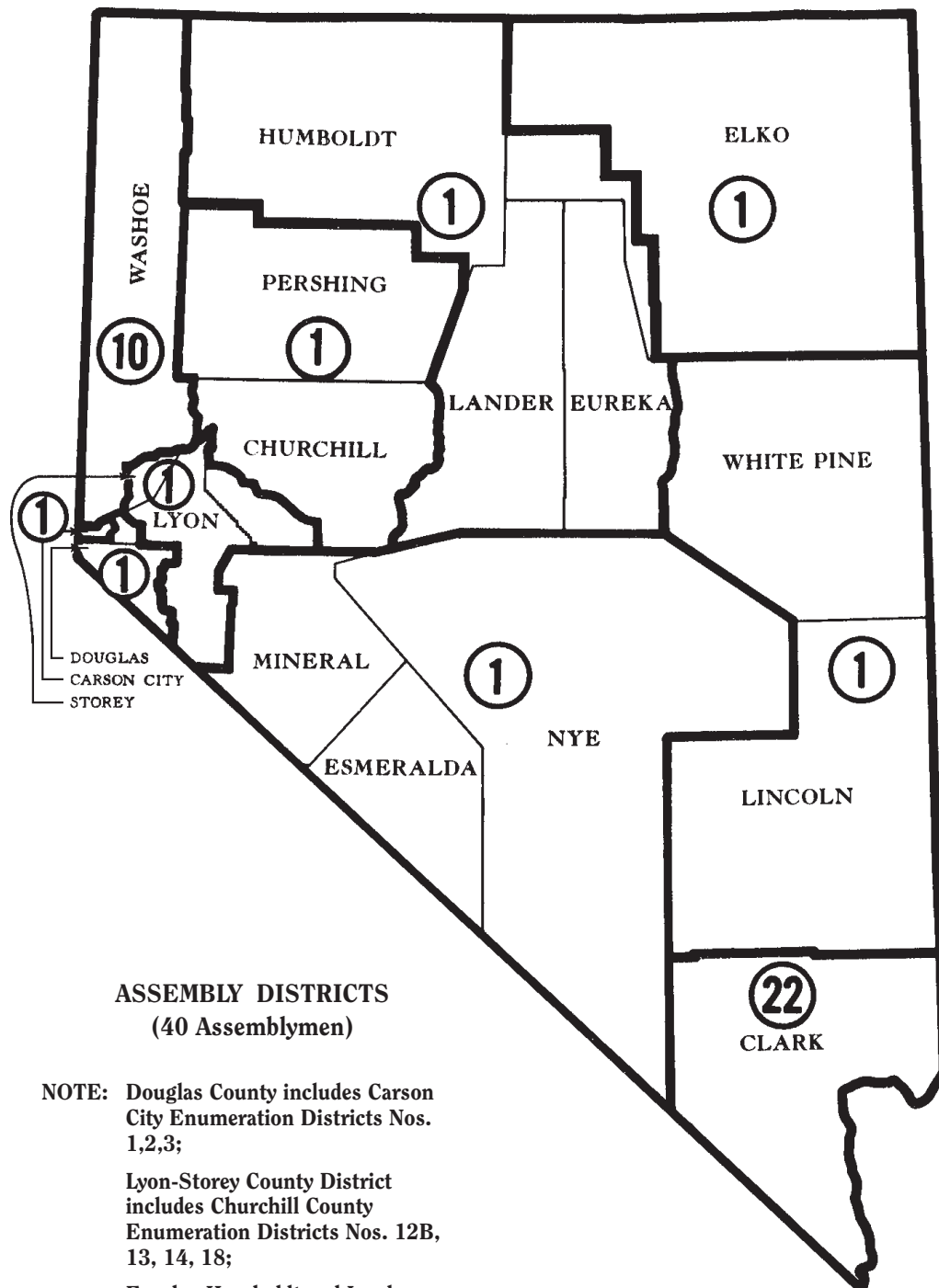
### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 21 of 40 seats)

