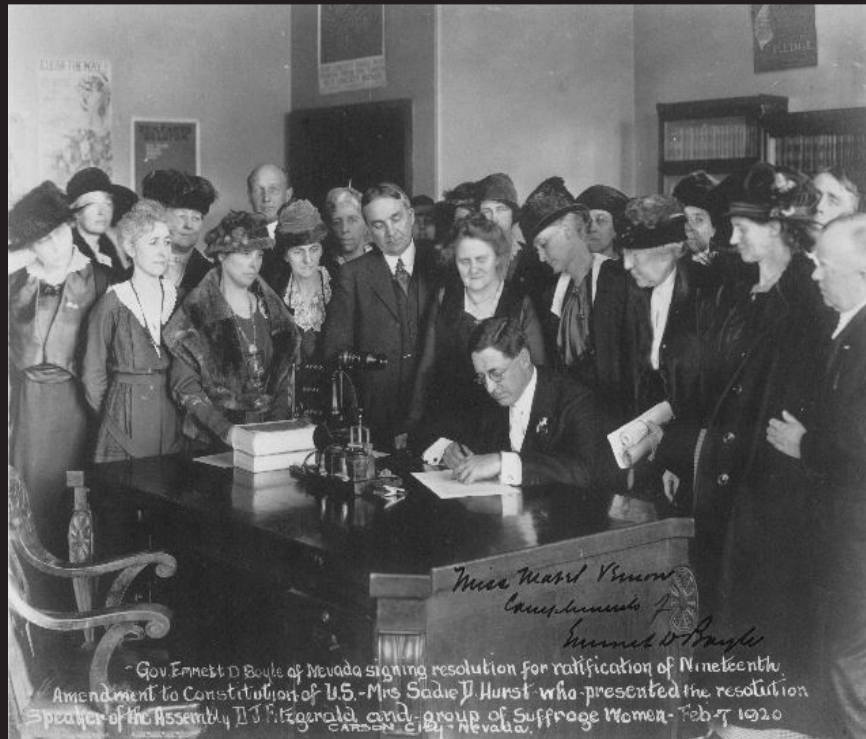


The Guide to the Nevada Legislature 2019-2020



WELCOME TO THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

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The legislative process is the heart of Nevada government. It is through the Legislature that the voice of the people finds its most direct expression.

This guide has been prepared by the Legislative Counsel Bureau of the State of Nevada to assist people who are interested in learning about the Nevada Legislature.

One of the best ways to learn about the Nevada Legislature is to watch it in action. When you visit, we ask that you abide by a few rules. Please turn all electronic devices to silent or off. If you converse in the galleries, please speak softly because loud noises disrupt the legislative process. Also, please note that smoking is prohibited in the building.

Thank you for visiting and for taking an interest in the Legislature, the first branch of democratic government.

THE THREE BRANCHES OF NEVADA STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
Creates the law
Nevada Legislature
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701



EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Enforces the law
Nevada Capitol
101 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701



JUDICIAL BRANCH
Interprets the law
Nevada Supreme Court
201 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



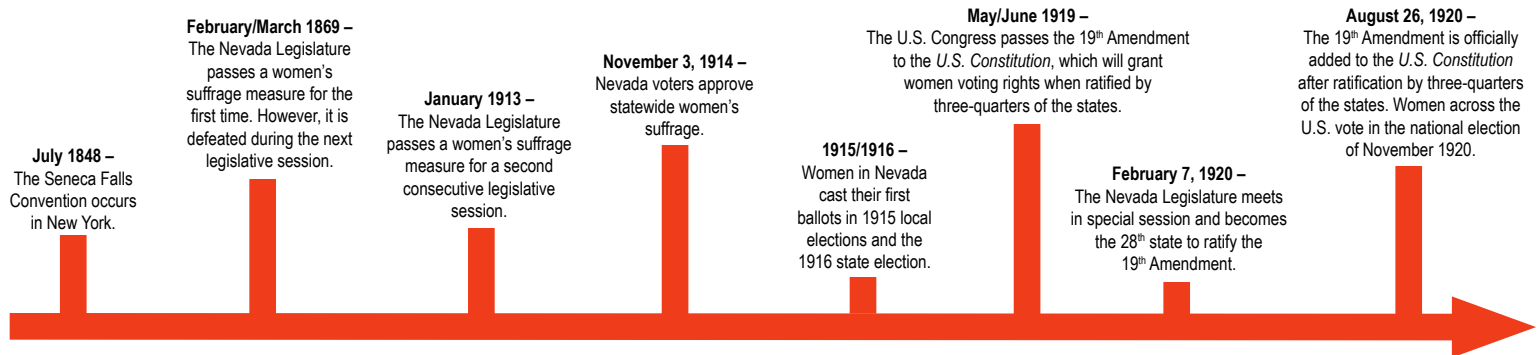
SADIE HURST

The year 2020 will mark 100 years since women across the United States gained the right to vote. Enfranchisement came after a decades-long struggle led not only by well-known names like Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, but also by everyday people at the local, state, and national levels.

In Nevada, women's rights pioneers like Anne Martin, Jeanne Wier, and Laura DeForce Gordon led the fight. They formed organizations, held events, lobbied policymakers, and traveled throughout the state to champion their cause.

Ultimately, their efforts helped secure women's voting rights in the state in 1914, even before national suffrage. Nevada women first voted for local offices in 1915, and for statewide offices in 1916. Nationally, women first voted in the 1920 election, after nationwide suffrage had been achieved several months earlier.

Women in Nevada have continued to make gains in—and make their mark on—politics ever since. Today, the Nevada Legislature is the first in the nation to attain a female majority.



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Women's Suffrage in the United States

The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 is often cited as a starting point in the national campaign for women's suffrage. After much deliberation, convention participants adopted a resolution stating, in part, "it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise."

Supporters of women's suffrage in the U.S. would then continue to advocate for their cause for more than 70 years. Ultimately, the 19th Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*—which granted women the right to vote—took effect on August 26, 1920, after being passed by Congress the previous year and then ratified by three-quarters of the states.



J. E. BRAY
President of the
Ormsby County Equal
Suffrage League

Nevada became the 28th state to ratify the 19th Amendment during a special session held in February of 1920. By that time, 15 of the then

48 states, including Nevada, had enacted women's suffrage at the state level. In a departure from standard chamber procedure, Assemblywoman Sadie Hurst of Washoe County—the first woman to be elected to the Nevada Legislature, two years earlier—introduced the ratification measure and presided over the Assembly vote.

Women's Suffrage in Nevada

Western states generally led the way for women's suffrage, and Nevada is no exception. The legislative fight for women's enfranchisement here started as early as 1869. That year, amidst widespread discussion of the issue in the press and among state residents, Assemblyman Curtis J. Hillyer of Storey County introduced a women's suffrage measure.

Hillyer managed to shepherd his proposal through Nevada's Assembly and Senate. But when it was considered by the Legislature for a second time two years later, as required before being referred to voters for final approval, the measure failed.

For the next 45 years, efforts for women's suffrage in Nevada continued, though they were not always in the spotlight. Measures were introduced periodically, but not approved. Among

other attempts at enfranchisement, the Nevada Legislature approved a women's suffrage amendment again in 1895. Once more, however, the proposal was narrowly defeated during the following legislative session, this time by a tie vote in the Assembly.

Finally, in 1911 and 1913, Nevada's legislators approved a state constitutional amendment for women's suffrage in two consecutive sessions, leading to a public vote in November of 1914. State voters—all male, at the time—supported the proposed amendment by a margin of 20 percent, with a final tally of 10,936 for and 7,258 against.

With that result, Nevada joined ten other states—primarily in the West—in extending voting rights to women. Nevada's women were first able to exercise these rights in 1915 city elections and the 1916 state election.

Women in the Nevada Legislature

In 1918, Sadie Hurst became the first woman elected to the Nevada Legislature,

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

representing Washoe County. From then on, and especially since the 1980s, women have played an increasingly important legislative role in the state. By the mid-1990s, one-third of Nevada legislators were women, one of the highest percentages in the nation.



Most recently, Nevada made history by becoming the first state in the U.S. to seat a majority-female legislature, after the November 2018 election and subsequent appointments to vacant seats. During Nevada's 2019 Session, women hold 32 of 63 total legislative seats. They are a majority in the Assembly, with 23 of 42 seats. In the Senate, women hold 9 of 21 seats, making up more than 40 percent of the chamber.

These numbers mark a significant surge from even two years prior. During the 2017 Legislative Session, just over 38 percent of Nevada legislators were women, still a higher percentage than all but two states (Arizona and Vermont). In comparison, the national average for women's state legislative representation was about 25 percent.

Women have served in a variety of leadership positions in the Nevada Legislature, including everything from committee chairs to Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate. To date, the only legislative leadership position that has not been held by a woman is Senate Majority Leader.

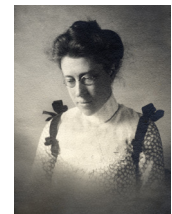
Beyond the Legislature, Nevada women have served in all major statewide offices except governor and have been elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate. There remain political milestones for women to achieve in Nevada and across the country, but if current trends hold, these goals will continue to be reached.



F. P. LANGAN
President of the
Storey County Equal
Suffrage League



SUFFRAGE FLOAT



FLORENCE CHURCH
President of the
Washoe County Equal
Suffrage League

THE LEGISLATURE – BUILDINGS/OFFICES

Legislative Building (Carson City)

Located on the Legislative Mall, which covers an area of seven former city blocks south of the Capitol, the Legislative Building contains 180,000 usable square feet and facilities for the Legislature. The Director and the Administrative and Legal Divisions of the Legislative Counsel Bureau also are housed in this building.

