

Political History of Nevada



Chapter 8

Legislative Redistricting

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 “[t]he 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 Assembly Members. From 1864 until 1919, the composition of the Legislature was changed 16 times—ranging from a low of 45 members (15 Senators and 30 Assembly Members) from 1893 through 1899 to the maximum of 75 members from 1875 through 1879 (25 Senators and 50 Assembly Members) and 1913 through 1915 (22 Senators and 53 Assembly Members). 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 “[r]epresentation 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 1 Senator from each county, and the Assembly also had at least 1 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 1 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 *Nevada Constitution* until 1970.

Major Changes in the 1960s

The 1961 legislative reapportionment—based on the 1960 Decennial 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 1 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 Assembly Members (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 in Nevada. Following the Reynolds decision, Flora Dungan, a Democratic member of the Assembly from Clark County who served during the 1963 and 1967 Legislative Sessions, and Clare W. Woodbury, M.D., another Clark County 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 the 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 fewer 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, which created numerous multi-member districts in both houses and increased each chamber by 3 seats—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 Assembly Members.

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 Assembly Members; Washoe County had 5 Senators and 10 Assembly Members; and the rural counties were reduced to 4 Senators and 8 Assembly Members.

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 *Millsbaugh 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 1 Senate and 2 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 Senate and 10 Assembly seats in Washoe County, and 4 Senate and 8 Assembly seats 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 1 Senate and 2 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. In Clark County, 5 of the 8 Senate districts were multi-member (two-member) districts. The 1991 plan provided for 13 Senators and 26 Assembly Members from Clark County, 4 Senators and 8 Assembly Members to serve most of Washoe County, and 4 Senators and 8 Assembly Members to represent the remainder of the State and a portion of southern Washoe County.

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

Of the 42 Assembly districts, 26 were nested completely within the boundaries of a Senate district (14 were in completely nested Senate districts, and 12 were in non-nested districts). Portions of the remaining 16 districts were allocated among 2 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, 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 members—21 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 1 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 3 different 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.

To the Courts in 2011

The redistricting task of the Nevada Legislature, following the 2010 Census, was particularly complex and challenging during the 2011 Session due to its inherent political nature and the State's significant and diverse population growth.

Major Factors—In the 2010 General Election, Nevada's voters elected a Republican governor who also was the State's first governor of Hispanic origin. Both houses of the Legislature were controlled by the Democrats and, unlike in the 2009 Session, the membership margins between the two major political parties were closer and neither house had a veto-proof majority.

Despite some minor population declines in the last three years of the decade, Nevada grew by over 700,000 residents—an increase of 35.1 percent.

Clark County alone grew by over 575,000 people to represent 72.3 percent of the total State population. With legislators facing significant budget and revenue constraints, there appeared to be little desire to increase the size of the Legislature, which meant a greater percentage of Senate and Assembly districts would shift to southern Nevada to account for the notable population growth in Clark County.

The increased influence of communities of interest also had an impact on the redistricting process. For example, the population of Nevada's Hispanic community more than tripled during the 1990s and nearly doubled throughout the first decade of the 2000s. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin comprised more than 26.5 percent of Nevada's total population in the 2010 Census.

Legislative Activity—At public hearings both before and during the 2011 Session, the Legislature heard from dozens of parties regarding the redistricting process. To facilitate public involvement and understanding of the process, the Legislature provided public work stations for mapping in both its Carson City and Las Vegas offices and included comprehensive information on its website, which featured a dedicated reapportionment and redistricting webpage for fact sheets, historical data, informational items, meeting announcements, reports, and submitted plans.

The Nevada Legislature, however, was unable to complete the legislative and congressional redistricting process during the 120-day regular session. Two redistricting measures, Senate Bill 497 and Assembly Bill 566, were approved by the Legislature, generally on party-line votes, on May 10 and May 25, 2011, respectively. Both bills were vetoed by the Governor and returned to the Legislature. No attempts were made to override or sustain those vetoes during the regular session. When Governor Brian Sandoval indicated that he would not call the Legislature into special session for redistricting, the task fell to the courts. Apparently anticipating such an outcome, both major political parties had filed lawsuits early in the process in Nevada's First Judicial District Court in Carson City.

Special Masters—Following a number of judicial briefs, motions, hearings, and pleas, District Court Judge James T. Russell, in the First Judicial District case, *Guy et al., v. Miller*, appointed three Special Masters to accomplish redistricting. The court-appointed Special Masters were: Thomas R. Sheets, an attorney with a private law firm in Las Vegas who had various, previous governmental experience and appointments; Alan H. Glover, the elected County Clerk/Recorder for Carson City; and Robert E. Erickson, the retired Director of the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB). Technical assistance to provide demographic information and computer program assistance were requested of and furnished by certain employees of the LCB.

The court's order on redistricting to the Special Masters, among other things, established strict criteria including precisely equal population for the congressional districts; and for the legislative districts, not more than a 2 percent deviation for any district with a goal to have 0.05 percent deviation or less. Other specified criteria included compact and contiguous districts (no irregular shapes), consideration of communities of interest, and the boundaries of political subdivisions, avoiding contests between incumbents, and the nesting of Assembly districts within Senate district boundaries.

As directed by the court, the Special Masters held public hearings in Las Vegas and Carson City on October 10 and October 11, 2011, respectively. Their report and completed plans were submitted to the District Judge on October 14, 2011. Following certain changes requested by the court and accomplished by the Special Masters, an order adopting and approving the Special Masters' report and redistricting maps as modified by the court was filed on October 27, 2011. An addendum to the October 27 order to facilitate the transitional period was filed on December 8, 2011. When no appeals were filed to these court orders, they and their redistricting plans were considered to be adopted.

Characteristics of Plans—Due to the State's population growth, Nevada was apportioned another representative in the United States Congress. The Special Masters created a four-district congressional plan that deviates from the ideal population of 675,138 by only one person in one district. The plan establishes four distinct geographical districts as follows: northern Nevada (No. 2), central Nevada and northern Clark County (No. 4), Las Vegas Valley urban core (No. 1), and southern Clark County (No. 3). The urban core district includes a Hispanic or Latino population of almost 43 percent. Except for Clark County, Lyon is the only county that is divided in the congressional plan (between Districts Nos. 2 and 4).

The Special Masters' legislative plans retain the size of the body at a total of 63 members, with 21 Senators and 42 Assembly Members. 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 overall range of deviation for the Senate districts is 0.8 percent, with an ideal population per district of 128,598 persons, and the deviation for the Assembly districts is 1.33 percent, with an average population of 64,299 residents.