Lyon, Storey counties; Churchill County Enumeration Dis- tricts Nos. 12B, 13, 14, 18.....@	1 seat	10,743
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3.....@	1 seat	10,974
Eureka, Humboldt, Lander counties; Carlin Township of Elko County .....	1 seat	11,345
Churchill, Pershing counties, less Churchill County Enu- meration Districts Nos. 12B, 13, 14, 18 .....	1 seat	11,356
Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 .....	1 seat	11,376
Washoe County—Assembly Districts No. 23 through No. 32.....@	10 seats	*121,068
Clark County—Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 6.....@	6 seats	*74,532
	21 seats	251,394

251,394 of 488,738=51.4 Percent

\*Average district.

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION



**ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS**  
(40 Assemblymen)

**NOTE:** Douglas County includes Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1,2,3;  
Lyon-Storey County District includes Churchill County Enumeration Districts Nos. 12B, 13, 14, 18;  
Eureka, Humboldt and Lander District includes Carlin Township of Elko County.

## NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1981 SESSION

(Chap. 532, Statutes of Nevada 1981)

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>1980 Population</i>	<i>No. of Senators</i>	<i>Population per Senator</i>
Capital—Carson City, part of Washoe County .....	36,619	1	36,619
Central—Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine counties, portions of Churchill, Eureka Coun- ties .....	39,638	1	39,638
Clark County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 7 .....	461,816	12	*38,485
Northern—Elko, Humboldt, Pershing Counties, por- tions of Eureka, Washoe Counties.....	36,527	1	36,527
Washoe County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 3 .....	187,431	5	*37,486
Western—Douglas, Lyon, Storey Counties, portion of Churchill County .....	37,153	1	37,153
Totals .....	799,184	21	

\*Average district.

### Largest Variation From Average District (38,056)

Central Nevada Senatorial District .....	[39,638]=	+4.2%
Northern Nevada Senatorial District .....	[36,527]=	-4.0%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Central Nevada Senatorial District .....	[39,638]
Northern Nevada Senatorial District .....	[36,527]
1.0852 to 1 or 8.5 Percent	

### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 21 seats)

Capital Senatorial District.....@	1 seat	36,619
Clark County, No. 4 (1 of 12 seats) .....	@ 1 seat	37,124
Clark County, No. 7 (2 of 12 seats) .....	@ 2 seats	*76,658
Northern Nevada Senatorial District .....	@ 1 seat	36,527
Washoe County .....	@ 5 seats	*187,431
Western Nevada Senatorial District.....@	1 seat	37,153
	11 seats	411,512

411,512 of 799,184=51.5 Percent

\*Average district.



NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1981 SESSION



SENATE DISTRICTS  
(21 Senators)

## NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1981 SESSION

(Chap. 532, Statutes of Nevada 1981)

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>1980 Population</i>	<i>No. of Assembly- men</i>	<i>Pop. per Assembly- man</i>
Carson City (southern portion), District 40 .....	18,331	1	18,331
Carson City (northern portion), Washoe County (southern portion), District No. 37 .....	18,288	1	18,288
Clark County—Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 22, Nos. 41, 42 .....	461,816	24	*19,242
Elko County, portions of Eureka County, District No. 33 .....	18,444	1	18,444
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye Counties, District No. 36 .....	19,774	1	19,774
Humboldt, Pershing Counties, portions of Lander, Washoe Counties, District No. 34 .....	18,083	1	18,083
Lyon, Storey Counties, portions of Churchill, Douglas Counties, District No. 38 .....	18,710	1	18,710
Tahoe Township, portions of East Fork Township of Douglas County, District No. 39 .....	18,443	1	18,443
Washoe County—Assembly Districts No. 23 through No. 32 .....	187,431	10	*18,743
White Pine County, portions of Lander, Churchill, Eureka Counties, District No. 35 .....	19,864	1	19,864
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>799,184</b>	<b>42</b>	

\*Average district.