Sedway Office Building (Carson City)

The Sedway Office Building in Carson City, named after former State Assemblyman Marvin M. Sedway, is located southeast of the Legislative Building on the corner of Fifth and Stewart Streets. This three-story structure houses the Legislative Research Library and the offices of the Audit, Fiscal Analysis, and Research Divisions of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

State Printing Office (Carson City)

The State Printing Office is located to the east of the Legislative Building and parking garage on the corner of Fifth and Stewart Streets. The State Printing Office serves the printing needs of the three branches of government, in addition to local governments. The two-story structure also houses Legislative Counsel Bureau staff offices, computer training rooms, and warehouse operations.

Grant Sawyer State Office Building (Las Vegas)

The southern office of the Legislative Counsel Bureau is located on the fourth floor of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas at 555 East Washington Avenue. This office provides legislative information and staff services to legislators and residents of southern Nevada. In addition, it furnishes meeting space for individual legislators and committees and videoconferencing capability for the Legislature and other governmental bodies.

To help you find your way around the Legislative Building, diagrams of the four floors of the building are included in this guide. In addition, directories are located at various points throughout the building. Committee rooms and meeting times are posted in the lobby and elsewhere around the building. For further assistance, visitors may consult with the Legislative Police in the main lobby. Parking is available in a public lot south of the Legislative Building and in a parking garage just east of the building.



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FIRST FLOOR

Senate

Chamber.....	1216
Committee Hearing Room.....	1214
Leadership Offices.....	1219
Secretary of the Senate/Senate Staff.....	1206
Sergeant at Arms	1209

Assembly

Chamber.....	1108
Chief Clerk of the Assembly/Assembly Staff	1109
Leadership Offices.....	1100
Sergeant at Arms	1113

Administrative Division

Accounting Unit.....	1140
Director's Office.....	1141
EMT/First Aid.....	1136
Legislative Police	1144
Lobbyist Registration.....	1199
Lobbyist Room.....	1120
Press Room.....	1200
Public Bill Room.....	1201

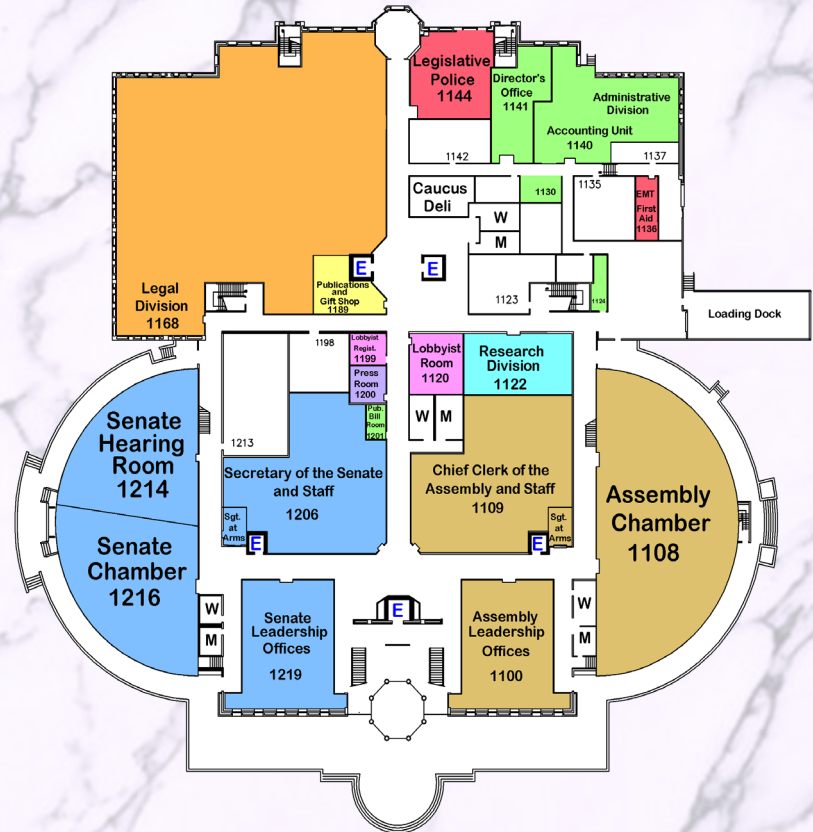
Legal Division.....1168

Publications and Gift Shop	1189
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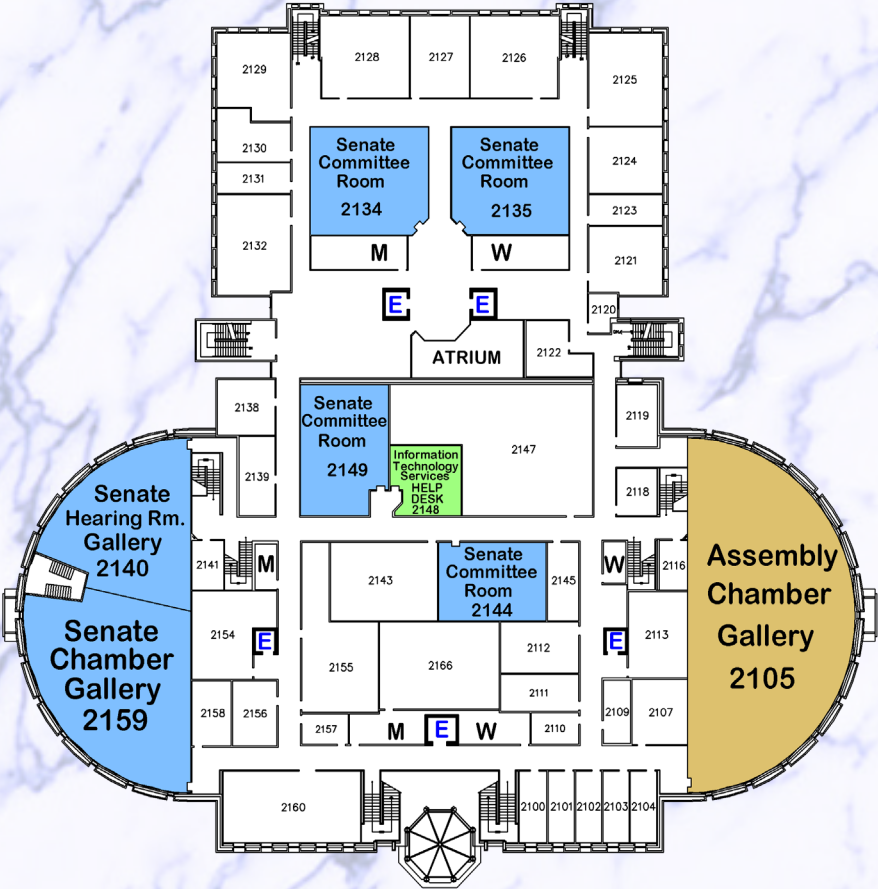
Research Division

Public Restrooms	MW
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Elevators



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – SECOND FLOOR



Senate	
Committee Hearing Rooms.....	2134, 2135, 2144, 2149
Senators' Offices.....	2100–2103, 2107, 2112, 2121, 2123–2129, 2132, 2143, 2156, 2158
President of the Senate/ Lieutenant Governor	2145
Senate Minority Leadership.....	2160
Audit Division.....	2120
Information Technology Services	2148
Public Restrooms	MW
Elevators	E

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – THIRD FLOOR

Assembly

Committee Hearing Rooms 3137, 3138,
3142, 3143

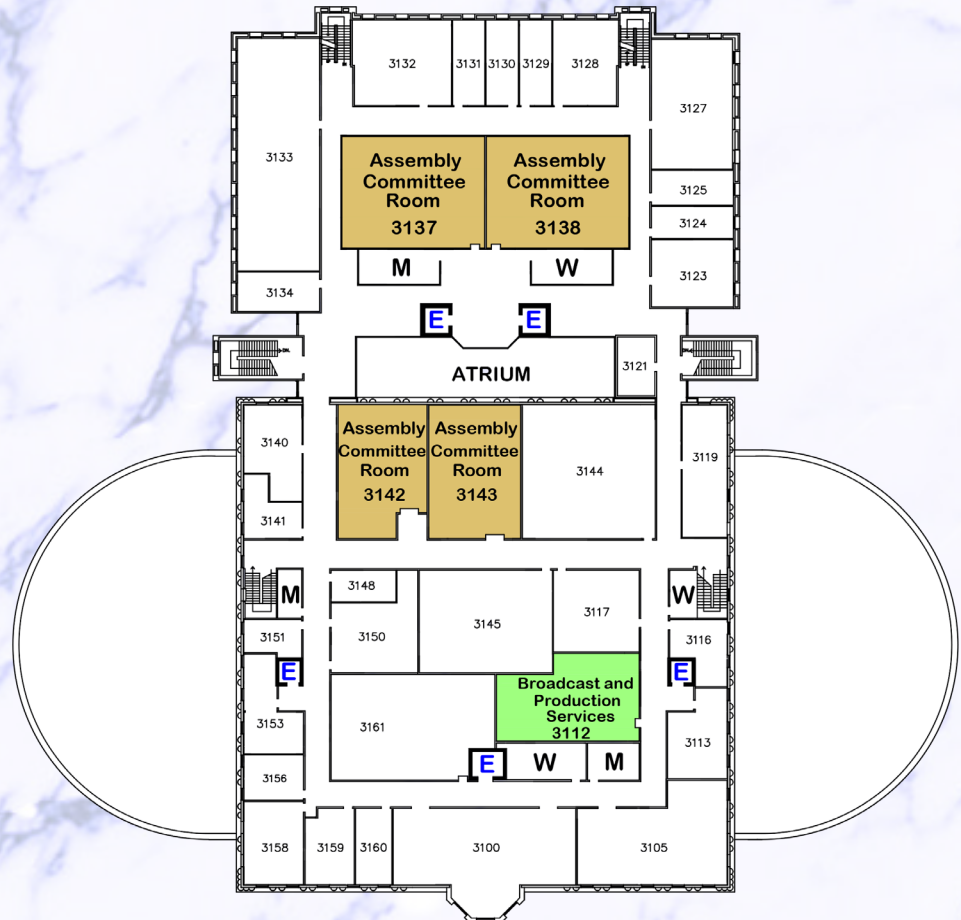
Assembly Members' Offices 3116, 3119,
3123–3125, 3127–3134,
3140, 3153, 3156, 3158–3160