The plans shift 1 Senate seat and essentially 3 Assembly seats from northern Nevada to Clark County to adjust for greater population growth in southern Nevada. The Senate plan consists of 15 districts wholly within Clark County, 4 districts in the Washoe County/Carson City area—1 of which includes 5 counties in western Nevada—and 2 rural districts. One rural district, which includes over 37,000 square miles, consists of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. The other rural district, which encompasses over

60,000 square miles, consists of Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, White Pine, and parts of Nye and northern Clark Counties.

The Assembly plan includes 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.

Minority populations have significant influence in a number of legislative districts. Five Senate and nine Assembly districts have majority or substantial percentages (40 percent or more) of Hispanic or Latino population, ranging from 40 to 68 percent. Two Senate and four Assembly districts have significant percentages of Black or African American population, ranging from 19 to 31 percent. And, two Senate and five Assembly districts have significant percentages of Asian population, ranging from 17 to 26 percent.

The following tables demonstrate the increasing size of legislative districts and the development of population equality over the past five 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† |
| 2011 | 128,598† | 64,299† |

*20-member Senate and 40-member Assembly.

†21-member Senate and 42-member Assembly.

OVERALL RANGE OF DEVIATION
(BETWEEN LARGEST AND SMALLEST DISTRICT)

| Year | Senate (percent) | Assembly (percent) |
|------|------------------|--------------------|
| 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 |
| 2011 | 0.8 | 1.33 |

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE
1861-1961

The first column under each year represents Senators, and the second column under each year represents Assembly members. The boldface numbers indicate points of change.

| | 1861 | | 1862 | | 1863 | | 1864 | | 1866 | | 1867 | | 1869 | | 1871 | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Churchill | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | ½ | 1½ | ½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Clark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Douglas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Elko | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Esmeralda | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Eureka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Humboldt | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Lander | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Lincoln | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Lyon | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1½ | ½ | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Mineral | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nye | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Ormsby | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Pershing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roop (Lake) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| Storey | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| Washoe | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| White Pine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 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 | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Churchill | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Clark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Douglas | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elko | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Esmeralda | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Eureka | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Lander | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Lyon | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mineral | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nye | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Ormsby | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Pershing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roop (Lake) | 1 | 1½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Storey | 4 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Washoe | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| White Pine | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 24 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 20 | 40 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 31 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 39 | 17 | 40 |

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE
1861-1961 (continued)

| | 1907 | | 1909 | | 1911 | | 1915 | | 1919 | | 1927 | | 1931 | | 1945 | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Churchill | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Clark | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Douglas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elko | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Esmeralda | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Eureka | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lander | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lyon | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mineral | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nye | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Ormsby | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pershing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Roop | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Storey | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washoe | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| White Pine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Totals | 19 | 48 | 21* | 55* | 22 | 53 | 16 | 37 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 40 | 17 | 41 |

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

APPORTIONMENT OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE
1861-1961 (*continued*)

| | 1947 | | 1951 | | 1961 | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Churchill | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Clark | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| Douglas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elko | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Esmeralda | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Eureka | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lander | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lyon | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mineral | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Nye | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ormsby | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pershing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Roop | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Storey | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washoe | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| White Pine | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 17 | 43 | 17 | 47 | 17 | 37 |

APPORTIONMENT IN EFFECT IN 1961

| <i>Counties</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Assembly Members</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

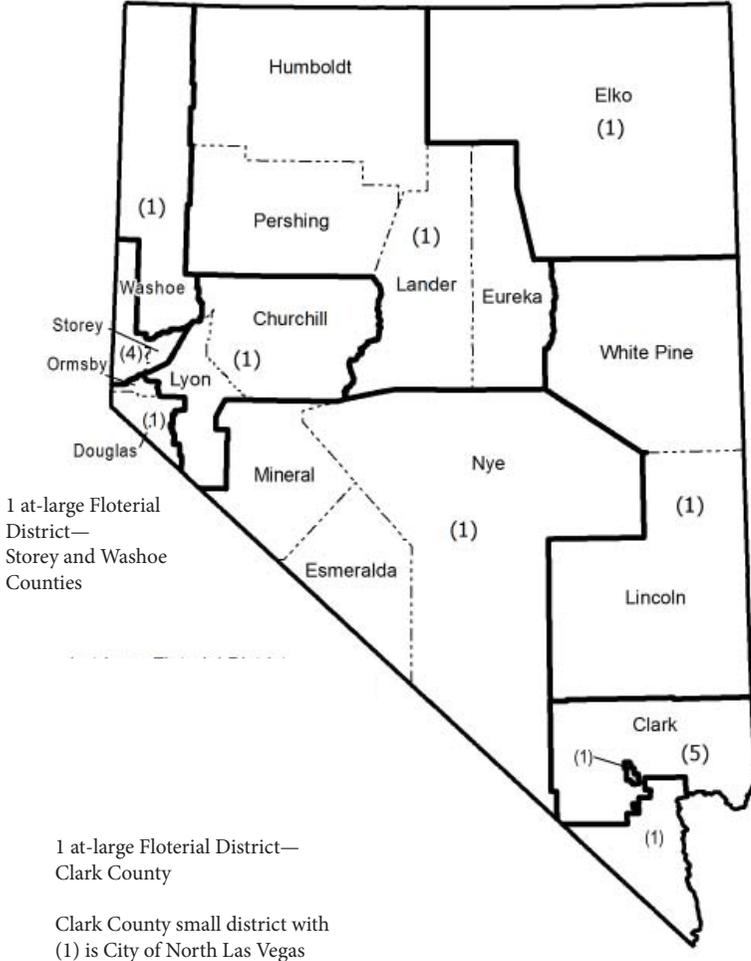
| <i>Counties</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Assembly Members</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Churchill | 1 | 1 |
| Clark | 1 | ... |
| Assembly District No. 1 | ... | 1 |
| Assembly District No. 2* | ... | 8 |
| Assembly District No. 3 | ... | 1 |
| Assembly 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 1 seat to it from Assembly District No. 2. At the 1963 Session, Clark County Assembly District No. 2 had 9 Assembly Members as originally provided for in the 1961 Reapportionment Act.