### Largest Variation From Average District (19,028)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 21 .....	[19,928]=	+4.7%
Humboldt, Pershing Counties, portions of Lander, Washoe Coun- ties, District No. 34 .....	[18,083]=	-5.0%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 21 .....	[19,928]
Humboldt, Pershing Counties, portions of Lander, Washoe Counties, District No. 34 .....	[18,083]
1.102 to 1 or 10.2 Percent	

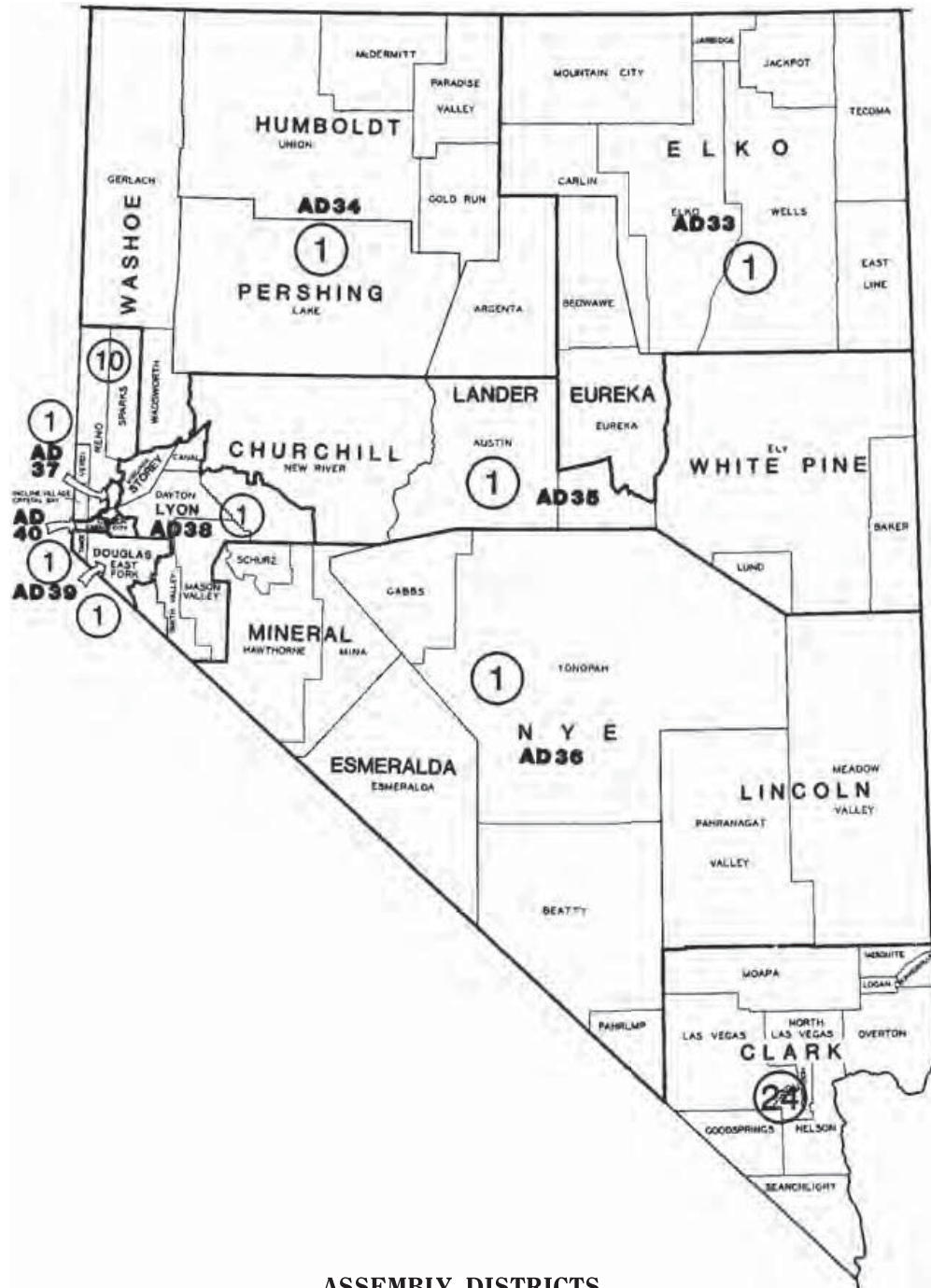
### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 22 of 42 seats)