Assembly Minority Leadership 3105

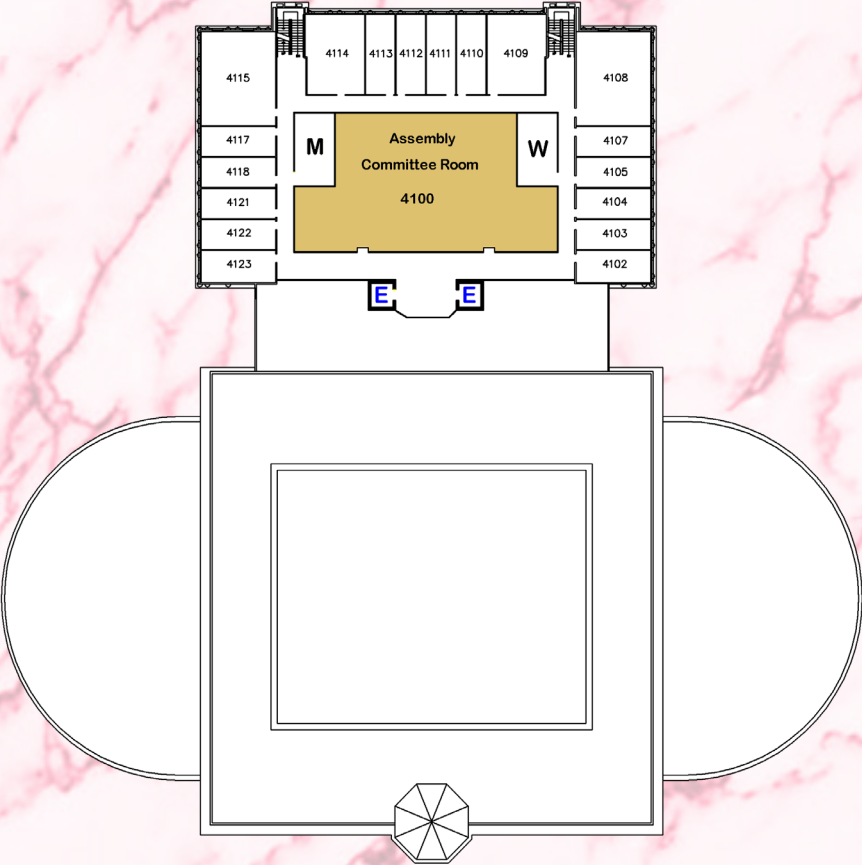
Broadcast and Production Services Unit 3112

Public Restrooms MW

Elevators E



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FOURTH FLOOR



Committee Hearing Room4100

Assembly Members’ Offices4102–4105,
4107–4115, 4117–4118,
4121–4123

Public Restrooms.....MW

Elevators E



Minnie Flanigan, Treasurer for
Anne Martin’s campaign for Senate and
President of Nevada Equal Suffrage,
Washoe County Branch, 1914.

OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Size and Apportionment

The *Nevada Constitution* sets the maximum size of the Legislature at 75 legislators. It further provides that the Senate may not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the size of the Assembly. Since 1983, the Nevada Legislature has had 63 members, 21 in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly.

The *Constitution* requires the Legislature to adjust the boundaries of the legislative districts following each decennial census. Due to an impasse that arose when Governor Brian Sandoval vetoed the redistricting measures approved by the Nevada Legislature, the Legislature was unable to complete the legislative and congressional redistricting process during the 120-day regular session in 2011. Following a number of hearings, judicial briefs, motions, and pleas, District Court Judge James T. Russell, in First Judicial District Case *Guy et al. v. Miller*, appointed three Special Masters to accomplish redistricting. The court-approved maps include four congressional districts (an increase of one), while the size of the Nevada Legislature was retained at 21 members in the Senate and 42 in the Assembly.

For the first time in Nevada's redistricting history, all districts in both houses are single member, and two Assembly districts are perfectly nested within each Senate district. The average population of the Assembly districts is 71,111 (based on the 2017 population estimates). The Senate districts have an average population of 142,222. The State's population was just over 2.7 million in 2010 and almost 3 million in 2017.

There are now 15 Senate districts wholly within Clark County; 4 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City area, 1 of which includes five counties in western Nevada; and 2 rural districts. One rural district consists of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. The other consists of Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, White Pine, and parts of Nye and northern Clark Counties. The 42 Assembly districts include 30 districts wholly within Clark County, 8 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City/western Nevada area, and 4 Assembly districts within the 2 rural Senate districts.

Nevada has a bicameral (two-house) Legislature consisting of the Senate and the Assembly. The two houses are jointly designated in the Nevada Constitution as "The Legislature of the State of Nevada."



OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Legislator Qualifications

To be elected to either house of the Legislature, a person must be at least 21 years of age at the time of the election, a resident of the state for at least one year, and a qualified elector and resident in the district to be represented.

Terms of Office

Members of the Senate are elected to four-year terms, with 10 senators being elected in one general election and the other 11 in the next. All 42 members of the Assembly are elected to two-year terms at the general election held in November of even-numbered years.

Term Limits

In Nevada, an initiative proposal establishing term limits for state and local elected officers was approved by voters at the 1994 and 1996 General Elections. These limits apply to legislators (incumbent

or not) who filed or ran for office during or after the 1998 election cycle. Assembly members are limited to 12 years or six terms in office, and senators are limited to 12 years or three terms in office.

In 2018, one assemblyman, James Ohrenschall, was prohibited from running for reelection due to term limits and chose to run for a Senate seat. Additionally, the 2018 Election was the last eligible election year for Senators Mo Denis, Joe Hardy, Ben Kieckhefer, and James Settelmeyer, and Assemblyman John Hambrick.

Staff Support

The Legislative Counsel Bureau provides central, nonpartisan staff support for the Nevada Legislature. This agency includes a Director and the Administrative, Audit, Fiscal Analysis, Legal, and Research Divisions.

The Legislative Counsel Bureau is supervised by the Legislative Commission, a body of 12 legislators, 6 from each house. The Commission meets periodically to take action on behalf of the Legislative Branch of government and provides guidance to the staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.



OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

SENATE

Senate Districts 1–12, 18, 20, and 21:

Clark County (part)

Senate Districts 13 and 15:

Washoe County (part)

Senate District 14

Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Senate District 16

Carson City and Washoe County (part)

Senate District 17

Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties

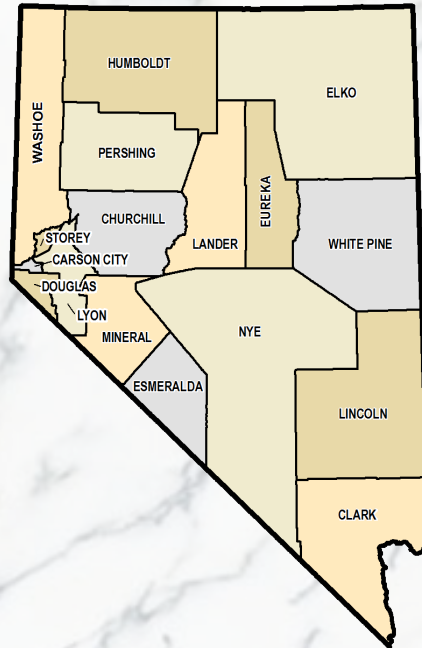
Senate District 19

Clark (part), Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Nye (part), and White Pine Counties

(See individual member listings on page 16.)



Professor Anne Henrietta Martin, 1945. Faculty, History Department Founder and Professor, University of Nevada.



ASSEMBLY

Assembly Districts 1–23, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 41, and 42:

Clark County (part)

Assembly Districts 24–27, 30, and 31:

Washoe County (part)

Assembly District 32

Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Assembly District 33

Elko, Eureka, Lincoln (part), and White Pine Counties

Assembly District 36

Clark (part), Lincoln (part), and Nye (part) Counties

Assembly District 38

Churchill and Lyon (part) Counties

Assembly District 39

Douglas, Lyon (part), and Storey Counties

Assembly District 40

Carson City and Washoe County (part)

(See individual member listings on page 17.)

Residents of Clark and Washoe Counties: Please call your registrar of voters to identify your representatives, or visit the Legislature's "Who's My Legislator? What's My District?" webpage (<http://mapserve1.leg.state.nv.us/whoRU/>).