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

| <i>Senate District</i> | <i>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 (continued)

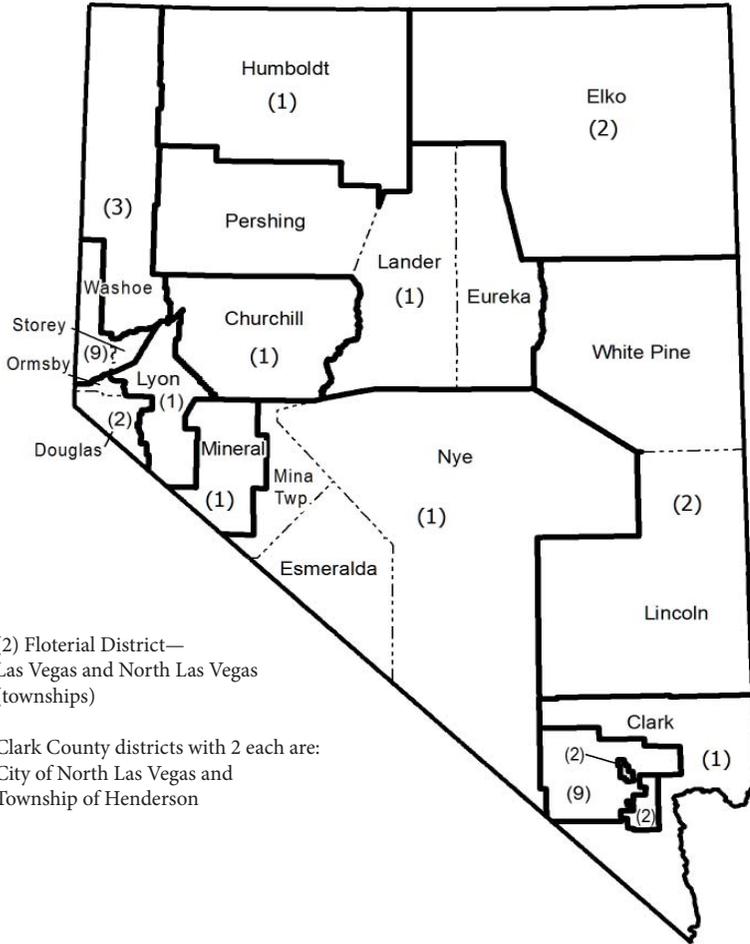


SENATE DISTRICTS (20 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

| <i>Assembly District</i> | <i>Assembly Members</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 (continued)



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (40 Assembly Members)

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

| <i>Senatorial District</i> | <i>1970 Pop.</i> | <i>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 | 242,966 |

Largest Variation From Average District (24,437)

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

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

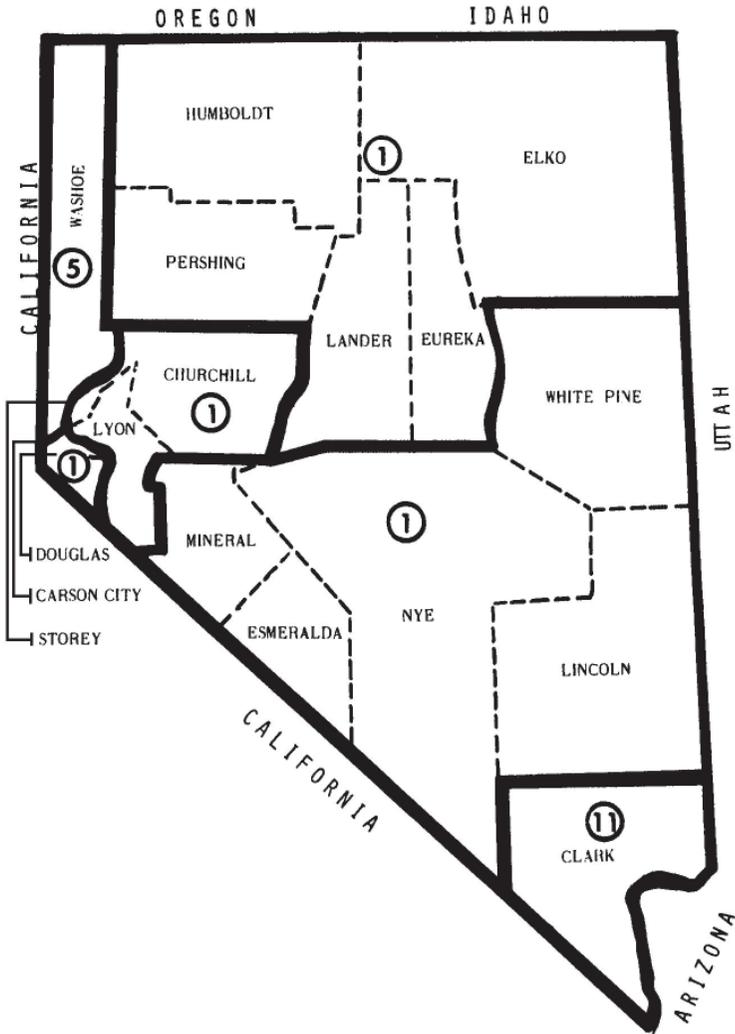
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing Counties..... [26,617]
 Douglas County; Carson City, excluding Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11..... [20,802]
 1.2795 to 1 or 28 percent

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1971 SESSION (*continued*)

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 |
| Totals | 11 seats | 257,940 |
| 257,940 of 488,738 = 52.8 percent | | |

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1971 SESSION (continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (20 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1971 SESSION

| <i>Assembly District</i> | <i>Assembly Members</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 Members</i> | <i>Pop. per Assembly Member</i> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12 | 10,086 | 1 | 10,086 |
| Lyon, Storey Counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts 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 | 118,911 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (12,218)

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

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1971 SESSION (continued)

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

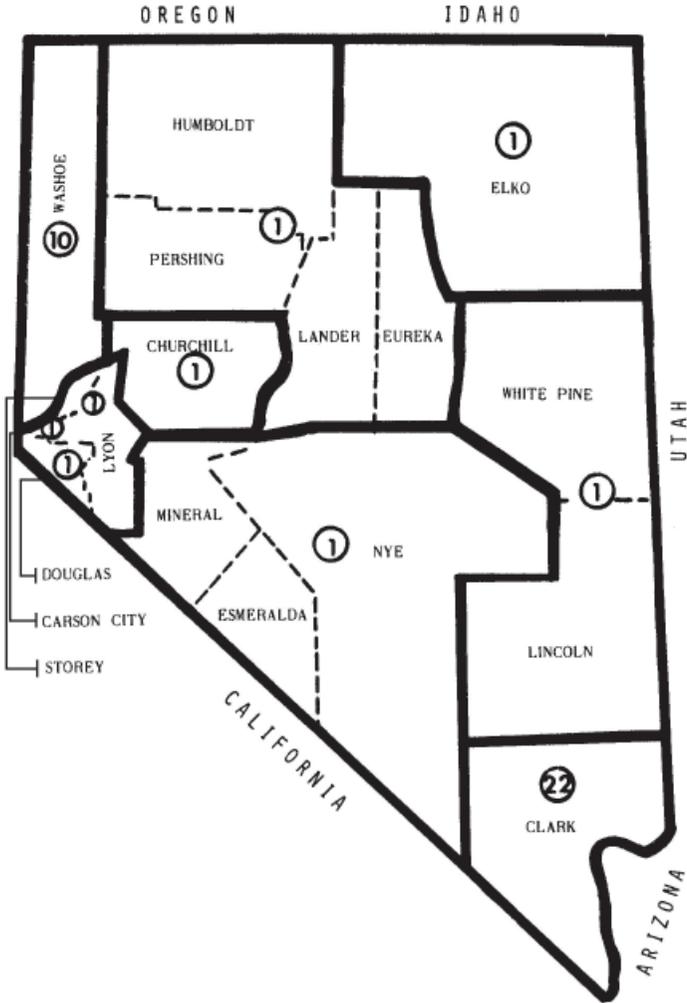
Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 21 of 40 Seats)

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 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* |
| Totals | 21 seats | 249,801 |

*Average district.