Humboldt, Pershing counties, portions of Lander, Washoe Counties, District No. 34 .....	@	1 seat	18,083
Carson City (northern portion), Washoe County (southern por- tion), District No. 37 .....	@	1 seat	18,288
Carson City (southern portion), District No. 40 .....	@	1 seat	18,331
Tahoe Township, portions of East Fork Township of Douglas County, District No. 39 .....	@	1 seat	18,443
Elko County, portions of Eureka County, District No. 33 .....	@	1 seat	18,444
Lyon, Storey Counties, portions of Churchill, Douglas Counties, District No. 38 .....	@	1 seat	18,710
Washoe County—Assembly Districts Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32 .....	@	7 seats	*129,594
Clark County—Assembly Districts Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 40 .....	@	9 seats	*169,244
		22 seats	409,137

409,137 of 799,184=51.2 Percent

\*Average district.

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1981 SESSION



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS  
(42 Assemblymen)

## NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1991 SESSION

(Chap. 493, Statutes of Nevada 1991)

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>1990 Population</i>	<i>No. of Senators</i>	<i>Population per Senator</i>
Capital—Storey County, portions of Carson City, Lyon County.....	56,525	1	56,525
Central—Churchill, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine counties, portions of Eureka, Lander counties.....	57,658	1	57,658
Clark County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 8.....	741,459	13	*57,035
Northern—Elko, Humboldt, Pershing counties, por- tions of Eureka, Lander counties.....	57,442	1	57,442
Washoe County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 4.....	231,342	4	*57,835
Western—Douglas County, portions of Carson City, Lyon, Washoe counties.....	57,407	1	57,407
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,201,833</b>	<b>21</b>	

\*Average district.

### Largest Variations From Average District (57,230)

Smallest: Capitol Senatorial District .....	[56,525] = -1.25%
Largest: Washoe Senatorial District No. 3.....	[58,022] = +1.36%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Capitol Senatorial District .....	[56,525]
Washoe Senatorial District No. 3.....	[58,022]