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



Kelvin D. Atkinson
Majority Leader
Senate District 4
Assembly 2002–2012
Senate 2012–current
Office 1222

D



Chris Brooks*
Senate District 3
Assembly 2016–2018
Senate 2018–current
Office 2112

D



Yvanna D. Cancela
Senate District 10
Senate 2016–current
Office 2129

D



Nicole J. Cannizzaro
Assistant Majority
Leader
Senate District 6
Senate 2016–current
Office 1224

D



Scott T. Hammond
Co-Minority Whip
Senate District 18
Assembly 2010–2012
Senate 2012–current
Office 2102

R



Ira Hansen
Senate District 14
Assembly 2010–2018
Senate 2018–current
Office 2100

R



**Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy,
M.D.**
Assistant Minority
Leader
Senate District 12
Assembly 2002–2010
Senate 2010–current
Office 2158

R



Dallas Harris**
Senate District 11
Senate 2018–current
Office 2123

D



Keith F. Pickard
Senate District 20
Assembly 2016–2018
Senate 2018–current
Office 2101

R



Julia Ratti
Co-Majority Whip
Senate District 13
Senate 2016–current
Office 2124

D



Melanie Scheible
Senate District 9
Senate 2018–current
Office 2127

D



Heidi Seevers Gansert
Co-Minority Whip
Senate District 15
Assembly 2004–2010
Senate 2016–current
Office 2103

R

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



Moises (Mo) Denis
President Pro Tempore
Senate District 2
Assembly 2004–2010
Senate 2010–current
Office 2128

D



Marilyn Dondero Loop
Senate District 8
Assembly 2008–2014
Senate 2018–current
Office 2141

D



Pete Goicoechea
Senate District 19
Assembly 2002–2012
Senate 2012–current
Office 2107

R

President of the Senate

Kate Marshall
Lieutenant Governor
2018–current
Office 2145

D



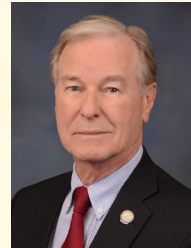
Ben Kieckhefer
Senate District 16
Senate 2010–current
Office 2156

R



James Ohrenschall
Senate District 21
Assembly 2006–2018
Senate 2018–current
Office 2143

D



David R. Parks
Senate District 7
Assembly 1996–2008
Senate 2008–current
Office 2125

D



James A. Settelmeyer
Minority Leader
Senate District 17
Assembly 2006–2010
Senate 2010–current
Office 2160

R



Patricia (Pat) Spearman
Co-Majority Whip
Senate District 1
Senate 2012–current
Office 2132

D



Joyce Woodhouse
Chief Majority Whip
Senate District 5
Senate 2006–2010
and 2012–current
Office 2126

D

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



Alexander (Alex) Assefa (D)
Assembly District 42
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4110



Shea Backus (D)
Assembly District 37
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4104



Teresa Benitez-Thompson (D)
Majority Floor Leader
Assembly District 27
Assembly 2010–current
Office 1102



Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod (D)
Assembly District 34
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3159



Maggie Carlton (D)
Assembly District 14
Senate 1998–2010
Assembly 2010–current
Office 3133



Richard Carrillo (D)
Assembly District 18
Assembly 2010–current
Office 3116



Lesley E. Cohen (D)
Assembly District 29
Assembly 2012–2014
and 2016–current
Office 3153



Michelle Gorelow (D)
Assembly District 35
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4105



Gregory T. Hafen II (R)**
Assembly District 36
Assembly 2018–current
Office 3125



John Hambrick (R)
Assembly District 2
Assembly 2008–current
Office 3160



Alexis Hansen (R)
Assembly District 32
Assembly 2018–current
Office 3129



Melissa Hardy (R)
Assembly District 22
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4102



Sandra Jauregui (D)
Assembly District 41
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3128



Al Kramer (R)
Assembly District 40
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3130



Dina Neal (D)
Assembly District 7
Assembly 2010–current
Office 4109



Rochelle T. Nguyen (D)**
Assembly District 10
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4121



Sarah Peters (D)
Assembly District 24
Assembly 2018–current
Office 3156



Tom Roberts (R)
Co-Deputy Minority Floor
Leader (South)
Assembly District 13
Assembly 2018–current
Office 3105



Ellen B. Spiegel (D)
Assembly District 20
Assembly 2008–2010
and 2012–current
Office 4108



Michael C. Sprinkle (D)
Majority Whip
Assembly District 30
Assembly 2012–current
Office 3132



Heidi Swank (D)
Assistant Majority Whip
Assembly District 16
Assembly 2012–current
Office 3158

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



Richard (Skip) Daly (D)
Assembly District 31
Assembly 2010–2014
and 2016–current
Office 4122



Beatrice (Bea) Duran (D)*
Assembly District 11
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4107



Chris Edwards (R)
Deputy Minority Whip
(South)
Assembly District 19
Assembly 2014–current
Office 3134



John C. Ellison (R)
Co-Deputy Minority Floor
Leader (North)
Assembly District 33
Assembly 2010–current
Office 3105



Edgar Flores (D)
Assembly District 28
Assembly 2014–current
Office 4115



Jason Frierson (D)
Speaker
Assembly District 8
Assembly 2010–2014 and
2016–current
Office 1104



Ozzie Fumo (D)
Assembly District 21
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3140



Lisa Krasner (R)
Minority Whip
Assembly District 26
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3124



Glen Leavitt (R)
Assembly District 23
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4112



Susan (Susie) Martinez (D)
Assembly District 12
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4123



William McCurdy II (D)
Asst. Majority Whip
Assembly District 6
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3123



Brittney Miller (D)
Assembly District 5
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3131



Daniele Monroe-Moreno (D)
Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Assembly District 1
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3119



Connie Munk (D)
Assembly District 4
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4113



Tyrone Thompson (D)
Chief Deputy Majority Whip
Assembly District 17
Assembly 2013–current
Office 4114



Robin L. Titus, M.D. (R)
Deputy Minority Whip (North)
Assembly District 38
Assembly 2014–current
Office 4111



Jill Tolles (R)
Legislative Executive
Committee Chair
Assembly District 25
Assembly 2016–current
Office 4103



Selena Torres (D)
Assembly District 3
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4118



Howard Watts III (D)
Assembly District 15
Assembly 2018–current
Office 4117



Jim Wheeler (R)
Minority Floor Leader
Assembly District 39
Assembly 2012–current
Office 3105



Steve Yeager (D)
Speaker Pro Tempore
Assembly District 9
Assembly 2016–current
Office 3127

*Beatrice (Bea) Duran replaced Olivia Diaz, who resigned on December 3, 2018.

SENATE DIRECTORY

Atkinson, Kelvin D. (D)†
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North Las Vegas, NV 89032
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Senate District 3
3540 West Sahara, #188
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702) 682-1294 (C)

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Senate District 10
2807 Geary Place, #2506
Las Vegas, NV 89109
(775) 684-1427 (O)

Cannizzaro, Nicole J. (D)†
Senate District 6
7901 Cocoa Beach Circle
Las Vegas, NV 89128
(775) 684-1475 (O)

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Senate District 2
3204 Osage Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 657-6857 (H)
(702) 810-9995 (C)

Dondero Loop, Marilyn (D)
Senate District 8
9811 West Charleston Boulevard, #2-420
Las Vegas, NV 89117
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(702) 278-7892 (C)

Goicoechea, Pete (R)†
Senate District 19
P.O. Box 97
Eureka, NV 89316
(775) 237-5300 (H)
(775) 237-7383 (O)
(775) 778-1620 (C)
(775) 237-5102 (F)

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Senate District 18
8408 Gracious Pine Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89143
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Senate District 14
68 Amigo Court
Sparks, NV 89441
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(775) 322-8889 (F)

Hardy, Joseph (Joe) P., M.D. (R)
Senate District 12
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Boulder City, NV 89006
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(702) 581-3066 (C)
(702) 293-2172 (F)

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Senate District 11
8020 South Rainbow Boulevard
Suite 100, #271
Las Vegas, NV 89139
(775) 684-6502 (O)
(702) 748-8458 (C)

Kieckhefer, Ben (R)
Senate District 16
10045 Goler Wash Court
Reno, NV 89521
(775) 223-9618 (C)

Ohrnschall, James (D)
Senate District 21
P.O. Box 97741
Las Vegas, NV 89193
(702) 432-6999 (H)
(702) 523-4766 (C)

Parks, David R. (D)†
Senate District 7
P.O. Box 71887
Las Vegas, NV 89170
(702) 736-6929 (H)

Pickard, Keith F. (R)
Senate District 20
10120 South Eastern Avenue, #140
Henderson, NV 89052
(702) 910-4300 (C)

Ratti, Julia (D)
Senate District 13
P.O. Box 4228
Sparks, NV 89432
(775) 525-0359 (O)

Scheible, Melanie (D)
Senate District 9
4030 South Jones Boulevard, #30125
Las Vegas, NV 89173
(702) 805-0105 (O)

Seevers Gansert, Heidi (R)†
Senate District 15
316 California Avenue, #519
Reno, NV 89509
(775) 684-1419 (O)

Settelmeyer, James A. (R)
Senate District 17
2388 Highway 395
Minden, NV 89423
(775) 450-6114 (C)
(775) 322-8889 (F)

Spearman, Patricia (Pat) (D)†
Senate District 1
5575 Simmons Street, #1-174
North Las Vegas, NV 89031
(702) 706-5785 (H)
(702) 701-0612 (O)

Woodhouse, Joyce (D)†
Senate District 5
246 Garfield Drive
Henderson, NV 89074
(702) 896-1453 (H)
(702) 407-9258 (F)



Claire J. Clift
Secretary of the Senate

ASSEMBLY DIRECTORY

Assefa, Alexander (Alex) (D)
Assembly District 42
4001 South Decatur Boulevard, #37-497
Las Vegas, NV 89103
(702) 443-3839 (C)

Backus, Shea (D)
Assembly District 37
4683 Heartstone Circle
Las Vegas, NV 89129
(702) 466-5495 (C)

Benitez-Thompson, Teresa (D)
Assembly District 27
P.O. Box 5730
Reno, NV 89513
(775) 247-7665 (C)

Bilbray-Axelrod, Shannon (D)
Assembly District 34
7500 West Lake Mead Boulevard,
#9-486
Las Vegas, NV 89128
(775) 684-8847 (O)

Carlton, Maggie (D)
Assembly District 14
5540 East Cartwright Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89110
(702) 236-5401 (O)