249,801 of 488,738 = 51.1 percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971 SESSION (continued)



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (40 Assembly Members)

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1973 SESSION

| <i>District</i> | <i>1970 Population</i> | <i>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 Counties | 25,986 | 1 | 25,986 |
| Washoe County—Senate Districts Nos. 1, 2 | 121,068 | 5 | *24,214 |
| Totals | 488,738 | 20 | 143,440 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (24,437)

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

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

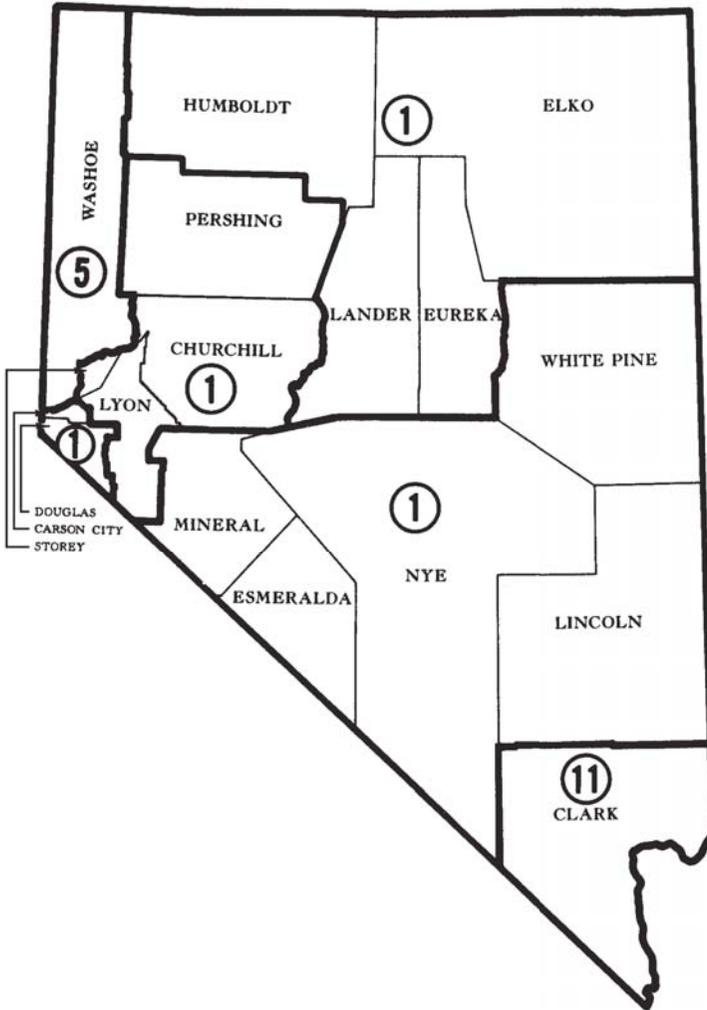
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine Counties..... [25,986]
Churchill, Lyon, Pershing Counties..... [22,099]
1.1758 to 1 or 17.6 percent

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* |
| Totals | 263,996 of 488,738 = 54 percent | 11 seats |
| | | 263,996 |

*Average district.

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1973 SESSION (continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (20 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1973 SESSION

| <i>District</i> | <i>1970 Population</i> | <i>Assembly Members</i> | <i>Pop. per Assembly Member</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* |
| Totals | 488,738 | 40 | 118,911 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (12,218)

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

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

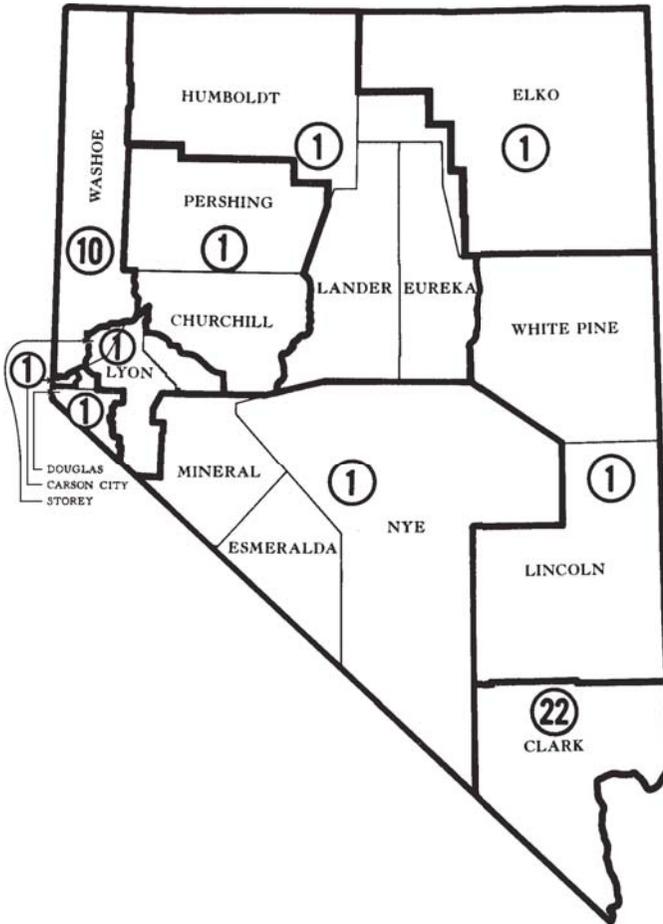
Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 21 of 40 Seats)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Lyon, Storey Counties; Churchill County Enumeration Districts 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 Enumeration 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* |
| Totals | 21 seats | 251,394 |

*Average district.