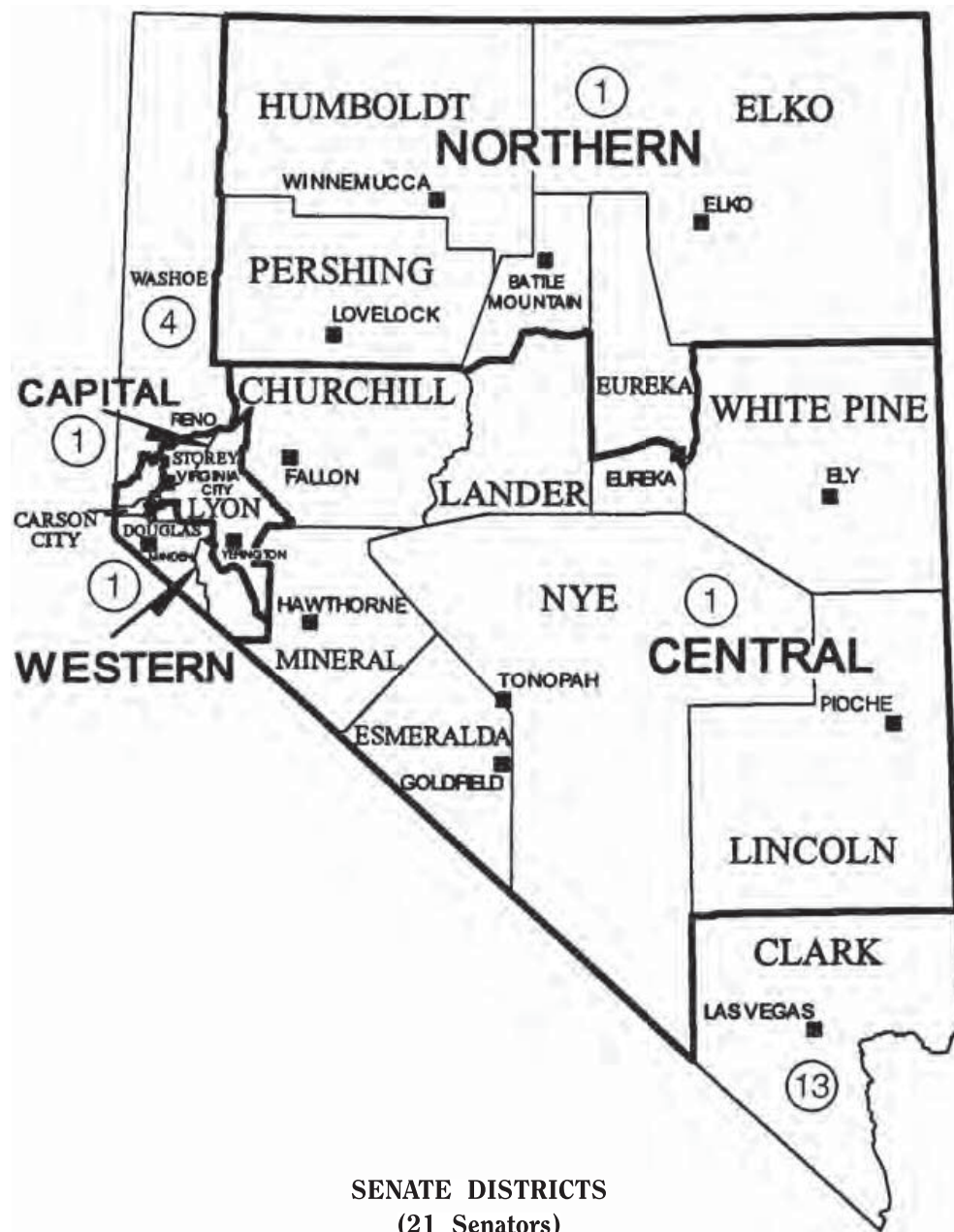
1.0265 to 1 or 2.6 Percent

### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 21 seats)

Capitol Senatorial District .....	@	1 seat	56,525
Clark County—Senate Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 .....	@	8 seats	454,412
Western Nevada Senatorial District.....	@	1 seat	57,407
Northern Nevada Senatorial District .....	@	1 seat	57,442
		<b>11 seats</b>	<b>625,786</b>

625,786 of 1,201,833=52.1 Percent

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1991 SESSION





## NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1991 SESSION

(Chap. 719, Statutes of Nevada 1991)

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>1990 Population</i>	<i>No. of Assembly Members</i>	<i>Pop. Per Assembly Member</i>
Clark County Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 23, Nos. 28, 41, 42 .....	741,459	26	*28,518
Washoe County Assembly Districts No. 24 through No. 27, No. 20 through No. 32.....	230,069	8	*28,759
Portion of Elko County, District No. 33.....	28,470	1	28,470
Humboldt, Pershing counties, portions of Elko, Eureka, Lander counties, District No. 34 .....	28,972	1	28,972
Churchill, White Pine counties, portions of Lander, Eureka counties, District No. 35.....	28,283	1	28,283
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye counties, District No. 36.....	29,375	1	29,375
Portions of Carson City, Washoe County, District No. 37.....	28,800	1	28,800
Lyon, Storey counties, portion of Carson City, District No. 38.....	28,959	1	28,959
Douglas County, portion of Carson City, District No. 39.....	28,781	1	28,781
Portion of Carson City, District No. 40 .....	28,665	1	28,665
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,201,833</b>	<b>42</b>	

\*Average district.