Carrillo, Richard (D)
Assembly District 18
4819 Diza Court
Las Vegas, NV 89122
(702) 273-8786 (H)

Cohen, Lesley E. (D)
Assembly District 29
2657 Windmill Parkway, #415
Henderson, NV 89074
(702) 715-0772 (O)

Daly, Richard (Skip) (D)
Assembly District 31
2180 4th Street
Sparks, NV 89431
(775) 359-0731 (H)
(775) 722-6534 (C)

Duran, Beatrice (Bea) (D)
Assembly District 11
241 North 18th Street, #B
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(725) 867-9583 (C)

Edwards, Chris (R)
Assembly District 19
6088 Riflecrest Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89156
(702) 715-4308 (C)

Ellison, John C. (R)
Assembly District 33
P.O. Box 683
Elko, NV 89803
(775) 738-6284 (H/O)
(775) 934-6611 (C)

Flores, Edgar (D)
Assembly District 28
P.O. Box 42302
Las Vegas, NV 89116
(702) 308-0483 (C)

Frierson, Jason (D)
Assembly District 8
7925 West Russell Road, #400187
Las Vegas, NV 89140
(702) 280-2981 (C)

Fumo, Ozzie (D)
Assembly District 21
601 Las Vegas Boulevard South
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 683-4806 (H/C)
(702) 474-7554 (O)

Gorelow, Michelle (D)
Assembly District 35
8545 West Warm Springs Road, #A-4
Las Vegas, NV 89113
(702) 907-7182 (C)

Hafen, Gregory T., II (R)
Assembly District 36
5250 Hafen Ranch Road
Pahrump, NV 89061
(775) 727-1629 (O)
(775) 727-9666 (F)

Hambrick, John (R)
Assembly District 2
1930 Village Center Circle, #3-419
Las Vegas, NV 89134
(702) 242-8580 (H)
(702) 499-6169 (C)
(702) 242-3406 (F)

Hansen, Alexis (R)
Assembly District 32
68 Amigo Court
Sparks, NV 89441
(775) 626-1122 (H)

Hardy, Melissa (R)
Assembly District 22
1405 West Sunset Road, #101
Henderson, NV 89014
(702) 329-7936 (C)

Jauregui, Sandra (D)
Assembly District 41
7582 Las Vegas Boulevard South, #118
Las Vegas, NV 89123
(775) 684-8821 (O)

Kramer, Al (R)
Assembly District 40
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 721-5865 (C)

Krasner, Lisa (R)
Assembly District 26
59 Damonte Ranch Parkway, #B-460
Reno, NV 89521
(775) 420-8411 (C)

Leavitt, Glen (R)
Assembly District 23
1000 Nevada Way, #105
Boulder City, NV 89005
(702) 738-2128 (C)

Martinez, Susan (Susie) (D)
Assembly District 12
6081 Sunnisk Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89110
(702) 569-3850 (C)

McCurdy, William, II (D)
Assembly District 6
1117 Hart Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89106
(702) 481-8139 (C)

Miller, Brittney (D)
Assembly District 5
9030 West Sahara Avenue, #364
Las Vegas, NV 89117
(702) 518-0599 (O)

Monroe-Moreno, Daniele (D)
Assembly District 1
5575 Simmons Street, #154
North Las Vegas, NV 89031
(702) 816-7922 (C)

Munk, Connie (D)
Assembly District 4
10040 West Cheyenne Avenue,
#170-184
Las Vegas, NV 89129
(702) 628-6100 (C)

Neal, Dina (D)
Assembly District 7
3217 Brautigan Court
North Las Vegas, NV 89032
(702) 738-5870 (H)
(702) 399-2114 (F)

Nguyen, Rochelle T. (D)
Assembly District 10
P.O. Box 26025
Las Vegas, NV 89126
(775) 301-5857 (C)

Peters, Sarah (D)
Assembly District 24
2258 Sunrise Drive
Reno, NV 89509
(775) 376-0677 (C)

Roberts, Tom (R)
Assembly District 13
7260 West Azure Drive, #140-157
Las Vegas, NV 89130
(702) 429-2880 (C)

Spiegel, Ellen B. (D)
Assembly District 20
2764 North Green Valley Parkway,
#327
Henderson, NV 89014
(702) 577-2167 (O)

Sprinkle, Michael C. (D)
Assembly District 30
P.O. Box 51202
Sparks, NV 89435
(775) 742-5935 (H)

Swank, Heidi (D)
Assembly District 16
1452 West Horizon Ridge Parkway,
#223
Henderson, NV 89012
(702) 371-6217 (H)

Thompson, Tyrone (D)
Assembly District 17
117 Fox Crossing Avenue
North Las Vegas, NV 89084
(702) 561-7976 (C)

Titus, Robin L., M.D. (R)
Assembly District 38
P.O. Box 377
Wellington, NV 89444
(775) 465-2587 (H)
(775) 465-2676 (F)

Tolles, Jill (R)
Assembly District 25
4790 Caughlin Parkway, #180
Reno, NV 89519
(775) 815-4237 (O/C)

Torres, Selena (D)
Assembly District 3
1027 South Rainbow Boulevard,
#122
Las Vegas, NV 89145
(725) 333-6325 (O)

Watts, Howard, III (D)
Assembly District 15
P.O. Box 43413
Las Vegas, NV 89116
(725) 222-3201 (C)

Wheeler, Jim (R)
Assembly District 39
P.O. Box 2135
Minden, NV 89423
(775) 546-3471 (C)

Yeager, Steve (D)
Assembly District 9
10120 West Flamingo Road, #4162
Las Vegas, NV 89147
(702) 281-5938 (C)



Susan Furlong
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE IN ACTION

Legislative Sessions

A legislative session is the period during which the Legislature meets. Regular sessions of the Legislature are held in odd-numbered years and begin on the first Monday in February. Nevada is one of only four states that conducts true biennial sessions. Following voter approval of a constitutional amendment in 1998, regular sessions now are limited to 120 calendar days. Before this amendment passed, the length of legislative sessions was not limited, and the longest session lasted 169 days. The Legislature convened its 80th Regular Session on February 4, 2019. It must adjourn “sine die” (without a day being set for reconvening) no later than June 3, 2019.

The 2017 Regular Session

The 2017 Regular Session of the Nevada Legislature considered 1,077 new bills—522 from the Assembly and 555 from the Senate. Additionally, 1 initiative petition was considered, and 7 vetoed bills were returned from the previous session for the 2017 Legislature to consider. Of these measures that were considered, 649 bills were approved. The Governor vetoed 26 bills during session, none of which were overridden. He vetoed another 15 bills after session ended, all of which will be returned to the 2019 Legislature for possible veto overrides. The Governor signed all of the remaining bills; therefore, 608 bills became law.

The Legislature Between Sessions

The 12-member Legislative Commission acts on behalf of the Legislative Branch of government when the full Legislature is not in session. This body meets every few months between sessions to provide guidance to staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and to address other interim matters.

The Interim Finance Committee, composed of the members of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, makes fiscal decisions for the Legislature during the period between regular sessions. The Interim Finance Committee considers requests for allocations from its Contingency Account to meet unforeseen financial emergencies.

During the interim, legislators are assigned to various study committees to investigate a wide range of issues. These committees hold public hearings, direct research, and deliberate on proposed legislation for the next session of the Legislature.



THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE IN ACTION

New Legislators Elected to the Nevada Legislature for the 2019 Session



Standing: Torres, Leavitt, Peters, Roberts, Gorelow, Watts, Assefa, Backus, Scheible, M. Hardy.

Sitting: Martinez, Munk, Dondero Loop*, A. Hansen.

Not Pictured: Other new legislators were appointed to vacant seats following the election—Senator Harris and Assembly Members Duran, Hafen, and Nguyen.

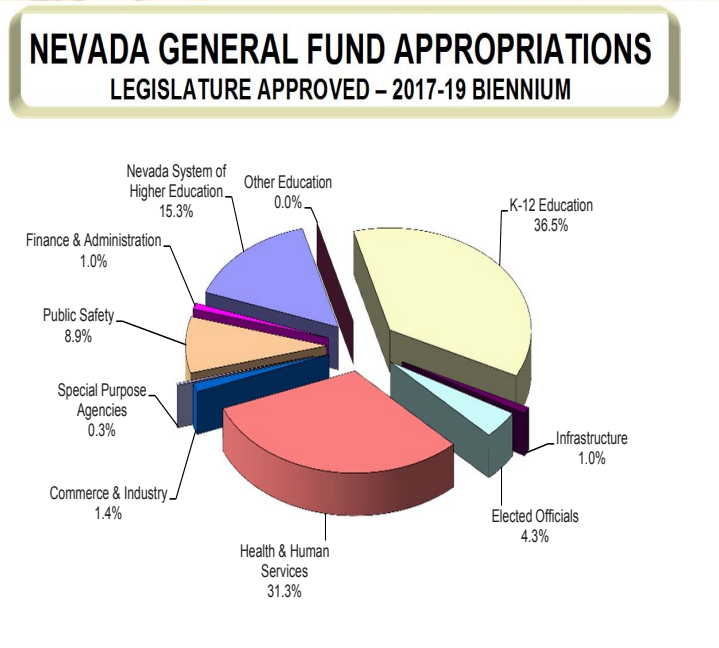
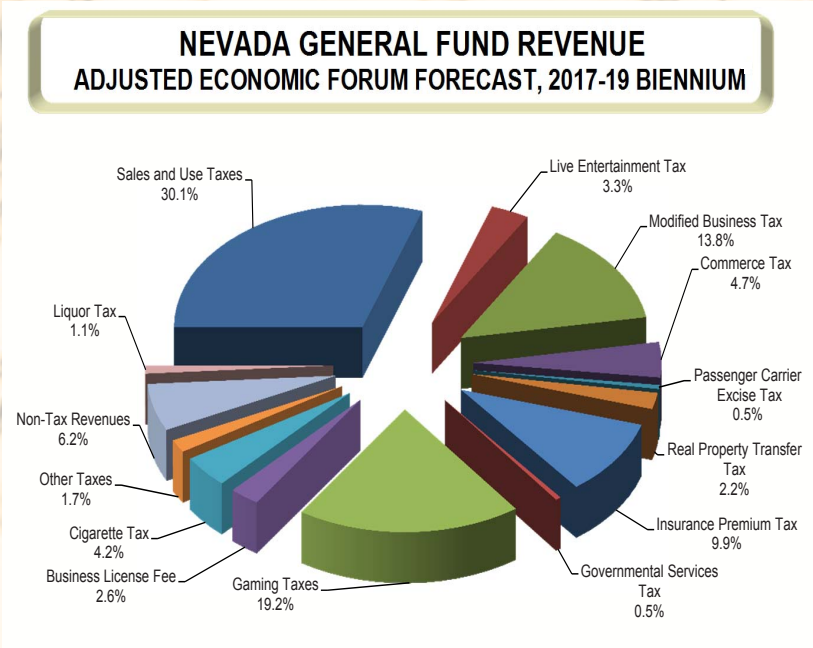
*Gap in service.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