251,394 of 488,738 = 51.4 percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1973 SESSION (continued)



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; and Eureka, Humboldt, and Lander District includes Carlin Township of Elko County.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (40 Assembly Members)

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
 BY THE 1981 SESSION
 (Chapter 532, *Statutes of Nevada*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>1980 Population</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Pop. 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 Counties | 39,638 | 1 | 39,638 |
| Clark County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 7 | 461,816 | 12 | *38,485 |
| Northern—Elko, Humboldt, Pershing Counties, portions 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 | 225,908 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (38,056)

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

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

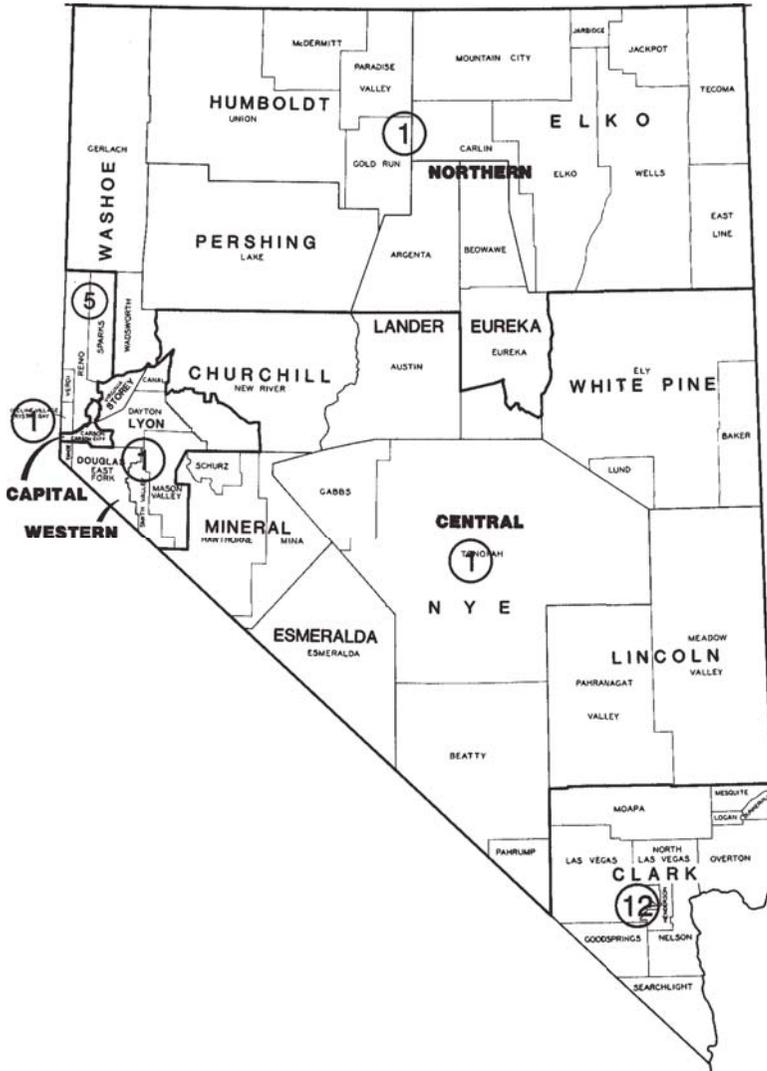
Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 21 Seats)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 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 |
| Totals | 11 seats | 411,512 |

411,512 of 799,184 = 51.5 percent

*Average district.

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1981 SESSION (continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (21 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
 BY THE 1981 SESSION
 (Chapter 532, *Statutes of Nevada*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>1980 Population</i> | <i>Assembly Members</i> | <i>Pop. per Assembly Member</i> |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Carson City (southern portion), District No. 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 |
| Totals | 799,184 | 42 | 187,922 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (19,028)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 21 [19,928] = + 4.7 percent
 Humboldt, Pershing Counties, portions of Lander,
 Washoe Counties, District No. 34 [18,083] = - 5 percent

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

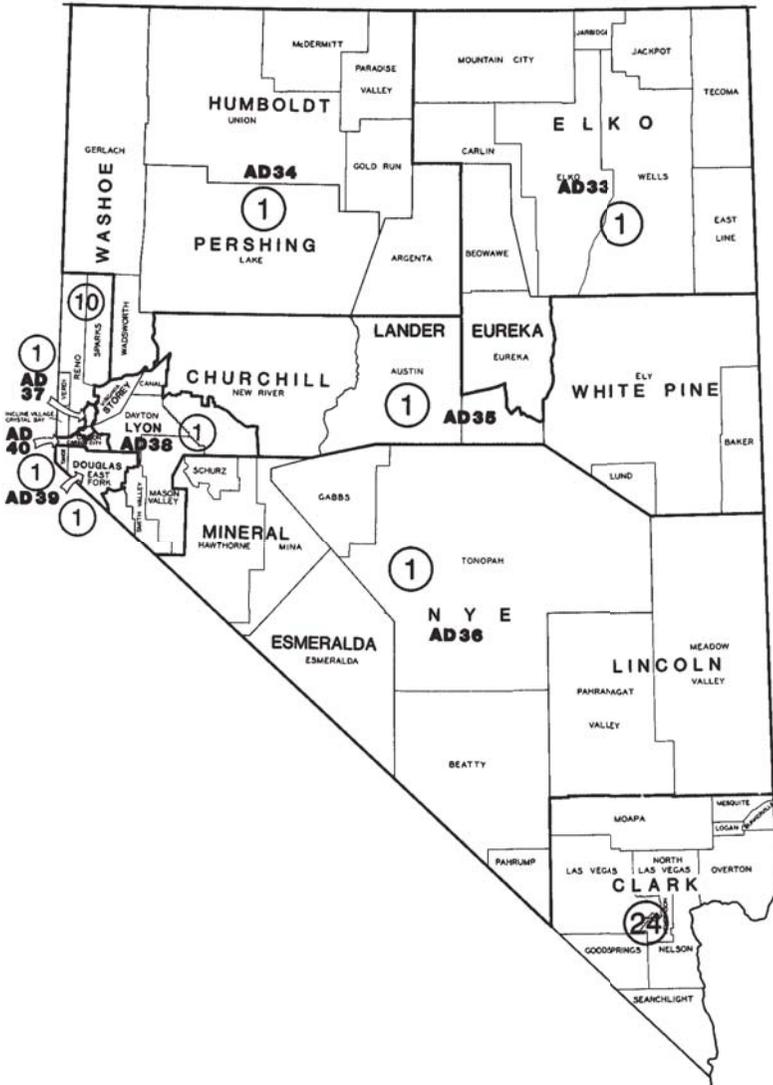
NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1981 SESSION (*continued*)

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 portion) 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* |
| Totals | 22 seats | 409,137 |
| 409,137 of 799,184 = 51.2 percent | | |

*Average district.