### Largest Variation From Average District (28,615)

Smallest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 28 .....	[28,073]=	-1.9%
Largest: Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye counties, District No. 36.....	[29,375]=	+2.7%

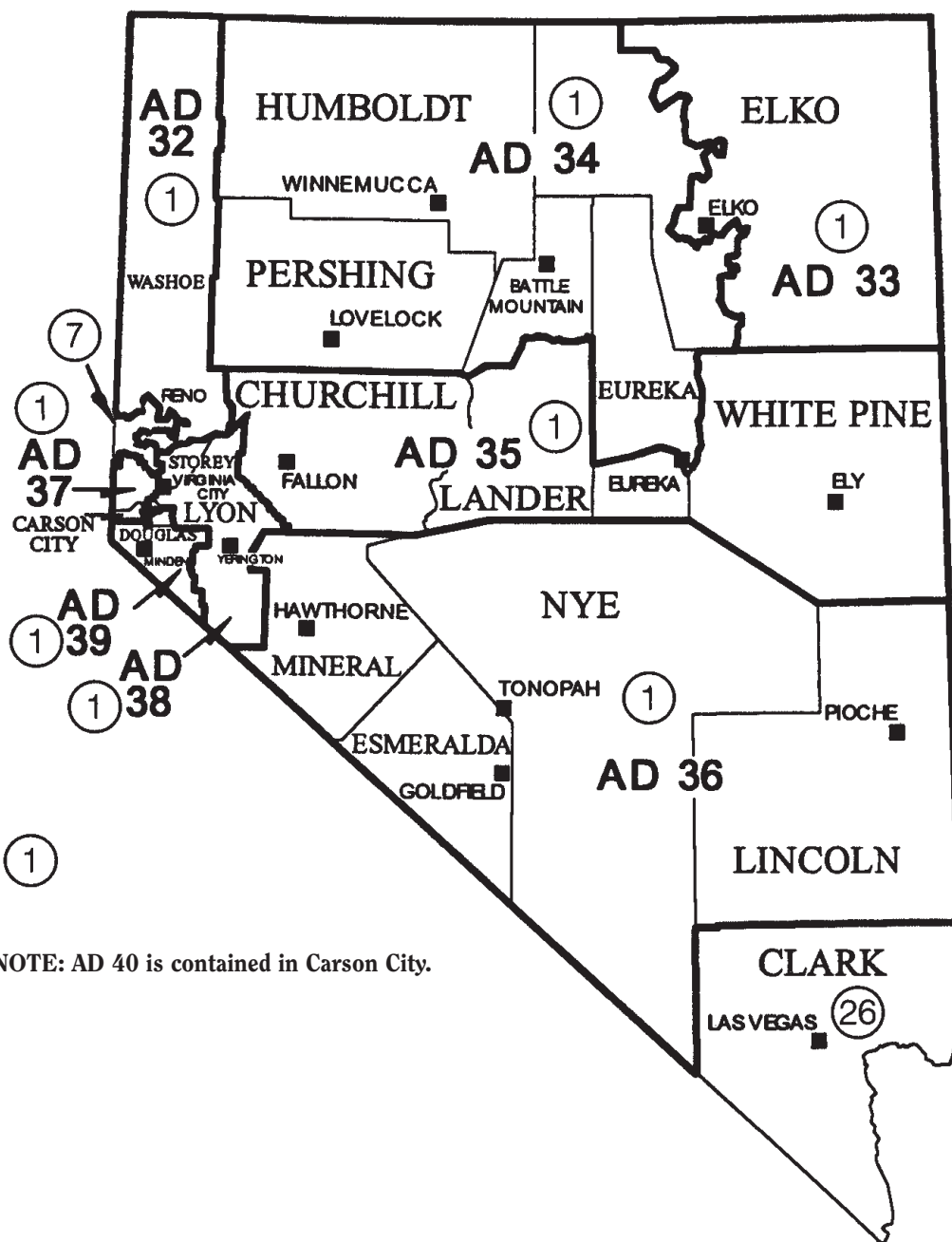
### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 28 .....	[28,073]
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye counties, District No. 36.....	[29,375]
1.046 to 1 or 4.6 Percent	

### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 22 of 42 seats)