The 2017 Legislature approved State General Fund appropriations for the 2017-2019 Biennium of nearly \$8 billion. The approved budget for the ongoing operation of state government totals approximately \$23.1 billion.

The State General Fund Revenues for the 2017-2019 Biennium were projected in May 2017 to come from the sources as indicated below:

The uses of State General Fund Appropriations for the 2017-2019 Biennium were approved by the 2017 Legislature for expenditure as indicated below:



LEADERSHIP OF THE 80th SESSION

SENATE



*Majority Leader
Kelvin D. Atkinson*



*President Pro Tempore
Moises (Mo) Denis*



*Minority Leader
James A. Settlemeyer*



*Asst. Majority Leader
Nicole J. Cannizzaro*



*Chief Majority Whip
Joyce Woodhouse*



*Co-Majority Whip
Julia Ratti*



*Co-Majority Whip
Patricia (Pat) Spearman*



*Asst. Minority Leader
Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy, M.D.*



*Co-Minority Whip
Scott T. Hammond*



*Co-Minority Whip
Heidi Seevers Gansert*

ASSEMBLY



*Speaker
Jason Frierson*



*Speaker Pro Tempore
Steve Yeager*



*Minority Floor Leader
Jim Wheeler*



*Majority Floor Leader
Teresa Benitez-Thompson*



*Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Daniele Monroe-Moreno*



*Chief Deputy
Majority Whip
Tyrone Thompson*



*Majority Whip
Michael C. Sprinkle*



*Asst. Majority Whip
William McCurdy II*



*Asst. Majority Whip
Heidi Swank*



*Co-Deputy Minority
Floor Leader (North)
John C. Ellison*



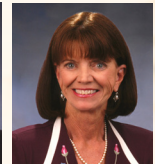
*Co-Deputy Minority
Floor Leader (South)
Tom Roberts*



*Minority Whip
Lisa Krasner*



*Deputy Minority Whip
(South)
Chris Edwards*



*Deputy Minority Whip
(North)
Robin L. Titus, M.D.*

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The following is a general description of the five steps in the legislative process, if a bill is to be enacted into law. As a general rule, a bill must be approved by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor to become a law.

1. Initial Steps by the Author

Idea

Ideas for legislation come from state and local governments, elected officials, businesses, organizations, and citizens.

Drafting

Requests for drafting may be made by legislators, legislative committees, the Governor, state agencies, and local governments. A staff attorney for the Legislature prepares a formal draft of a bill.

2. Action in the House of Origin

Introduction and First Reading

A bill is submitted for introduction by an individual legislator or committee chair. It is then numbered, read for the first time, referred to committee, printed, and delivered to the committee.

Committee Action and Report

A committee holds a hearing to take testimony and gather information about the bill. A committee may make a variety of recommendations to the entire legislative body. It may recommend that the house pass a bill as it is written or pass it with amendments. If a committee decides that a bill requires further committee consideration, it may recommend to rerefer it to another committee with or without amendments. Finally, a committee may vote to indefinitely postpone consideration of a bill, effectively killing it, or may take no action at all.

Second Reading Before the Full House

A bill given a “Do Pass” recommendation is read a second time and placed on General File for debate and final vote. A bill that is given an “Amend and Do Pass” recommendation is read a second time, and if the amendment is adopted, it is reprinted before being placed on General File for action.

Floor Debate and Vote by the Full House

A bill is read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. Passage of most bills and joint resolutions requires 11 votes in the Senate and 22 in the Assembly. The passage of a bill that imposes or increases a tax or fee requires a two-thirds majority (14 votes in the Senate and 28 votes in the Assembly). A measure that does not receive at least the required number of votes is defeated. Any member voting on the prevailing side may serve notice of reconsideration to request a second vote. All bills that are passed by the first legislative house are forwarded to the second house for consideration.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

3. Action in the Second House

The method of processing a bill in the second house is identical to that in the first house. If the second house to consider a bill passes it without amendment, it is enrolled and sent to the Governor. Resolutions are sent to the Secretary of State. If the second house amends a measure, it is returned to the house of origin for consideration of the amendments.

4. Resolution of Differences, If Necessary

Consideration of Amendments

The house of origin decides whether to accept the second house's amendments. If it accepts the amendments, the bill is enrolled and sent to the Governor. If the amendments are rejected, the bill is returned to the second house for a decision of whether or not to withdraw the proposed changes.

Conference Committee

If the second house does not withdraw its proposed changes, the bill is referred to a conference committee that includes members of both houses. The conference committee attempts to resolve the differences and presents its recommendation in the form of a conference report. If both houses accept the report, the bill is enrolled and sent to the Governor. The bill dies if the members of the conference committee fail to agree or if a conference report is not adopted by both houses.

5. Role of the Governor

The Governor must act on a bill within five days after receiving it if the Legislature is still in session, or within ten days if the session has ended (the day of delivery and Sundays excepted). The Governor may sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without a signature, or veto it. A vetoed bill is returned to the house of origin for possible consideration to override or sustain the veto. An override requires a two-thirds majority of both houses. If the Governor vetoes a bill after session ends, the bill returns to the next regular legislative session. Measures become effective on October 1 following the end of the legislative session, unless otherwise specified in the bill.



Governor Steve Sisolak

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE 80TH SESSION

Committees are the workshops of the Legislature. At committee hearings, interested individuals and groups express their positions. Committees thoroughly analyze and consider the general intent and the details of proposed legislation.

In the 2019 Session, the Senate and Assembly each have ten standing committees. The listings that follow show the specific committee assignments for the 2019 Legislature. For each committee, the chair is named first and the vice chair second, followed by majority party members in alphabetical order and then minority party members in alphabetical order.



Senate Standing Committees

Commerce and Labor—Spearman, Atkinson, Brooks, Cannizzaro, Ohrenschall, J. Hardy, Seevers Gansert, Settlemeyer.

Education—Denis, Woodhouse, Dondero Loop, Harris, Hammond, I. Hansen, Pickard.

Finance—Woodhouse, Parks, Atkinson, Cancela, Denis, Goicoechea, Kieckhefer, Settlemeyer.

Government Affairs—Parks, Scheible, Ratti, Goicoechea, Kieckhefer.

Growth and Infrastructure—Cancela, Brooks, Atkinson, Denis, Spearman, Hammond, J. Hardy, Settlemeyer.

Health and Human Services—Ratti, Spearman, Woodhouse, Hammond, J. Hardy.

Judiciary—Cannizzaro, Harris, Dondero Loop, Ohrenschall, Scheible, Hammond, I. Hansen, Pickard.

Legislative Operations and Elections—Ohrenschall, Cannizzaro, Cancela, Pickard, Seevers Gansert.

Natural Resources—Scheible, Brooks, Harris, Goicoechea, I. Hansen.

Revenue and Economic Development—Dondero Loop, Ratti, Parks, Kieckhefer, Seevers Gansert.

Assembly Standing Committees

Commerce and Labor—Spiegel, Frierson, Carlton, Daly, Jauregui, Martinez, McCurdy, Neal, Yeager, Edwards, M. Hardy, Kramer, Tolles.

Education—Thompson, Flores, Duran, Gorelow, Miller, Munk, Peters, Torres, A. Hansen, M. Hardy, Krasner, Tolles.

Government Affairs—Flores, McCurdy, Assefa, Bilbray-Axelrod, Carrillo, Duran, Gorelow, Martinez, Munk, Ellison, Hafen, M. Hardy, Leavitt.

Growth and Infrastructure—Monroe-Moreno, Yeager, Backus, Bilbray-Axelrod, Carrillo, Nguyen, Sprinkle, Watts, Ellison, Leavitt, Roberts, Wheeler.

Health and Human Services—Sprinkle, Carrillo, Assefa, Duran, Gorelow, Munk, Nguyen, Thompson, Hafen, Hambrick, Krasner, Titus.

Judiciary—Yeager, Cohen, Backus, Daly, Fumo, Miller, Nguyen, Peters, Torres, Watts, Edwards, A. Hansen, Krasner, Roberts, Tolles.

Legislative Operations and Elections—Jauregui, Fumo, Daly, McCurdy, Miller, Monroe-Moreno, Torres, Hambrick, Leavitt, Roberts.

Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Mining—Swank, Bilbray-Axelrod, Assefa, Carlton, Cohen, Fumo, Peters, Watts, Ellison, A. Hansen, Titus, Wheeler.