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1981 SESSION (continued)



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (42 Assembly Members)

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
 BY THE 1991 SESSION
 (Chapter 493, *Statutes of Nevada*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>1990 Population</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Pop. 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, portions 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 |
| Totals | 1,201,833 | 21 | 343,902 |

*Average district.

Largest Variations From Average District (57,230)

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

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

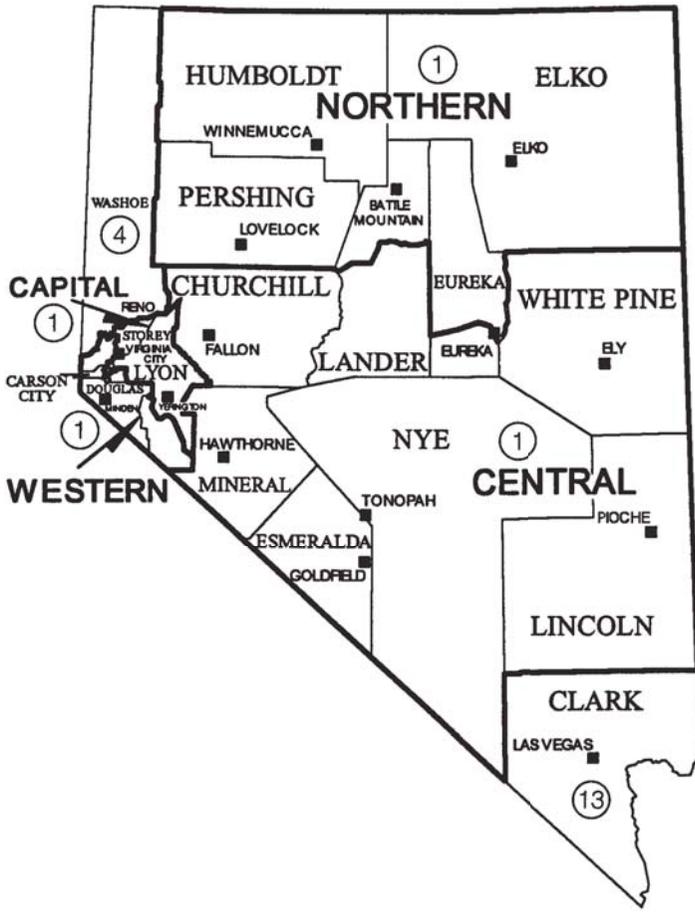
Capitol Senatorial District..... [56,525]
 Washoe Senatorial District No. 3 [58,022]
 1.0265 to 1 or 2.6 percent

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 |
| Totals | 11 seats | 625,786 |

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

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1991 SESSION (continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (21 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
 BY THE 1991 SESSION
 (Chapter 719, *Statutes of Nevada*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>1990 Population</i> | <i>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. 7 | 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 |
| Totals | 1,201,833 | 42 | 287,582 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (28,615)

Smallest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 28.....[28,073]= - 1.9 percent

Largest: Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye Counties, District No. 36[29,375]= + 2.7 percent

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]

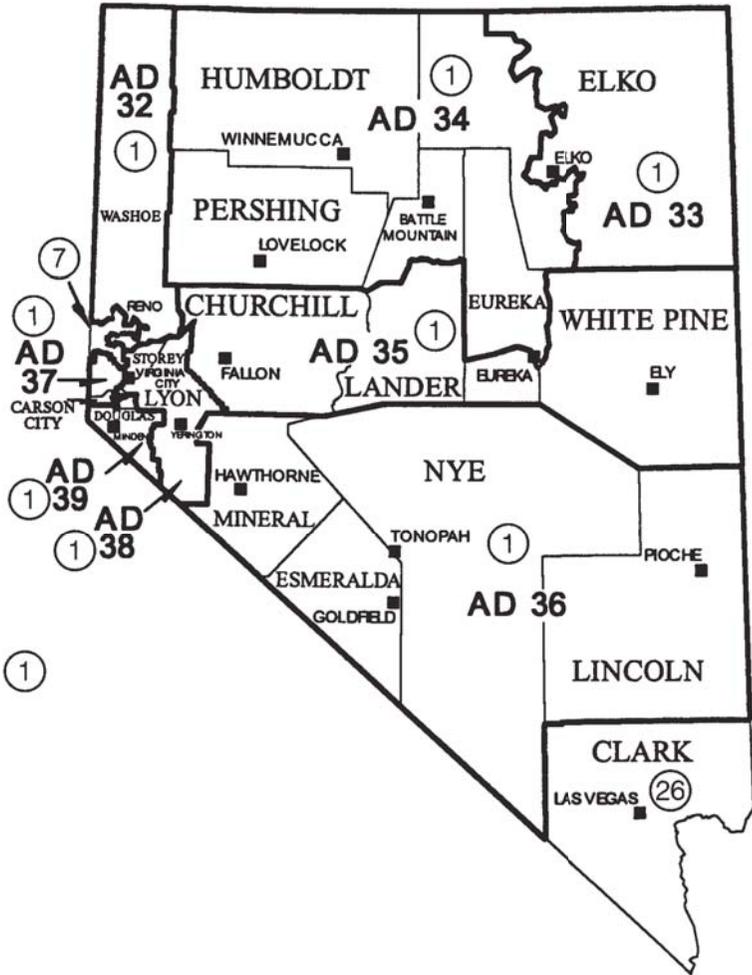
1.046 to 1 or 4.6 percent

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 |
| Totals | 22 seats | 624,163 |

624,163 of 1,201,833 = 51.9 percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1991 SESSION (continued)



NOTE: AD 40 is contained in Carson City.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (42 Assembly Members)

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION

(Chapter 23, *Statutes of Nevada, 17th Special Session*,
and the minor adjustments in Chapter 135, *Statutes of Nevada 2003*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>2000 Population</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Pop. 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 | 460,197 |

*Average district.