Clark County Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 3, No. 6 through No. 10, No. 13 through No. 16, Nos. 19, 22, 23, 28, 41, 42 .....	@ 18 seats	510,655
Churchill, White Pine counties, portions of Lander, Eureka counties, District No. 35 .....	@ 1 seat	28,283
Carson City (southern portion), District No. 40 .....	@ 2 seats	18,331
Washoe County Assembly Districts Nos. 27, 29 .....	@ 2 seats	18,443
Portion of Elko County, District No. 33.....	@ 1 seat	28,470
	<b>22 seats</b>	<b>624,163</b>
624,163 of 1,201,833=51.9 Percent		

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1991 SESSION



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS  
(42 Assemblymen)

## NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION

(Chap. 23, Statutes of Nevada, 2001 Special Session  
and the minor adjustments in Chap. 135, Statutes of Nevada, 2003)

<i>Senatorial District</i>	<i>2000 Population</i>	<i>No. of Senators</i>	<i>Population per Senator</i>
Capital—Portions of Carson City and Douglas, Lyon and Storey Counties.....	90,456	1	90,456
Central—Churchill, Esmeralda, Mineral counties and portions of Clark, Douglas, Lyon and Nye counties.....	90,655	1	90,655
Clark County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 12 .....	1,364,052	14	*97,432
Northern—Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Pershing, White Pine counties and portion of Nye County .....	91,174	1	91,174
Washoe County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 4 .....	361,920	4	*90,480
Totals .....	1,998,257	21	

\*Average District.

### Largest Variations From Average District (95,155)

Smallest: Washoe Senatorial District No. 4..... [90,416] = -4.98%  
Largest: Clark Senatorial District No. 3..... [99,850] = +4.93%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Washoe Senatorial District No. 4..... [90,416]  
Clark Senatorial District No. 3..... [99,850]  
1.0991 to 1 or 9.91 Percent

### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 21 seats)

Capital Senatorial District.....@	1 seat	90,456
Central Nevada Senatorial District .....	1 seat	90,655
Clark County—Senate Districts Nos. 5, 6, 8 .....	4 seats	376,950
Northern Nevada Senatorial District .....	1 seat	91,174
Washoe County—Districts Nos. 1 – 4.....@	4 seats	361,920
1,011,155 of 1,998,257=50.6 Percent		



NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 2001 SESSION



SENATE DISTRICTS  
(21 Senators)

## NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION

(Chap. 23, Statutes of Nevada, 2001 Special Session  
and the minor adjustments in Chap. 135, Statutes of Nevada, 2003)

<i>Assembly District</i>	<i>2000 Population</i>	<i>No. of Assembly Members</i>	<i>Pop. Per Assembly Member</i>
Clark County Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 23, Nos. 28, 29, 34, 37, 41 and 42.....	1,375,765	29	*47,440
Washoe County Assembly Districts No. 24 through 27, Nos. 30 and 31.....	287,277	6	*47,880
Portions of Humboldt, Lander and Washoe counties, District No. 32.....	48,018	1	48,018
Elko County and portion of Humboldt county, District No. 33.....	47,906	1	47,906
Eureka, Pershing, White Pine counties, and portions of Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and Washoe counties, District No. 35.....	47,906	1	47,906
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye counties and portion of Churchill County, District No. 36.....	47,700	1	47,700
Lyon and Storey counties, and portions of Churchill County and Carson City, District No. 38.....	47,721	1	47,721
Douglas County, and portions of Carson City and Washoe County, District No. 39.....	48,025	1	48,025
Portions of Carson City and Washoe County, District No. 40.....	47,939	1	47,939
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,998,257</b>	<b>42</b>	

\*Average District.