Taxation—Neal, Cohen, Backus, Benitez-Thompson, Flores, Martinez, Spiegel, Swank, Edwards, Kramer, Hafen.

Ways and Means—Carlton, Benitez-Thompson, Frierson, Jauregui, Monroe-Moreno, Neal, Spiegel, Sprinkle, Swank, Thompson, Hambrick, Kramer, Titus, Wheeler.

CONTACTING THE LEGISLATURE

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION

During the legislative session, the status of bills and other information on the legislative process may be obtained by:

Visiting the Nevada Legislature website at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

Not only can you learn about the status of bills on this site, but you also can access the biographies and photos of all the legislators; general information about the legislative process, including definitions of common legislative terms; a list of upcoming committee meetings; and much more.

Telephoning the Legislative Message Center During Session (to contact a legislator or voice an opinion)

684-6789 (from the Reno/Carson City area)
486-2626 (from the Las Vegas area)
(800) 995-9080, (800) 978-2878, or (800) 992-0973 (from other Nevada areas)

Faxing a Document

To Senators at (775) 684-6522
To Assembly Members at (775) 684-8533
To the Legislative Building at (775) 684-6811
Toll-free to the Legislative Building at (866) 543-9941

Mailing a Letter

Address correspondence to your legislator's attention at the following address:

Nevada Legislature
Legislative Building
401 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE IS NOT IN SESSION

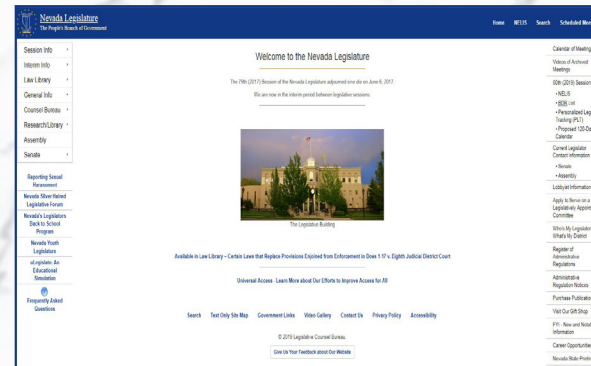
When the Legislature is not in session, you may obtain information about the interim committees and their meeting schedules by visiting the Nevada Legislature website at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us>.

You may also contact your legislator at the address and telephone number listed on pages 16 and 17 of this *Guide*, through the Nevada Legislature website by following the links to e-mail your legislator, or by calling the following telephone numbers:

684-6800 (from the Reno/Carson City area)
486-2626 (from the Las Vegas area)
(800) 995-9080, (800) 978-2878, or (800) 992-0973 (from other Nevada areas)

ANY TIME OF THE YEAR

Constituent Services Unit, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau
Telephone: (775) 684-6740
Toll-free from Las Vegas area: 486-3883
Toll-free from other Nevada areas: (800) 992-0973
Email: csu@lcb.state.nv.us



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

In mid-1864, Nevada's Constitutional Convention adopted a description of the features to be placed on Nevada's Great Seal. The Territorial Legislature had approved the description of the seal for the Territory of Nevada on November 29, 1861. The Territorial Seal included the motto "Volens et Potens," which means "Willing and Able," expressing the ideas of loyalty to the Union and the mineral wealth to sustain it.

On February 24, 1866, the Legislature changed the motto on the seal to "All for Our Country." In 1969, *Nevada Revised Statutes* 235.010 was amended by Assembly Bill 157 to make the legal description conform to the actual features of the seal.

The design of The Great Seal of the State of Nevada is described as follows:

In the foreground, there are two large mountains, at the base of which, on the right, is located a quartz mill, and on the left, a tunnel, penetrating the silver leads of the mountain, with a miner running out a carload of ore, and a team loaded with ore for the mill. Immediately in the foreground, there are emblems indicative of the agricultural resources of the State including a plow, a sheaf, and a sickle. In the middle ground, there is a railroad train passing a mountain gorge and a telegraph line extending along the line of the railroad. In the extreme background, there is a range of snow-clad mountains, with the rising sun in the east. Thirty-six stars (to signify Nevada as the 36th state to join the Union) and the motto, "All for Our Country," encircle the entire illustration. In an outer circle, the words "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada" are engraved, with "Nevada" at the base of the seal and separated from the other words by two groups of three stars each.



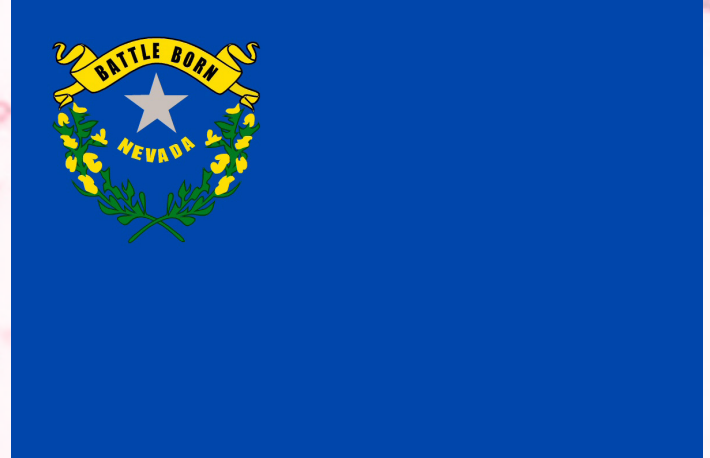
In 1999, the Nevada Legislature formally defined in the *Nevada Revised Statutes* the colors of the seal, including the yellow band highlighting the words "All for Our Country."

Large etched-metal versions of the seal may be found on both the north and south exterior faces of the Legislative Building, a gift from the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) to the Nevada Legislature. The Republic of China (Taiwan) was designated as Nevada's sister state in 1985.

THE NEVADA STATE FLAG

Nevada has had four flags in its history. The Legislature did not adopt the design of the first flag until 1905, more than 40 years after Nevada entered the Union. Governor John Sparks and Colonel Henry Day of Carson City, a member of the Governor's staff, designed this flag. It had a blue background with the words "Nevada" in the center, "silver" at the top, and "gold" at the bottom. Thirty-six silver and gold stars represented that Nevada was the 36th state admitted to the Union.

In 1915, the State Legislature repealed the 1905 Flag Act and created a new official flag, which was much different from the original. Clara Crisler of Carson City designed the new flag. It had a blue background with the State seal in the center. The design featured 18 gold stars arranged around the word "Nevada," and 18 silver stars below the words "All for Our Country." Again, the 36 stars indicated that Nevada was the 36th state admitted to the Union. When she added an extra star for a total of 37, the meaning of the stars was lost. This flag now hangs in the Nevada State Museum located in Carson City.



The Legislature adopted the design of Don Louis Shellback III for the third flag in 1929. The background color of the flag remained blue, but the flag's design changed dramatically. Two sprays of sagebrush crossed to form a wreath in the upper left portion of the flag. A five-pointed star appeared at the center of the wreath with "Nevada" spelled out between the points of the star. A scroll with the motto "Battle Born" signified that Nevada entered the Union during the Civil War.

The 1991 Legislature approved a bill, sponsored by Senator William J. Raggio, to alter the way that "Nevada" is depicted on the state flag. Since October 1, 1991, the name "Nevada" has been positioned underneath instead of interspersed between the points of the star. Verne R. Horton created the current design of the flag.

FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

Beginning about 12,400 years ago, Nevada's earliest inhabitants left their mark in the form of many petroglyphs and artifacts. Baskets, decoys, and ingenious traps found at archaeological sites are evidence of the resourcefulness of these early people in a harsh and arid environment.

European explorers traveled through Nevada in the early 19th century, but it was not until 1851 that the first settlements were established. An Act of Congress created the Territory of Nevada on March 2, 1861. James W. Nye of New York was appointed Nevada's first Territorial Governor by President Abraham Lincoln later that year. On October 31, 1864, President Lincoln proclaimed Nevada's admission to the Union as the 36th state. The state's first elected Governor, Henry Blasdel, took office on December 5, 1864.

Today, Nevada is the nation's seventh largest state in land area. Several hundred mountain ranges cross its landscape, many with elevations over 10,000 feet. In contrast, the state's lowest point (along the Colorado River) is only 470 feet above sea level. From majestic mountains to desert valleys, nature has endowed Nevada with diverse and unique ecosystems.

The Nevada Legislature has honored the state's natural resources and cultural heritage with a variety of state designations described on this and the following pages.

State Artifact (NRS 235.085) Tule Duck Decoy

This decoy was created almost 2,000 years ago. Discovered by archaeologists in 1924 during an excavation at Lovelock Cave, the decoys are formed of bundles of bulrush (tule) stems, bound together and shaped to resemble canvasback ducks.

State Bird (NRS 235.060) Mountain Bluebird

The Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) lives in the Nevada high country and destroys many harmful insects. It is a member of the thrush family, and its song is a clear, short warble like the caroling of a robin. The male is azure blue with a white belly, while the female is brown with a bluish rump, tail, and wings.

State Colors (NRS 235.025) Silver and Blue



State Animal (NRS 235.070) Desert Bighorn Sheep

The Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*) is smaller than its Rocky Mountain cousin but has a wider spread of horns. The bighorn is well-suited for Nevada's mountainous desert country because it can survive for long periods without water. The large rams stand about 4.5 feet tall and can weigh as much as 175 pounds.

FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

State Fish (NRS 235.075) Lahontan Cutthroat Trout

The Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*), a native trout found in 14 of the state's 17 counties, is adapted to habitats ranging from high mountain creeks and alpine lakes to warm, intermittent lowland streams and alkaline lakes where no other trout can live.