Largest Variations From Average District (95,155)

Smallest: Washoe Senatorial District No. 4.....[90,416] = - 4.98 percent

Largest: Clark Senatorial District No. 3..... [99,850] = + 4.93 percent

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

Washoe Senatorial District No. 4 [90,416]

Clark Senatorial District No. 3 [99,850]

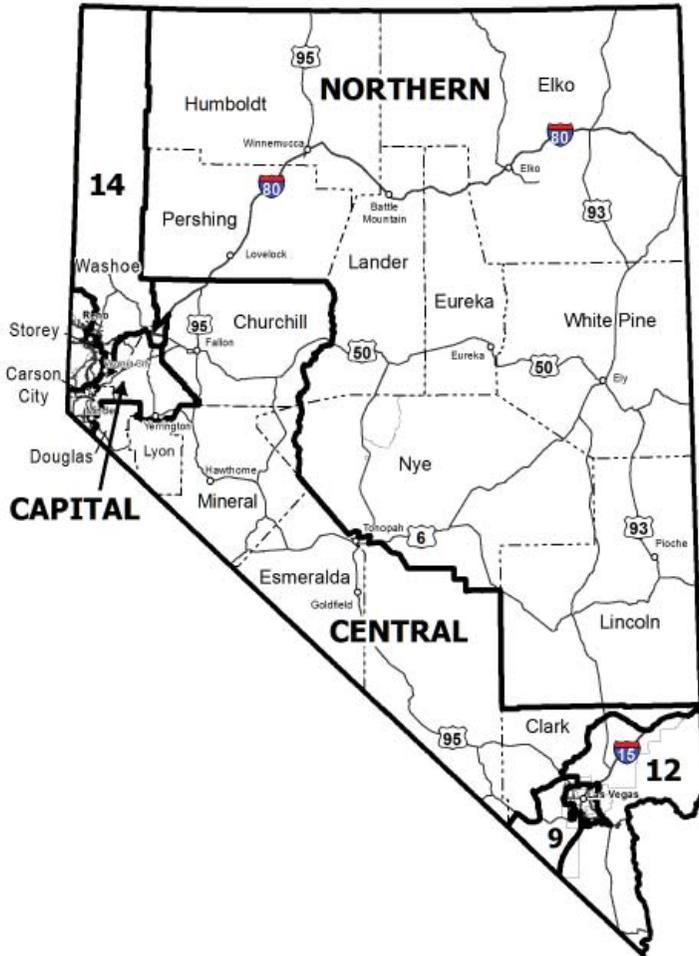
1.0991 to 1 or 9.91 percent

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 through 4 | 4 seats | 361,920 |
| Totals | 11 seats | 1,011,153 |

1,011,153 of 1,998,257 = 50.6 percent

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION (continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (21 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
 BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION
 (Chapter 23, *Statutes of Nevada, 17th Special Session*
 and the minor adjustments in Chapter 135, *Statutes of Nevada, 2003*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>2000 Population</i> | <i>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 |
| Totals | 1,998,257 | 42 | 430,535 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (47,578)

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

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

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]

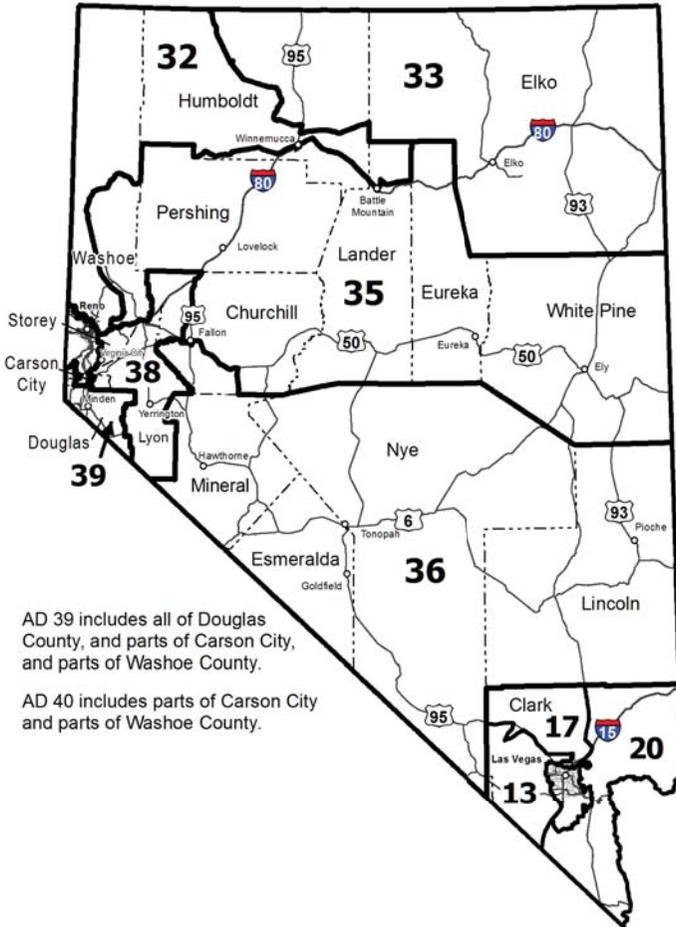
1.0197 to 1 or 1.97 percent

Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 22 of 42 Seats)

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 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 |
| Totals | 22 seats | 1,041,080 |

1,041,080 of 1,998,257 = 52 percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 2001 SPECIAL SESSION (continued)



NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED PURSUANT TO THE ORDER
ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT
AND REDISTRICTING MAPS AS MODIFIED

BY THE COURT, *GUY v. MILLER*

(Nevada First Judicial District Court, October 27, 2011, and December 8, 2011)

| <i>District</i> | <i>2010 Population</i> | <i>Senators</i> | <i>Pop. per Senator</i> |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Clark County—Senate Districts No. 1 through No. 12, District Nos. 18, 20, and 21 | 1,929,656 | 15 | 128,644* |
| Clark (part), Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Nye (part), White Pine Counties—Senate District No. 19 | 128,606 | 1 | 128,606 |
| Carson City, Washoe County (part)—Senate District No. 16 | 128,490 | 1 | 128,490 |
| Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties—Senate District No. 17 | 127,864 | 1 | 127,864 |
| Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, Washoe (part) Counties—Senate District No. 14 | 128,899 | 1 | 128,899 |
| Washoe County (part) —Senate Districts No. 13 and 15 | 257,036 | 2 | 128,518* |
| Totals | 2,700,551 | 21 | 771,021 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (128,598)

Smallest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 17.....[127,864] = - 0.57 percent

Largest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 14..... [128,899] = + 0.23 percent

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

Clark County, Assembly District No. 17 [127,864]

Clark County, Assembly District No. 14 [128,899]