### Largest Variation From Average District (47,578)

Smallest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 17 ..... [47,151] = -0.90%

Largest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 13 ..... [48,089] = +1.07%

### Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between largest and smallest district)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 17 ..... [47,151]

Clark County, Assembly District No. 13 ..... [48,089]

1.0197 to 1 or 1.97 Percent

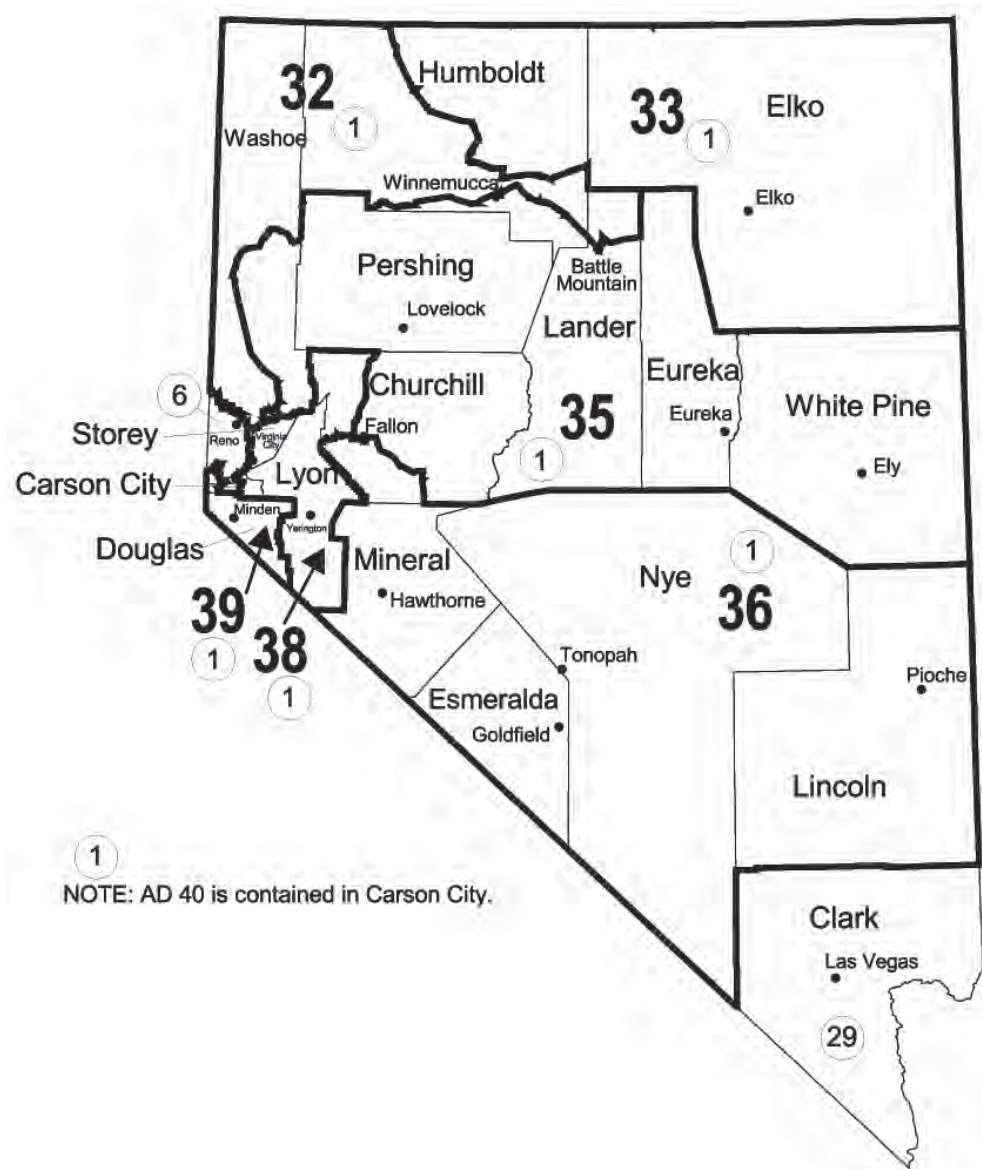
### Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 22 of 42 seats)

Douglas County; Carson City, less Enumeration Districts Nos. 2,  
11 .....@ 1 seat 20,802

Clark County Assembly Districts Nos. 1, 3 through 8,  
10 through 12, 14 through 18, 20 through 23,  
29, 34 and 42 .....@ 22 seats 1,041,080

1,041,080 of 1,998,257 = 52.0 Percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 2001 SESSION



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS  
(42 Assemblymen)