State Flower (NRS 235.050) Sagebrush

Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* or *trifida*) grows abundantly in the deserts of the western U.S. A member of the wormwood family, sagebrush is a branching bush (1 to 12 feet high) and grows in regions where other kinds of vegetation cannot subsist. Known for its pleasant aroma, gray-green twigs, and pale yellow flowers, sagebrush is an important winter food for sheep and cattle.

State Fossil (NRS 235.080) Ichthyosaur

This fossil (*genus Shonisaurus*) was found in Berlin, east of Gabbs. Nevada is the only state to possess a complete skeleton (approximately 55 feet long) of this extinct marine reptile. Ichthyosaurs (a name meaning “fish lizards”) were predatory reptiles that filled the same ecological niche as—and quite resembled in body form—the dolphins of today, only many of them were much larger.

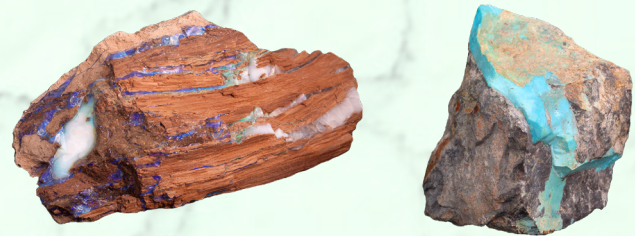


State Precious Gemstone (NRS 235.100) Virgin Valley Black Fire Opal

Among the many gemstones found in Nevada, the Virgin Valley black fire opal is one of the most beautiful. The Virgin Valley in northern Nevada is the only place in North America where the black fire opal is found in any significant quantity.

State Semiprecious Gemstone (NRS 235.110) Nevada Turquoise

Sometimes called the “Jewel of the Desert,” Nevada turquoise is found in many parts of the state.



FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

State Grass (NRS 235.055) Indian Ricegrass

Indian Ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), once a staple food source for Nevada Indians, now provides valuable feed for wildlife and range livestock. This tough native grass, which is found throughout the state, is known for its ability to reseed and establish itself on sites damaged by fire or overgrazing.

State Insect (NRS 235.062) Vivid Dancer Damselfly

The Vivid Dancer Damselfly (*Argia vivida*) is abundant in springs and ponds in all regions of Nevada. The adult male is a rich blue with clear wings that appear silver when rapidly beating in sunlight, while most females are either tan or tan and gray.

State Locomotive (NRS 235.135) Engine No. 40

The steam locomotive known as Engine No. 40 was built in 1910. Engine No. 40 is currently located in East Ely, Nevada.

State March (NRS 235.035) “Silver State Fanfare”

The march was composed by Gerald Willis and codified by the Nevada Legislature in 2001.

State Metal (NRS 235.090) Silver (Ag)

In 2013, over 8.5 million ounces of silver were produced in Nevada.

State Reptile (NRS 235.065) Desert Tortoise

The Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) lives in the extreme southern parts of Nevada. This reptile spends much of its life in underground burrows to escape the harsh summer heat and winter cold. It can live to be more than 70 years old.



FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

State Rock (NRS 235.120) Sandstone

In its more traditionally recognized form as quartzite, sandstone is found throughout the state. In areas such as the Valley of Fire State Park and Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (both near Las Vegas), it provides some of Nevada's most spectacular scenery. The State Capitol and the former U.S. Mint are built of sandstone.

State Soil (NRS 235.115) Orovada Soil Series

Orovada soils are extensive in northern Nevada, where they cover an area of more than 360,000 acres. They are common soils on semiarid rangeland with sagebrush-grass plant communities. Orovada soils are arable when irrigated and are considered prime farmland. Alfalfa for hay and seed, winter wheat and barley, and grass for hay and pasture are the principal crops grown on these soils.

State Song (NRS 235.030) "Home Means Nevada"

In 1933, the Legislature adopted "Home Means Nevada" as the official state song. Mrs. Bertha Raffetto of Reno wrote the song to honor the state. The refrain of the song is as follows:

"Home" means Nevada, "Home" means the hills,

"Home" means the sage and the pines.

Out by the Truckee's silvery rills,

Out where the sun always shines,

There is a land that I love the best,

Fairer than all I can see.

Right in the heart of the golden west

"Home" means Nevada to me.



State Tartan (NRS 235.130)

Some colors of the tartan represent the following features that make Nevada a unique and bountiful state:

- Blue represents one of the state colors of Nevada, the pristine waters of Lake Tahoe, and the Mountain Bluebird, the official state bird;
- Silver represents the other state color, the official state mineral, the granite composition of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, and the silver country of northern Nevada;
- Red represents the Virgin Valley black fire opal (the official state precious gemstone) and the red rock formations of southern Nevada;
- Yellow represents Sagebrush (the official state flower) and symbolizes the Great Basin Region of central Nevada; and
- White represents the name of this state, meaning snow-covered, which is the translation of the Spanish word "nevada."

State Trees (NRS 235.040)

The Single-Leaf Pinon (*Pinus monophylla*) is an aromatic pine tree with short, stiff needles and gnarled branches. The tree grows in coarse, rocky soils and rock crevices. Though its normal height is about 15 feet, the Single-Leaf Pinon can grow as high as 50 feet under ideal conditions.

The Bristlecone Pine (*Pinus longaeva*) is the oldest living thing on Earth, with some specimens in Nevada more than 4,000 years old. The tree can be found at high elevations. Normal height for older trees is about 15 to 30 feet, although some have attained a height of 60 feet. Diameter growth continues throughout the long life of the tree, resulting in massive trunks with a few contorted limbs.

FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

Nevada Nicknames

Sagebrush state

Silver state

Battle-Born state

The origin of the state's name is Spanish, meaning "snow-covered."

Population Statistics

State of Nevada

2,700,551 (2010 Census);

2,986,656 (2017 estimate)

Capital—Carson City

55,274 (2010 Census);

55,438 (2017 estimate)

Most populous city—Las Vegas

583,756 (2010 Census);

633,028 (2017 estimate)

Most populous county—Clark

1,951,269 (2010 Census);

2,193,818 (2017 estimate)

Geographical Data

Area of the state—109,781 square miles

(approximately 85 percent of Nevada's land area is federally managed)

Highest elevation—Boundary Peak

in Esmeralda County—13,140 feet

Lowest elevation—on the Colorado River

in Clark County—470 feet

Selected "Firsts" for Nevada Women in Politics

- Nevada women from across the political spectrum always have been involved in state politics, as lobbyists, reporters, staff members, and other stakeholders. Even before statehood, women like Hannah Clapp lobbied the Territorial Legislature, and as early as 1877, Mary Wright served as Nevada's first female legislative clerk.
- Anne Martin, a leader in the campaign for women's suffrage in Nevada, was the first woman in the nation to officially declare candidacy for the U.S. Senate, in 1918. She ran for the same office in 1920 but was unsuccessful both times.
- Also in 1918, Sadie Hurst of Washoe County became the first woman elected to the Nevada Legislature. She started her legislative service in the Assembly during the 1919 Session.
- Frances Friedhoff became the first female Nevada state senator in 1935, when she replaced her husband for seven months of his remaining service. More than 30 years later, in 1966, Helen Herr was the first woman to be elected to the Nevada Senate.
- Nevada politicians who were the first women elected to statewide and federal offices include Patty D. Cafferata, State Treasurer (1982); Frankie Sue Del Papa, Nevada Secretary of State (1986) and State Attorney General (1990); Sue Wagner*, Lieutenant Governor (1990); Kathy Augustine, State Controller (1998); Barbara Vucanovich, U.S. House of Representatives (1982); Catherine Cortez Masto, U.S. Senate (2016); and Miriam C. Shearing, Nevada Supreme Court Justice (1992).
- In 2019, Nevada has the first female-majority state legislature in the nation, with women holding a majority of Assembly seats and more than 40 percent of Senate seats. In total, 32 of Nevada's 63 legislators are women.

*Though not elected to office, Maude Frazier became the first woman to serve as Nevada's Lieutenant Governor when she was appointed to that office for six months in 1962.

CREDITS

The 2019–2020 *Guide to the Nevada Legislature* was prepared by the Publications Unit of the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Cover Art and Photography

Front: Governor Emmett D. Boyle of Nevada signing the resolution for ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the U.S.*—Group/Container I:160, National Woman's Party Record, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Back: UNRS-P1996-05-02 Suffrage Float

Vote for Women buttons, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institute

Suffrage in Nevada

Special Collection - University of Nevada, Reno

UNRS-P1996-05-10 J. E. Bray

UNRS-P1996-05-08 F. P. Langan

UNRS-P1996-05-01 Suffrage Float

UNRS-P1996-05-05 Florence Church

UNRS-P1996-05-12 Minnie Flanigan, 1914

UNRS-P1996-05-03 Miss Anne Martin and Miss Mabel Vernon
campaigning in Nevada, 1910-1919

Nevada State Library, Archives, and Public Records

1919 Legislature

Leg-0149 Sadie Hurst

PER-0068 Anne Martin

Information Sources

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us>

Legislator Portrait Credits

Cook's Photography (all except Assemblyman Roberts)

Leslie Streets Photography, Henderson, Nevada (Assemblyman Roberts)

Additional Artwork

Nevada Flag, by Flaglane

State Animal "Desert Bighorn," by Nevada's Department of Wildlife

State Fish "Lahontan Cutthroat Trout," by Nevada's Department of Wildlife

State Fossil "Ichthyosaur," by the Division of State Parks, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

State Precious Gemstone "Black Fire Opal," by the Division of Minerals, Commission on Mineral Resources

State Semiprecious Gemstone "Nevada Turquoise," by the Division of Minerals, Commission on Mineral Resources

State Insect "Vivid Dancer Damselfly," State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture

State Reptile "Desert Tortoise," by Nevada's Department of Wildlife

State Tree "Bristlecone Pine," by the Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources



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