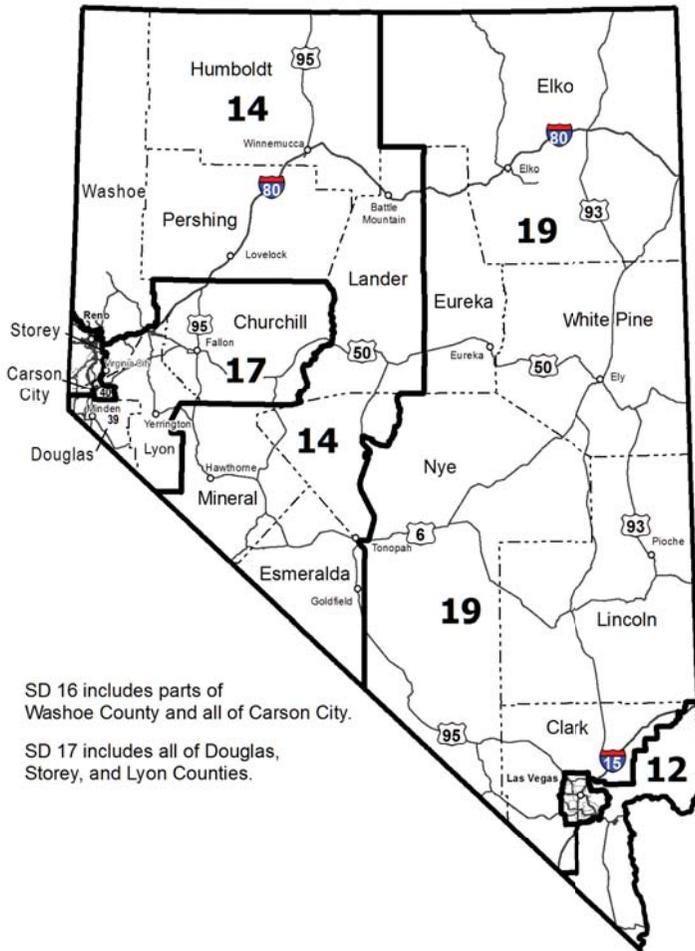
1.008 to 1 or .80 percent

Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 11 of 21 Seats)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Clark County—Senate Districts Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, and 21 | 7 seats | 899,335 |
| Carson City, Washoe County (part)—Senate District No. 16 | 1 seat | 128,490 |
| Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties—Senate District No. 17 | 1 seat | 127,864 |
| Washoe County (part) —Senate Districts No. 13 and 15 | 2 seats | 257,036 |
| Totals | 11 seats | 1,412,725 |

1,412,725 of 2,700,551 = 52.3 percent

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED PURSUANT TO THE ORDER
ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT
AND REDISTRICTING MAPS AS MODIFIED
BY THE COURT, *GUY v. MILLER*
(continued)



SENATE DISTRICTS (21 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED PURSUANT TO THE ORDER ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE SPECIAL MASTER’S REPORT AND REDISTRICTING MAPS AS MODIFIED

BY THE COURT, *GUY v. MILLER*

(Nevada First Judicial District Court, October 27, 2011, and December 8, 2011)

| <i>District</i> | <i>2010 Population</i> | <i>Assembly Members</i> | <i>Pop. per Assembly Member</i> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Carson City, Washoe County (part)—Assembly District No. 40. | 64,189 | 1 | 64,189 |
| Clark County Assembly Districts No. 1 through No. 23, Nos. 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 41, and 42 | 1,929,656 | 30 | 64,322* |
| Clark (part), Lincoln, (part), and Nye (part) Counties—Assembly District No. 36 | 64,158 | 1 | 64,158 |
| Churchill and Lyon (part) Counties—Assembly District No. 38 | 63,773 | 1 | 63,773 |
| Douglas, Lyon (part), and Storey Counties—Assembly District No. 39 | 64,091 | 1 | 64,091 |
| Elko, Eureka, Lincoln (part), and White Pine Counties—Assembly District No. 33 | 64,448 | 1 | 64,448 |
| Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye (part), Pershing, Washoe Counties (part)—Assembly District No. 32 | 64,436 | 1 | 64,436 |
| Washoe County Assembly District Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31 | 385,800 | 6 | 64,300* |
| Totals | 2,700,551 | 42 | 513,717 |

*Average district.

Largest Variation From Average District (64,299)

Smallest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 38.....[63,773] = - 0.82 percent
 Largest: Clark County, Assembly District No. 19.....[64,631] = + 0.52 percent

Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

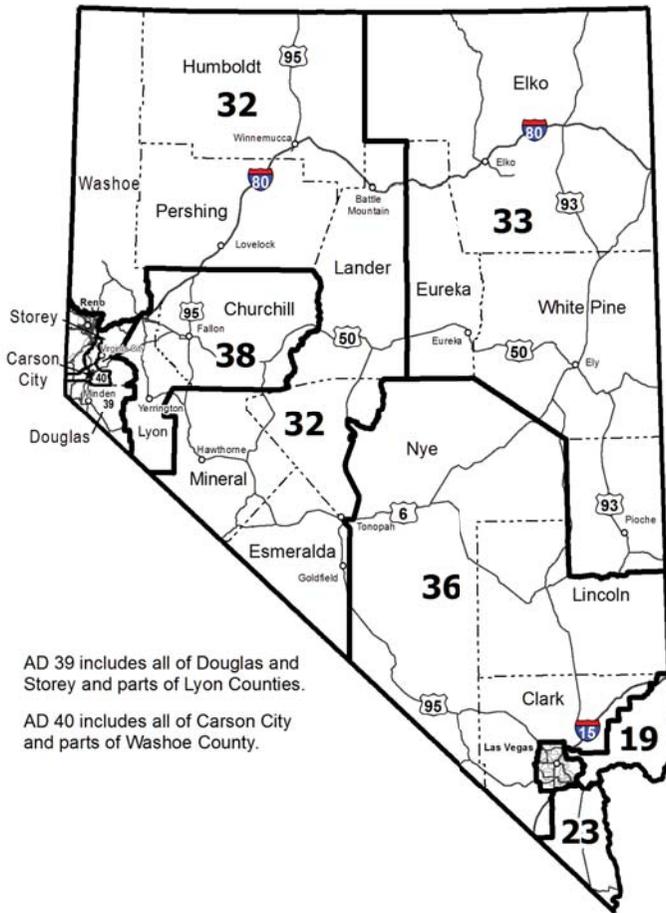
Clark County, Assembly District No. 38..... [63,773]
 Clark County, Assembly District No. 19..... [64,631]
 1.0133 to 1 or 1.33 percent

Percent of State Population Electing Control (Smallest 22 of 42 Seats)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Carson City, Washoe County (part)—Assembly District No. 40 | 1 seat | 64,189 |
| Clark County Assembly Districts Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, 34, and 41. | 16 | 962,961 |
| Clark (part), Lincoln, (part), and Nye (part) Counties—Assembly District No. 36 | 1 seat | 64,158 |
| Churchill and Lyon (part) Counties—Assembly District No. 38 | 1 seat | 63,773 |
| Washoe County Assembly District Nos. 25, 26, and 30. | 3 seats | 192,560 |
| Totals | 22 seats | 1,347,641 |

1,347,641 of 2,700,551 = 49.9 percent

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED PURSUANT TO THE ORDER ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT AND REDISTRICTING MAPS AS MODIFIED BY THE COURT, *GUY v. MILLER*
(continued)



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (42 Assembly Members)

